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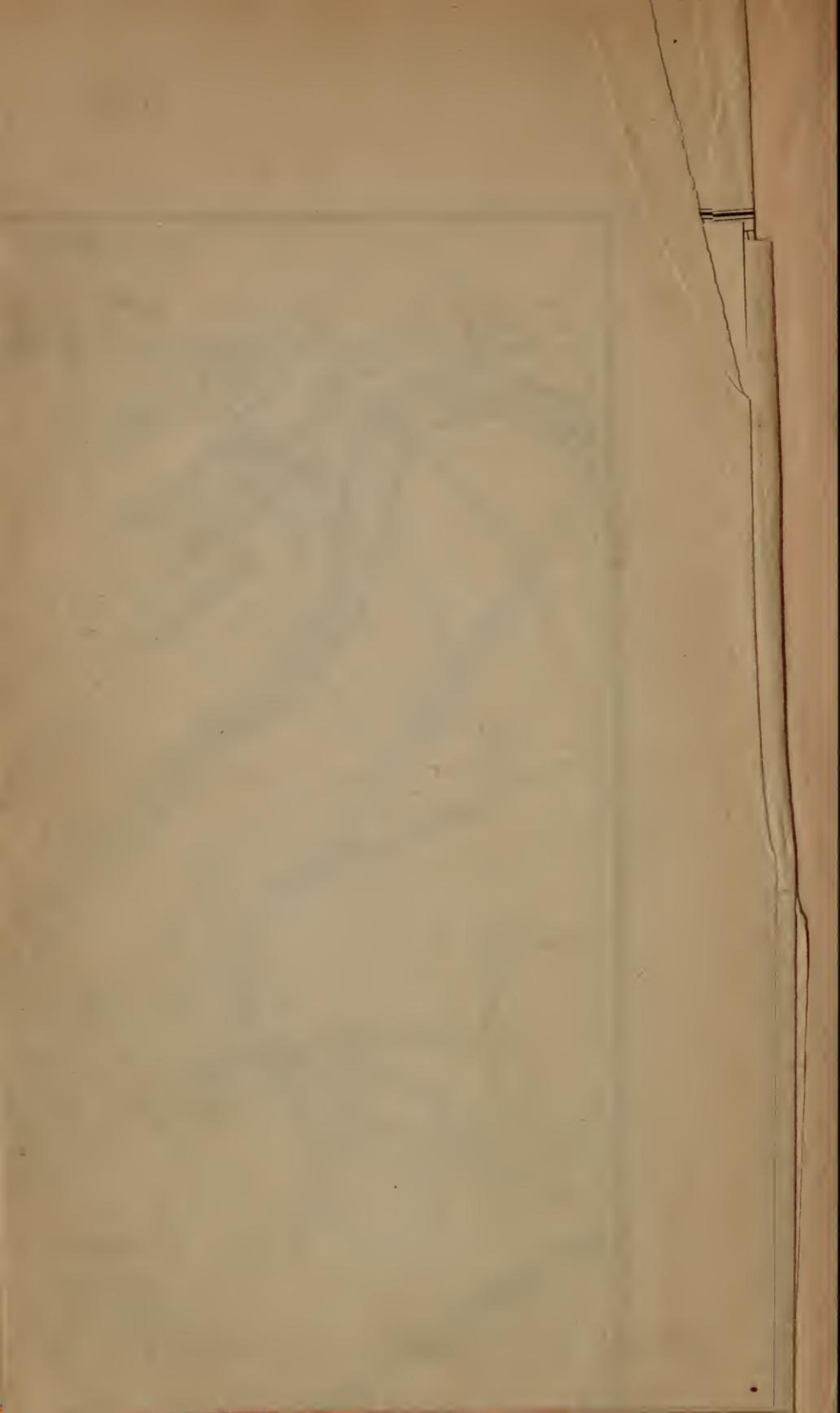


YORK.

Scale of 1/2 a Mile

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BLACK'S
PICTURESQUE GUIDE
TO
YORKSHIRE

WITH MAP OF THE COUNTY AND NUMEROUS PLANS
AND VIEWS

SECOND EDITION

EDINBURGH
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK

MDCCCLXII

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PREFACE.

THIS New Edition of the Guide to Yorkshire has been carefully corrected throughout, and greatly enlarged. It contains a considerable number of additional illustrations, including a new map of the county, index map, plans of towns and buildings, and views.

A word or two of explanation may be necessary with regard to the change which has been made in the arrangement of the contents of the Guide in this edition. The alphabetical method of arrangement has been adopted, as, on the whole, likely to be most generally serviceable to the tourist. This method is attended with both advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, when compared with the system of tours, or even with that suggested by the natural features and divisions of the country, it has the advantage of simplicity and readiness of reference, every place of leading importance being easily turned up, without the necessity of consulting the index. On the other hand, the plan involves the inconvenience of the notices of localities geographically near each other being sometimes placed widely apart, instead of being included in one continuous description. Indeed, if the alphabetical system were to be carried out to its fullest extent, it would either entirely separate the description of places from that of the objects and scenery in their vicinity on which their interest to the tourist often chiefly depends, or necessitate endless repetitions and cross-references. In the preparation of this work, the writer has endeavoured to hit the proper medium of the alphabetical system, and at the same time to secure to as great an extent as possible the advan-

tages of the other methods. The alphabetical order is taken as the general plan upon which the contents of the book are arranged, and descriptions are given of each locality which appears, from its antiquarian, historical, commercial, or general importance, to deserve a separate notice. In connection with each locality so described is given an account of attractive scenery and objects of interest in its vicinity, the most important of such places being also mentioned alphabetically in the body of the work, with a reference to the vicinity in which they will be found described. Frequently, too, throughout the course of the Guide, short tours through interesting districts are suggested, having for their starting-points the places under which they are mentioned. The great dales of the west and north have received detailed description, in addition to the separate account of specially interesting places contained in them, given in accordance with the alphabetical plan of the book; and the points at which the tourist can most conveniently diverge from one valley to another are duly indicated. By this method it is hoped that many of the advantages of the "tour" system have been secured, while the inconvenience connected with the formal division of the book into a set of arbitrarily arranged routes has been avoided.

It would be easy here, by way of supplementing the hints given throughout the different parts of this work, to suggest many routes to be followed by the tourist in Yorkshire. These, however, he will have no difficulty in chalking out for himself, with the aid of the map, which has been carefully constructed from the Ordnance Surveys. A few general observations may suffice in this place.

For the purpose of a systematic survey, Yorkshire might be conveniently viewed as consisting of four divisions:—the great Vale of York, a broad, level tract of much richness and beauty, occupying the centre of the county, and stretching from the Tees

to the Humber ; the sea-coast, with its adjacent districts ; the manufacturing towns of the south-west ; and the dales of the west and north.

The Vale of York, being traversed by the main line of the North-Eastern Railway, can be explored in any of its parts with little fatigue. The tourist's movements will in a great measure be regulated by the arrangements of time, etc., of the railway and its branches, by which he may reach or approach any spot of interest in this part of the county.

For the sea-coast, too, the railways are serviceable, but not to the same extent. Although the principal places can all be reached by rail, the tour of the coast itself, with the exception of the portion between Scarborough and Bridlington, must be made either on foot, or by private conveyance. The walk is in many parts an interesting, but also a toilsome one. It has peculiar charms for the geologist and the naturalist. The parts of the coast most deserving of attention are noticed under Bridlington, Filey, Flamborough, Scarborough, and Whitby. Most of the places of interest in the adjoining districts are readily accessible by rail.

The manufacturing towns in the south-west are all connected by a network of railways ; and a study of the railway time tables will be more serviceable for directing the tourist's movements among them than any hints that could be given here.

Railways have already, to a considerable extent, invaded the dales of Yorkshire. One traverses Airedale through almost its whole extent ; another will soon pass up Wharfedale, connecting Otley and Ilkley with the Leeds northern line, and with Skipton ; a branch of the same line ascends Nidderdale to Pateley Bridge ; Wensleydale and Swaledale have both short branches, highly serviceable in expediting the movements of the tourist, and soon to be extended ; and Teesdale, from the sea up to Barnard Castle, possesses the same facilities of locomotion. But, even after all the contemplated lines and junctions in these dales have been carried out, there will remain much scenery in them that can be explored by only the hardy and adventurous pedestrian. In

examining the dales of Yorkshire, tourists will find that the most thorough and satisfactory method is to ascend one dale and descend another. In this way the tediousness of going twice over the same ground is avoided, and many striking views of wild mountain scenery are obtained that would not otherwise have been enjoyed. The places in these remote districts at which the tourist can find quarters for the night are indicated. The accommodation is necessarily of a homely kind ; but the charges are usually correspondingly moderate.

With regard to the charges of hotels and inns given throughout this work, it may be mentioned that they are given either from the writer's own experience in his travels through the county, or from other trustworthy sources. The hotels named first are usually the largest and most important in the place ; but they are not, therefore, always the best. Occasionally, the writer has paid high for very indifferent accommodation, when he might have been better served for half the money at an inn of less pretensions. It would be invidious to single out particular houses either for commendation or censure. The tourist will not fail to avoid inns where he has been once overcharged ; and he will not be forgetful of houses where he has found the accommodation good and the charges moderate.

There are several points—such as the time of trains and coaches, etc.—on which, purposely, no information is given in this work. These times are continually changing ; and the tourist must seek the information he requires in the official monthly tables and other documents. Further, as the days on which private mansions are shewn to the public are liable to be changed, tourists should endeavour, before visiting them, to ascertain whether any alterations have taken place.

CONTENTS.



	PAGE
PREFACE	v
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	xix
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF YORKSHIRE.—Situation, Physical Features, and Climate—History—Antiquities—Eminent Natives—Area, Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Railway Communication	1
AIREDALE.—Stations for exploring Upper Airedale and Craven—Settle and its Neighbourhood—Malham Village—Goredale Scar and Malham Cove—Description of the Valley of the Aire	13
ALDBOROUGH AND BOROUGHBIDGE.—Boroughbridge—The Devil's Arrows—Aldbrough, the Roman <i>Isurium</i> —Aldbrough Church—Myton—The "White Battle"	18
ASKERN AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Askern Spa—"Merry Barnsdale"—Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford—Robin Hood's Well—Burgh Wallis—Owston	23
ATHELSTAN ABBEY	24
BARNSLEY.—Manufactures and Population—Atkinson, the Siberian Traveller—Public Buildings—"T' Bairnsla Foaks Annual"— <i>Vicinity</i> : Monk Bretton Priory—Wentworth Castle	25
BEN RHYDDING	28

	PAGE
BEVERLEY.—History and Present Condition—Description of the Minster—The Exterior—Interior—The Percy Shrine—Maiden Tomb—Legend of the “Sisters of Beverley”—St. Mary’s Church— <i>Vicinity</i> : Bishop Burton—Cherry Burton—Meaux Abbey	31
BOLTON CASTLE	42
BOLTON PRIORY AND UPPER WHARFEDALE.—History of the Priory—Legend of “The Boy of Egremond”—Situation of the Priory—Bolton Hall—The Church—The Conventual Buildings—The Churchyard—“White Doe of Rylstone”—The Strid—“Force of Prayer”—Barden Tower—Henry Clifford, “the Shepherd Lord”—Simon’s Seat—Kilnsey—Dowkabbottom Cave—Arncliffe—Kettlewell—Mountain Roads into Wensleydale	44
BOSTON SPA AND ITS VICINITY.—Boston Spa—Clifford—Bramham—Bramham Park—Haslewood Hall—Aberford—Bardsey Church	54
BOWES.—The Roman Camp—The Castle—The Church—Grave of “Edwin and Emma”—“Dotheboys Hall”—Rere Cross on Stainmoor—Roman Camp—The Cross	56
BRADFORD.—History, Population, and Manufactures—Parish Church—St. George’s Hall—Other Public Buildings— <i>Vicinity</i> : Saltaire—Shipley—Bingley—Bowling—Calverley—Fulneck	60
BRIDLINGTON.—History and Population—The Priory—Priory Church—Gateway—Bridlington Quay— <i>Vicinity</i> : Rudstone—The Gypsies—Sewerby	65
BYLAND ABBEY.—History—Description of the Ruins—Road to Helmsley	70
CASTLE HOWARD.—Description of the principal Apartments—List of the best Pictures—The Gardens and Pleasure Grounds—Statues— <i>Neighbourhood</i> : Hutton Ambo—Gateskeugh	72
CAWOOD.—Remains of a Castle—Cardinal Wolsey—The Church—Wistow	78
CONISBOROUGH CASTLE.—Outer Defences—The Keep—Chapel or Oratory—The Village	80

	PAGE
COXWOLD AND ITS VICINITY.—Coxwold Village—The Church— Monuments—Shandy Hall, residence of Sterne—Newburgh Park—Ampleforth—Gilling—Oswaldkirk—Roger Dods- worth, the Antiquary	84
CROFT.—The Church—The Spa— <i>Vicinity</i> : Great Smeaton— Stanwick	90
DONCASTER.—History—Eminent Natives—St. George's Church— Public Buildings—The Races— <i>Vicinity</i> : Thorne—Fishlake —Tickhill Castle—Sandbeck Park—Roche Abbey	92
DRIFFIELD AND ITS VICINITY.—Great Driffield—Little Driffield— Alfred, King of Northumbria—British Burials—The Wolds —Harpham—St. John of Beverley—Lowthorpe—Watton Abbey	98
EASBY ABBEY.—Description of the Ruins—Easby Church	101
EASINGWOLD AND ITS VICINITY.—Easingwold Church—Crayke Castle—Alne—Raskelfe	104
FILEY AND ITS VICINITY.—Roman Remains—The Parish Church —The Spa—Filey Brig—Speeton—Gristhorp—Red Cliff— Hunmanby	108
FLAMBOROUGH.—The Church—Danish Tower—Flamborough Head—The Danes' Dyke	111
FOUNTAINS ABBEY AND STUDLEY ROYAL.—Village of Studley— Studley Royal—The Grounds—History of Fountains Abbey —Description of the Abbey—Fountains Hall—The Monks' Corn Mill—Aldfield—Lakes of High Grantley	114
GUISBOROUGH PRIORY.—The Town—The Priory— <i>Vicinity</i> : Barnaby Moor or Eston Nab—Roseberry Topping—Marton, birthplace of Captain Cook—Stokesley—Whorlton—Skelton Castle	126
HALIFAX.—Origin of the Name—"Gibbet Law"—Eminent Men —Population and Manufactures—The Parish Church—All Souls' Church—Independent Chapel—Town Hall—Public Buildings and Charities	129
HARROGATE.—Situation of the Town—Churches—Hotels and Lodging-Houses—Mineral Waters—Baths	134

VICINITY OF HARROGATE.—Almes Cliff—Brimham Rocks—Goldsborough and Ribston—Harewood Village, Church, House, and Castle—Plumpton—Ripley Castle—Spofforth Castle—Wetherby	141
HAWORTH.—Situation of the Village—The Church—Burial-place of the Brontë Family—The Parsonage—The Sisters Brontë and their Works—Haworth Moor—Extracts	148
HELMSLEY.—The Market Place—The Church—The Castle—Duncombe Park—Road to Rievaulx Abbey	156
HORNSEA.—The Church—Hornsea Mere— <i>Vicinity</i> : Siggles-thorne—Aldbrough—Skipsea	160
HOWDEN CHURCH	162
HUDDERSFIELD. — Population and Manufactures—The Parish Church—Cloth Hall— <i>Vicinity</i> : Almondbury—Kirklees, the Grave of Robin Hood	165
HULL.—Situation and History—Eminent Natives—Population and Trade—Church of the Holy Trinity—Low Church—Mansion House—Trinity House—Charter House—Grammar School—Other Public Buildings—The Docks	169
VICINITY OF HULL.—Cottingham—Hedon—Patrington—Welwick—Winestead—Withernsea	174
ILKLEY.—The <i>Olicana</i> of the Romans—Hydropathic Establishments—The Church—Neighbouring Scenery	181
ILKLEY WELLS HOUSE	183
INGLEBOROUGH AND THE NEIGHBOURING HEIGHTS.—Ingleborough—Clapham Village—Ingleborough Cave—Gaping Gill Hole—British Camp on the Summit of Ingleborough—Whernside—Ingleton—Gretadale—Chapel-le-Dale—Doctor Daniel Dove—Southey's Description of the Chapel—Hurtle Pot—Gingle Pot—Weathercote Cave—Gatekirk Cave—Kingsdale—Yordas Cave—Thornton Scar—Thornton Force—Thornton-in-Lonsdale—Penyghent—Horton—Gearstones	184
JERVAUX ABBEY	190
KEIGHLEY.—Population and Manufactures—The Parish Church—Scenes of interest in the Neighbourhood	192

	PAGE
KIRKBY MOORSIDE.—The Church—Scene of the Death of the Duke of Buckingham—Pope's Lines—Walpole's estimate of Buckingham's character—Kirkdale Church—The Saxon Sun-Dial—Kirkdale Cave and its Remains—Excursion to Pickering	193
KIRKHAM PRIORY.—Tradition concerning its Foundation—Description of the Ruins	197
KIRKSTALL ABBEY.—History of the Abbey—The Church—The Cloister Court—Chapter House—Refectory—Abbot's Residence—Cloisters—Gatehouse	198
KNARESBOROUGH.—History of the Manor—Blind Jack of Knaresborough—The Church—The Castle—The Dropping Well—St. Robert's Chapel—Account of Saint Robert of Knaresborough—St. Robert's Cave—Story of Eugene Aram—Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram"—The Knaresborough Spa	201
LEEDS.—History—Eminent Men—Population and Manufactures—The Town Hall—St. Peter's Church—Other Churches—Dissenting Chapels—The Grammar School—Industrial School—School of Medicine—Scientific and Literary Institutions—Commercial Buildings—Cloth Halls—Principal Factories	209
VICINITY OF LEEDS.—Adel Church and Roman Station—Armley—Headingley—Whitkirk—Temple Newsam	218
MALTON.—History of the Town—Is it <i>Derwentio</i> ?—Population and Trade—St. Michael's Church—St. Leonard's Church—Other Public Buildings—Crypt of an Hospital—The Lodge—Roman Malton: the Town, the Camp, Streets, and Relics—Old Malton Priory—Curious Inscriptions in the Church and Churchyard—Norton	221
VICINITY OF MALTON.— <i>Northward</i> : Amotherby—Appleton-le-Street—Barton-le-Street—Slingsby Castle—Hovingham—Stonegrave—Nunnington. <i>Southward</i> : Langton Wold—Burythorpe—Birdsall—North Grimston—Duggleby. <i>Eastward</i> : Settrington—Thorpe Basset—Wintringham—Rilington. <i>Westward</i> : Castle Howard—Kirkham Priory—Bulmer—Welburn—Whitwell	23

	PAGE
MARKET WEIGHTON AND ITS VICINITY.—One of the Sites of <i>Delgovitia</i> —The Church—Shipton—Hayton—Pocklington—Its Church—Interesting Monuments and Carved Oak Work	237
MIDDLEHAM.—The Church—The Castle	240
NORTHALLERTON AND ITS VICINITY.—The Town—Roman Station—Battle of the Standard—Bedale—Mount Grace Priory—Patrick Brompton—Hornby Castle—Leyburn	243
OTLEY AND LOWER WHARFEDALE.—The Church and its Monuments—The Manor House—Dissenting Chapels—The Chevin—Wharfedale below Arthington—Pool—Caley Hall—Farnley Hall—Leathley—Newall—Guiseley Church—Burley—Weston—Marston—Denton Park—Ilkley—Ad-dingham—Bolton Bridge	246
PICKERING.—History—The Castle—The Church	249
VICINITY OF PICKERING.—Cawthorne—The Roman <i>Delgovitia</i> ?—Cropton—British Camp—Lastingham—Rosedale—Levisham—Hole of Hercum—Blackhow Topping—The Bride-stones—Ellerburn	252
PONTEFRACT.—Origin of the Name—Population and Trade—The Castle—Scenes it has witnessed—The Church— <i>Vicinity</i> : Castleford, a Roman Station—Ferry Bridge—Methley	255
REDCAR AND ITS VICINITY.—Redcar—Cotham Church—Marske—Kirkleatham—Turner's Hospital	260
RICHMOND.—History and Population—The Parish Church—The Churchyard—Herbert Knowles—Trinity Church—Tower of the Grey Friars—Priory of St. Martin—Hospital of St. Nicholas—The Grammar School—Richmond Castle—King Arthur and his Knights—Scenery in the Neighbourhood—Ravensworth Castle and Church	261
RIEVAULX ABBEY.—Sir Walter L'Espece—The Church—The Monastic Buildings—Rievaulx Terrace—Bilsdale—Mountain Road to Byland Abbey	269
RIPON.—History of the Town—The Cathedral—Its History—Description of the Exterior—Interior Dimensions—The Nave—Centre Tower—Transepts, and their Monuments—The Chancel—Chapter House—St. Wilfrid's Needle—The Bone	

House—Market Cross—Town Hall—Trinity Church—Dissenting Places of Worship—Free Grammar School—Bishop's Palace— <i>Vicinity</i> : Hackfall—Tanfield—Swinton—Masham	271
ROKEBY AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Walk from Barnard Castle—The Abbey Bridge—History of the Manor of Rokeby—Scott's Description of the Glen—Junction of the Tees and Greta—Mortham Tower—Greta Bridge—The Roman Camp—Brignall Banks—Scargill Cliff	281
ROTHERHAM.—The Town—The Parish Church—Independent College—Masborough	285
SCARBOROUGH.—Advantages of Scarborough as a Watering Place—History of the Town and Castle—Population and Trade—Recent Improvements—The Parish Church—Other Churches and Chapels—Museum—Town Hall—Other Public Buildings—Resources for the Amusement of Visitors: South Cliff, Rock Gardens, etc.—Scarborough Castle—View from the Castle Hill—The Spa—Cliff Bridge—Spa Saloon and New Music Hall—Analysis of the Mineral Waters—Terms of Admission to the Cliff Bridge and Grounds—Sea Bathing—The Sands	289
VICINITY OF SCARBOROUGH — <i>The Coast</i> : Geological Features—Oliver's Mount—Seamer Mere and Village—Carnelian Bay—Cayton—Gristhorp—Scalby Mill and Village—Haiburn Wyke—Staintondale Cliffs. <i>Inland Excursions</i> : Hackness—Falsgrave—East and West Ayton—Hutton Buscel—Wykeham	298
SELBY.—Selby Abbey—The Abbey Church—Market Cross—Chapels—Grammar School	303
VICINITY OF SELBY.—Brayton—Birkin—Skipwith—Hemingbrough—Wressil Castle	305
SHEFFIELD.—History—Eminent Men—Population—Natural Advantages—The Steel Manufacture—St. Peter's Church and its Monuments—Other Churches—Dissenting Chapels—Manufactories	309
VICINITY OF SHEFFIELD.—Sherwood Forest—Opening Scene of "Ivanhoe"—Wentworth House—Principal Pictures in Lord Fitzwilliam's Collection—Mausoleum of the Marquis of Rockingham—Wharnccliffe—"The Dragon of Wantley"	315

	PAGE
SHERIFF HUTTON.—The Castle—The Church—Sittenham	321
SKIPTON.—The Vale of Skipton—History of the Town—The Cliffords—The Church—The Castle—Scenery Accessible from Skipton—Sawley Abbey—Brownsholme	323
SWALEDALE.—Stations for Exploring the Dale—Catterick Bridge—The Roman <i>Cataractonium</i> —Village of Catterick—Bolton-on-Swale—Old Jenkins—Easby—Richmond—Marske—Ellerton Abbey—Marrick Abbey—Reeth—Fremington—Grinton—Muker—Mountain Road to Wensleydale	327
TADCASTER.—The Roman <i>Calcaria</i> —The Church—Tadcaster to Boston Spa—To Bramham and Harewood—Barwick-in-Elmet	331
TEESDALE.—Stations for Exploring the Dale—Middlesborough—Stockton—Yarm—Croft—Pierse Bridge—Barford—St. Mary's Abbey—Ovington—Wycliffe—John de Wycliffe—Wycliffe Church—Rokeby—Greta Bridge—Brignall and Scargill—The Abbey Bridge—Athelstan Abbey—Barnard Castle—Scott's Word-picture of Teesdale—Bowes—Rere Cross—Deepdale—Lartington—Romaldkirk—Middleton-in-Teesdale—High Force—Caldron Snout—Mickle Fell	333
THIRSK.—The Town—The Church—Facilities for Excursions by Railway	339
WAKEFIELD.—“Merry Wakefield”—Battle of Wakefield—Eminent Natives—Population and Trade—The Parish Church—The Chantry—Public Buildings	341
VICINITY OF WAKEFIELD.—Heath—Stanley Hall—Robin Hood and the Jolly Pinder of Wakefield—Nostal Priory—Sandal Castle—Walton Hall—Dewsbury—Batley—Manufacture of Shoddy	344
WENSLEYDALE.—Stations for Exploring the Dale—From Aldborough to Ripon—From Ripon to Jervaux Abbey—Coverham Abbey—Middleham—Spennithorne—Leyburn—Wensley—Wensley to Bolton Castle—Aysgarth—Askrigg—Bainbridge—Simmer Water—Hawes—Hardraw Force—Hell Becks—Mountain Roads to Wharfedale and Swaledale	347

	PAGE
WHARFEDALE	353
WHITBY.—History, Population, and Trade—The Abbey—Saint Hilda—Cœdman, the first Saxon Poet—Remains of the Abbey—Whitby Hall—The Parish Church—Public Build- ings	353
VICINITY OF WHITBY.—The Coast— <i>Dunum Sinus</i> —Mulgrave Castle—Wada, the Saxon—Runswick—Staithes—Robin Hood's Bay—Grasmount—Egton Bridge—Egton—Beggar's Bridge—Story of its Erection—Scenery of Eskdale—Danby Castle—Castleton—Vale of Goathland—Brigantian Villages	359
YORK.—History of the City—Eminent Natives—Population and Commerce—The Minster—Its History—Description of the Exterior—The West Front—The Nave—The Transepts— Choir—Chapter House—Tower—Description of the Interior —View from the West Door—The Nave—West Window— South Transept, its Windows and Monuments—Central Tower—North Transept, its Windows and Monuments—The Organ Screen—The Organ—The Choir—Lady Chapel— Monuments in the Aisles of the Choir—The Crypt—The Vestry and its Curiosities—The Chapter House—Towers— Dimensions of the Minster—St. Mary's Abbey, and the Museum Gardens—Churches—York Castle—Public Build- ings—City Walls and Bars	366
VICINITY OF YORK. — Railway Lines — Bishopthorpe — Bolton Percy to Cawood—Church Fenton—Saxton—Towton Heath , —Marston Moor	392

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map of Yorkshire.

Index Map of Yorkshire.

	PAGE
Keep of Conisborough Castle	81
Section of Conisborough Keep	82
Chapel in Conisborough Castle	84
Fountains Abbey	117
Plan of Fountains Abbey	119
Plan of Harrogate	134
Haworth Church	149
Haworth Parsonage	151
Tomb of Robin Hood, Kirklees	168
Jervaux Abbey	191
Plan of Roman Malton	225
Seals of Old Malton Priory	227, 228
Plan of Old Malton Priory	229
Middleham Castle	241
Richmond Castle	266
Vaults, Keep of Richmond Castle	267
Rotherham	286
Rotherham Church	287
Saxon Font	288
Plan of Scarborough	289

	PAGE
Scarborough	290
Sherwood Forest	316
Plan of Whitby	353
Robin Hood's Bay	362
Plan of the City of York	366
Plan of York Minster	371
Clifford's Tower, York Castle	388
Micklegate Bar	391

YORKSHIRE.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

YORKSHIRE is the largest county in England, exceeding by upwards of six hundred square miles the combined areas of Lincolnshire and Devonshire, which rank next to it in extent. In point of population it is inferior only to Lancashire and the metropolitan county of Middlesex. The outline of this county is an irregular quadrangle, marked out by great natural boundaries. Its whole east side is washed by the German Ocean; on the north, the Tees separates it from Durham; on the south, the Humber divides it from Lincoln; while a range of hills on the west almost exactly defines its limits towards Westmoreland and Lancashire.

The lands of Yorkshire slope to the east and south, in accordance with their internal structure. With only one or two slight exceptions, such as the "Whinstone Dike" and "Whin Sill," the mineral masses are regularly stratified; they are not, however, horizontal, but inclined to the eastward, receiving their axis of elevation from a great line of dislocation nearly coincident with the western boundary of the county. The surface of the county may be divided into distinctly marked natural districts, each of which has superficial characteristics of scenery, as well as an internal formation, peculiarly its own. In the centre of the county, stretching from the Tees to the Humber, is the great Vale of York, a beautiful and fertile tract upon the New Red Sandstone series, bordered on the east by the Lias, and on the west by the

Magnesian Limestone. The bold and picturesque scenery of the western hills and dales is due to the harder rocks of the Millstone Grit series and the Scar Limestone, which here come to the surface. In the south-western part of the county we have a considerable tract of the Coal formation, the site of the great manufacturing towns of the West Riding, and densely peopled throughout. The north-eastern district is of the Oolitic and Lias formations; and the south-eastern district, with its smooth green wolds, is of Chalk. Between these districts lies the Vale of Pickering, which in pre-historic times was either a river course or a loch opening to the sea. The formation of this tract is of Kimmeridge clay, covered by lacustrine and river deposits. In the portion of the south-eastern district, which is called Holderness, the chalk gives place to a perishable formation of sand, gravel, clay, and lake and river sediment, on which the sea makes constant and easy encroachments.

“The main external features of Yorkshire,” says Professor Phillips, “are strictly explicable on the simplest possible theory: viz., that of the long continued action of the agitated sea on the strata which composed its bed, at the time when this bed was raised to constitute land. These strata, by their various degrees of consolidation and peculiarities of position, offered unequal resistance to the waves, and have been unequally wasted; the softer strata, which suffered most waste, have left the greatest hollows—the red marls and blue lias having been excavated in the Vale of York, the Kimmeridge clays in the Vale of Pickering, the limestone shales in Craven, and the tertiary sands in Holderness; while harder masses of chalk constitute the wolds, oolites and sandstones form the moorlands of Whitby, still firmer sandstones and limestones, with some slaty and some basaltic masses, constitute the higher regions of the west.

“To geological differences on a large scale we thus clearly trace the main distinctive features of the great natural divisions of Yorkshire. The mineral qualities and positions of rocks, with the accidents to which they have been subjected, give us the clue to the forms of mountains and valleys, the aspect of waterfalls and rocks, the prevalent herbage, and the agricultural appropriation. Even surface colour and pictorial effect are not fully understood without geological inquiry. While limestone ‘scars’ support a sweet green turf, and slopes of shale give a stunted growth of bluish sedge, gritstone ‘edges’ are often deeply covered by brown

heath, and abandoned to grouse, the sportsman, or the peat-cutter. In a word, geological distinctions are nowhere more boldly marked than in Yorkshire, or more constantly in harmony with the other leading facts of physical geography.*

Perhaps no county in England possesses such varied and interesting scenery, whether sea-coast or inland. From the lofty summits of Mickle Fell, Whernside, Ingleborough, and the other hills in the western range, down to the level and extensive Vale of York, and eastward to the chalk wolds over the Humber, the high moors above the Esk, and the indented sea-coast beyond, there is a succession of scenery presenting every order of beauty, from the wildest sublimity to the gentlest loveliness. The dales of Yorkshire are acknowledged to be unequalled by any others in the kingdom; and some of them, in the more remote parts of the county, present, both in their scenery and their inhabitants, attractions of no ordinary kind to the adventurous tourist.

The climate, like the soil, varies in different places. The western moors and dales have a bracing climate, the cold being more severe than on the eastern heights. The climate of the central part of the county is equable and healthy. The highest points are Mickle Fell, in the north-west angle of the county, 2600 feet above the sea; Whernside, 2384; Ingleborough, 2361; and other hills of rather less altitude in the west; and Burton Head, 1485, in the north-east. The waters of Yorkshire, with the exception of that very small part of the county on the west slope of the Pennine chain which is drained by the Ribble, all find their way to the eastern sea at points within the limits of the county. The principal rivers unite in the Humber. They are—the Don, Calder, Aire, Wharfe, Nid, Ure, Swale, Derwent, and Hull. The Esk has its own outfall to the sea, as has also the Tees, which forms the northern boundary of the county.

The earliest inhabitants of Yorkshire, of whom we have any record, were the Brigantes, one of the most powerful British tribes. Their territories appear to have included Yorkshire and Lancashire, with perhaps portions of the neighbouring counties. Cartismandua, who delivered up the heroic Caractacus to the Romans, A. D. 51, was queen of this tribe. This action probably conciliated the Romans for a time; for the Brigantes were not reduced under the power of that nation till the reign of

* "Rivers, Mountains, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire," p. 15.

Vespasian, in the year 71. When Constantine divided Britain into three parts, Yorkshire was included in *Maxima Cæsariensis*. Under the Saxons it formed part of the kingdom of Northumberland, having the name of Deira, when that kingdom was divided into two parts. Along with the rest of the kingdom of Northumbria, Yorkshire yielded to Egbert, king of the West Saxons, about the year 827. On the invasion of the Danes, Yorkshire was reduced after some sanguinary conflicts, in one of which the rival Saxon kings, Osbert and Ella, too late in uniting against the common foe, were slain at York, in 867. Seventy years later, Athelstan "of earls the lord, of heroes the bracelet giver," defeated the Danes in a bloody battle, and brought Northumbria again under Saxon rule. Again and again the Danes renewed the contest, as their fleets landed fresh troops of hardy Northmen on the English coast. The last great struggle was fought in 1066. Hadrada, king of Norway, entered the Humber with 500 ships, and landed an army, which, with that of the Danish prince Tosti, who had invited him, amounted to 60,000 men. Marching upon York, the invaders speedily took it by storm. Harold, the Saxon king of England, at once marched towards York to oppose the invaders, who withdrew, and took up a strong position at Stamford Brig. The dauntless Harold at once attacked them. The battle raged from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon, and issued in the death of Hadrada and Tosti, and the almost total destruction of their army. Three weeks later, Harold had to resist another invader; and the "last of the Saxons" perished on the field of Hastings. William the Conqueror pursued the same policy towards Yorkshire as towards the rest of the kingdom. He garrisoned York, and bestowed the castles and manors throughout the county on his followers. Several risings against the Norman power, which took place in this county, were punished with great severity. The first parliament mentioned in history, was held in York, by Henry II., in 1160. Many of the principal facts in the history of the county after this period fall to be noticed in that of its chief city, which continued for a long period to be the scene of many of the most important events in our national history. (See YORK, HISTORY OF.) During the wars of the Roses, Yorkshire was the scene of various important struggles, the chief of which were the battles of Wakefield in 1460, and of Towton in 1461. The suppression of monastic houses by Henry VIII. gave

rise to a serious rebellion, commonly called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," in 1536. Several smaller risings occurred shortly after this period; but they were easily and summarily suppressed. Yorkshire was the theatre of many struggles between the royalists and parliamentarians. It was at Marston Moor that the important battle was fought which gave a blow to the fortunes of the haughty and unfortunate Charles, from which they never recovered. With the exception of some royal visits, and several risings in the manufacturing districts, occasioned by commercial distress and the introduction of machinery, the subsequent history of this county presents no events deserving special notice.

Yorkshire contains numerous remains of the peoples who have successively ruled it. The Brigantes or Highlanders—that being the meaning of their name—have left traces of themselves in the names of many of the rivers, and some of the mountains and ancient sites of population; in their tumuli, containing bones, weapons, and ornaments, to be seen on the Wolds and elsewhere; in their camps, such as antiquarians trace at Barwick in Elmet, Hutton Ambo, and Langton; in their stone monuments; and in their pottery.

The Romans have left very numerous and distinct memorials of themselves. Their military roads traverse the county in various directions. One great line enters Yorkshire near Bawtry, crosses the Don at Doncaster (*Danum*), the Aire at Castleford (*Legeolium*), and the Wharfe at Tadcaster (*Calcaria*), and reaches York (*Eburacum*), whence it passes in a north-westerly direction to Aldborough (*Isurium*), then to Catterick Bridge (*Cataractonium*), where it crosses the Swale, and passing still north, leaves the county by crossing the Tees at Pierse Bridge. A little to the north of Catterick, a branch of the road goes off to the left to Greta Bridge, whence it proceeds towards Carlisle. From Eburacum, a road in many places well marked goes eastward by *Derventio* (Malton) and *Delgovitia*, to *Praetorium* (Flamborough). From Isurium several lines of road branch off; one, very distinctly marked, proceeding in a south-westerly direction, crossing the Nid, Wharfe, and Aire, and following the course of the Ribble towards Preston. Roman camps are numerous. The earliest of their stations appears to have been at Aldborough. Traces, more or less distinct, may be seen of camps at York, Bainbridge, Catterick Bridge, Greta Bridge, Stainmoor, Malton, and Cawthorne; while the names

and positions of numerous other places, taken in conjunction with the geography of Ptolemy and the itineraries of Antoninus, make it evident that they were Roman settlements. Relics of the Romans have been frequently found, in the shape of votive altars, stone coffins, pavements, sculptures, coins, ornaments of glass, coral, bronze, gold and silver, etc.*

The Anglo-Saxons and Danes are not without their monuments. These are chiefly mounds, raised either for defence or as memorials for the fallen brave. Warlike weapons and ornaments of various kinds have been found in these mounds. The remains of Saxon architecture which Yorkshire possesses consist chiefly of a few pillars, arches, and inscriptions, preserved by being incorporated with later structures. These, which are chiefly in churches, are very interesting. Norman remains are more numerous, and are to be found in much purity and perfection in various castles and ecclesiastical edifices. There are many old fortresses in this county, which are interesting alike for the antiquity of their erection and their historical associations. Its stately minsters, still preserved in their old magnificence, its ancient churches, and the grand ruins of its crumbling abbeys, present abundant and excellent materials for a study and comparison of the different orders of architecture.

This extensive county has given to the world many eminent names. The principal natives of Yorkshire who figure prominently in public affairs, in ancient times, are: Richard Plantagenet, third Duke of York, whose ambition and fate are

* It may be useful here to quote the names and distances of Roman stations in Yorkshire, as given in the Itinerary of Antoninus. The distances are not always correct—a notable example of this occurring in *ITER I.*, which makes the distance from the wall of Antoninus (which stretched between Forth and Clyde) and *Praetorium* (which must have been at or near Flamborough) only 156 miles. Of this distance, 48 miles are assigned to the road from the vallum to *Vinnovium* (Binchester, in Durham); and the *Iter* then proceeds:—“*Catatractoni*, mill. pas. xxii.; *Isurium*, xxiv.; *Eburacum*, leg. vi. victrix, xvii.; *Derventione*, vii.; *Delgovitia* (uncertain), xiii.; *Praetorio*, xxv.”

ITER II. From the Vallum to *Ritupiae* (Richborough, in Kent), 481 miles. At *Verterae* (Brough, in Westmoreland) 64 miles have been travelled; then—“*Lavatris*, m. p. xiv.; *Catatractoni*, xiii.; *Isurium*, xxiv.; *Eburacum*, xvii.; *Calcaria*, ix.; *Cambodunum* (Slack), xx.”

ITER V. London to Carlisle, 444 miles. From Doncaster, 291 miles from London, we have—“*Legeolio*, m. p. xvi.; *Eburaco*, xxi.; *Isubrigantum* (or *Isurium*), xvii.; *Catatractoni*, xxiv.; *Lavatris*, xviii.”

celebrated by Shakspeare in "King Henry VI.;" Richard Scroop, also immortalized by Shakspeare, beheaded for high treason in 1405; John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards Cardinal, born in 1458, and beheaded, for his opposition to Henry VIII., in 1535; Sir William Gascoigne, the chief justice who committed Prince Henry to prison for contempt of court, born 1350, died 1413; Sir William de la Pole, founder of the powerful family of Suffolk—the character of the fourth Earl and first Duke of which family is delineated in "King Henry VI., Part II."—died 1356; Andrew Marvell, the friend of Milton, and the consistent and unswerving advocate of constitutional principles, born 1620, died 1678. In later times, Hull, the place which Andrew Marvell represented in Parliament, has given birth to William Wilberforce, the friend of the slave, and returned him as its representative. He was born in 1759, and died in 1833. Of noted commanders Yorkshire claims—Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the famous parliamentary general, born 1611, died 1671; Sir John Lawson, the celebrated admiral, died in action, after a brilliant career, 1665; Sir Martin Frobisher, knighted for his gallantry in an action with the Spaniards, and killed in an attack on Brest, 1594. Several noted travellers were born in this county: Armigel Waad, styled by Fuller, "the English Columbus," the first Englishman who set foot on the shores of America, died in 1568; Sir Thomas Herbert, who explored many parts of Asia and Africa, and published an account of his travels, was born in 1606, and died in 1682; and Captain James Cook, the circumnavigator of the globe, born 1728, killed by the savages at the Sandwich Islands, 1779.

In literature, Yorkshire presents a vast array of names. Alcuin, the most distinguished scholar of his age, and the friend of Charlemagne, was born about 735, and died 804. Other natives celebrated for their learning are—Roger Ascham, the tutor of Queen Elizabeth, died 1568; Sir Henry Saville, an accomplished Greek scholar, and the founder of two professorships at Oxford, born 1549, died 1622; Dr. Joseph Hill, editor of Schrevelius' Lexicon, born 1625, died 1707; Richard Bentley, the celebrated classical critic, born 1661, died 1742; John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, author of the "Antiquities of Greece," born 1674, died 1747; Dr. Conyers Middleton, author of the "Life of Cicero," "Letter from Rome," etc., born 1683, died 1750. Several natives of this county have taken a high place

as topographical historians and antiquarians by their works upon different districts of it. The chief names are those of Roger Dodsworth (1585-1654), Ralph Thoresby (1658-1725), Thomas Gent (1691-1778), Dr. Burton (1697-1771), Francis Drake (died 1770), Dr. Young, Rev. J. Hunter, Rev. J. Graves, Rev. J. Tickell, T. Hinderwell, Rev. W. Eastmead, Rev. C. Wellbeloved, G. Poulson, Professor Phillips, John Browne, J. Walbran, etc.* In an enumeration of writers on divinity belonging to this county, an honoured place must be given to John de Wycliffe, "the Morning Star of the Reformation," and the translator of the Bible, born about 1324, died 1384; and to Miles Coverdale, the English reformer, born 1499, died 1580. More recent are—Matthew Pool, author of the "Synopsis Criticorum," a classic in biblical interpretation, born 1624, died 1679; John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose "Sermons" hold a high place among the literature of the pulpit, born 1630, died 1694; Joseph Bingham, author of the "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," born 1668, died 1723; Beilby Porteous, Bishop of London, author of a "Life of Archbishop Slaker," and various works in theology, and of some elegant poems, born 1731, died 1808; Joseph Milner, author of a valuable "History of the Church of Christ," born 1744, died 1820; John Pye Smith, D.D., author of "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," and other works, born 1775, died 1850. Next let us notice the men of science:—John Smeaton, civil engineer, the architect of Eddystone Lighthouse, was born in 1724, and died in 1792; Joseph Priestley, author of numerous works on experimental philosophy and other subjects, born 1733, died 1804; John Ellerton Stocks, M.D., a noted botanist, born 1820, died 1854; Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge University, author of "A Synopsis of the Classification of the Palæozoic Rocks," was born about the year 1786. Yorkshire has produced a fair number of poets, though none of them stand in the highest rank. We take the principal names, in the order of time: John Gower, called by Bale "poet laureate," and said to have been the instructor of Chaucer, was the author of various works, written, some in English, others in French and Latin, died in 1402; George Sandys, translator of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*—a work to which Pope declares that English poetry owes much,

* Dr. Thomas Whitaker, the Dugdale of Yorkshire, was not a native of the county, being born in Norfolk in 1759. One or two of the latest of the names enumerated above may also belong to other counties.

was born in 1577, and died in 1643 ; Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso, died in 1632 ; Sir Robert Stapleton, the translator of Juvenal and other classic poets, and author of some dramatic pieces, died in 1669 ; William Congreve, the dramatist, was born in 1669, and died in 1729 ; Sir Samuel Garth, author of "The Dispensary," and other poems, was born in 1671, and died in 1718 ; William Mason, best known by his dramatic poem of "Caractacus," and his biography of the poet Gray, was born in 1725, and died in 1797 ; Ebenezer Elliott, the "Corn-Law Rhymer," born 1781, died 1849 ; Herbert Knowles, best known by his exquisite "Lines written in the Churchyard of Richmond," died at the early age of nineteen, born 1797, died 1816 ; Monckton Milnes, M.P., author of "Memorials of a Tour in Greece," and three volumes of poems, born 1809. In other departments of literature are—David Hartley, author of "Observations on Man," born 1705, died 1757 ; John Foster, author of "Essays in a series of Letters," an "Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance," etc., born 1770, died 1839 ; the present Earl of Carlisle, author of a "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters," born 1802 ; Edward Baines, M.P., author of a "History of the Cotton Manufacture," born 1800. Several names of novelists occur, all of them females : Mrs. Hoffland, author of "The Son of a Genius," and numerous works for the young, born 1770, died 1844 ; the Brontës—Charlotte, author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Vilette," born 1816, died 1855—Emily, author of "Wuthering Heights," born 1819, died 1848—and Agnes, author of "Agnes Grey," and "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," born 1822, died 1849 ; Mrs. Gaskell, the biographer of Miss Brontë, and author of "Ruth," "North and South," and other works ; Miss Pardoe, author of "The City of the Sultan," "The Romance of the Harem," and numerous other works. To Yorkshire belong the painters—Benjamin Wilson, who flourished about 1760 ; William Kent, born 1685, died 1748 ; John Jackson, born 1778, died 1831 ; and William Etty, R.A., born 1787, died 1849 ; the sculptor, John Flaxman, born 1755, died 1826 ; the engraver, William Lodge, born 1649, died 1689 ; and the actor, Richard John Smith, of the Adelphi, born 1786, died 1855.

The area of Yorkshire is 5983 square miles, or 3,829,286 statute acres. The population, according to the census of 1861, is 2,033,051 ; being 1,000,326 males, and 1,032,725 females.

The increase of population since 1851 has been 235,056 (the population at last census being 1,797,995). The increase per cent, since 1800, is at least 100. The total number of houses in 1861 was 442,462; of which 415,752 were inhabited, 24,058 uninhabited, and 2652 building. The average number of persons to each inhabited house, is 4·89; and to each square mile, nearly 340. The average number of acres to an inhabited house is 9·18, and to a person 1·88.

The county is divided into four parts—the West Riding, which is represented in Parliament by four members, and the North and East Ridings, and Ainsty of York, each of which returns two members to Parliament. Other 29 members are returned for various towns and boroughs in the three Ridings, making the total number for Yorkshire amount to 39. The North Riding contains an area of 2109 square miles, or 1,350,121 acres, and 244,804 persons. The occupations are chiefly agricultural, but lead mines employ about 1600 persons. The total number of members returned from this Riding is 11. The East Riding, taking along with it the city of York, has an area of 1205 square miles, or 771,139 acres, and a population of 280,736. In this part of the county the number of persons employed in agriculture is almost equal to that of those engaged in every kind of manufacture. Cotton and flax, engines and ships, are the chief manufactures. The total number of members returned by this division of the county is 8. The West Riding is the most important part of the county in point of manufactures and commerce. Its extent is 2669 square miles, or 1,708,026 acres; and its population, 1,507,511. This is the great seat of the woollen and iron manufactures, of which details will be given below, and under the respective towns where the manufactures are carried on. The West Riding is represented in Parliament by 18 members.

Agriculture is in a medium state of improvement, but is regarded as not so advanced as in Northumberland and Lincolnshire. Yorkshire, however, is more a grazing than an agricultural county. Craven, and the upper parts of the West Riding generally, are purely pastoral, their being scarcely any arable land in cultivation in this Riding, except in the lower districts. In the East Riding and the lower parts of the North Riding, there are considerable tracts of good arable ground. Farms are generally small, and let at high rents from year to year. The total number

of farmers, according to the last returns to which we have access, was 30,313; of whom 27,554 were males, and 2759 females. Farm labourers were reckoned at 83,514; 74,771 being males, and 8743 females. Cattle are mostly of the long-horned breed; but there are large numbers of short horns, and many varieties produced by crosses of these two breeds. Sheep are numerous, and also of different breeds. They are computed at 1,200,000, producing annually 28,000 packs of wool. Yorkshire has long been celebrated for its horses. Many of the most noted racers which have appeared on the turf were bred and trained in this county. The Cleveland bays are highly esteemed as carriage horses. Horses for agricultural and general purposes, are bred in great numbers in this county; and the horse fairs which are held here at stated times are frequented by dealers from all parts of the kingdom.

The mineral productions of Yorkshire are—coal in abundance, iron, lead, copper, alum, slate, limestone (some of it equal, if not superior, to the Derbyshire marble), building stone, etc. There are very valuable mineral waters in various parts of the county. Those of Harrogate and Scarborough have been long celebrated, and are much resorted to.

It is to its manufactures that this county is chiefly indebted for its importance and prosperity. In the North Riding 1929 persons are employed in mining iron and lead, and 723 on flax. In the East Riding 994 men and 1256 women are employed on cotton, 712 men on engines and boilers, and 633 on ships. The manufactures of the West Riding are very numerous. Fifteen of the chief of these give employment to 282,767 persons. The following are the most important of the statistics that go to make up this amount:—Worsted employs 48,940 males, and 48,207 females; woollen cloth, 53,532 males, and 27,749 females; cotton, 13,282 males, and 11,129 females; flax, 7943 males, and 8955 females; stuff, 3072 males, and 2359 females; silk, 1034 males, and 984 females; iron, 6990 males; cutlery, 6029; files, 4177; nails, 1248 males, 189 females; engines and boilers, 6337 males; coal, 21,148 males, 103 females.

A few statistics as to the value of the manufactures of Yorkshire may be appropriately given in this place. The worsted manufacture is computed to be of the total value of £13,100,000—consisting of £10,000,000 for manufactured stuff pieces, and £3,100,000 for yarn exported and sent to Glasgow, Manchester,

and Norwich. The woollen manufactures are of nearly the same value, being reckoned at about £13,000,000, sixty-six per cent of the whole value of this manufacture in England (estimated by Mr. Baines, M. P., in 1858, at about twenty millions). In the year 1859, the quantity of ironstone raised in this county was 1,695,842 tons. In the same year, steel to the value of nearly £2,000,000 was made in the town of Sheffield alone. According to the last return, there were in Yorkshire 387 collieries, the produce of which was 9,284,000 tons.

The county possesses extensive facilities of communication in the railways which traverse its most important districts. There is a net-work of railways, connecting the busy manufacturing towns and villages of the south with each other, and with the great centres of industry in other parts of the kingdom. The North Eastern railway has its main line running through the Vale of York, with branches going off east and west for the traffic of the agricultural and mining districts. The rapid and easy access which these various lines afford the tourist to places of interest, formerly reached only with considerable fatigue or expense, will be still further increased by several new branches either in course of construction or in contemplation.

AIREDALE.

Stations for exploring Upper Airedale and Craven—Settle, and its Neighbourhood
—Malham village—Goredale Scar and Malham Cove—Description of the
Valley of the Aire.

THE river Aire issues in a full stream from the foot of Malham Cove. Its waters, long supposed to be derived from MALHAM TARN, a lonely but beautiful lake on the high ground to the north, have been conclusively ascertained to owe their origin to a small mountain stream in the direction of Cowside. The water of the stream which leaves Malham Tarn, and is swallowed up in a hole in the limestone rock, reappears half way between Malham and Kirkby.* The course of the Aire is smooth and tranquil throughout. Though not possessing so much diversity as that of some other Yorkshire dales, the scenery through which the river passes is both interesting and varied.

The upper part of Airedale is comprehended in CRAVEN, an extensive district embracing the south-western hills, and the moors and dales among them. The tourist who wishes to explore the high lands whence the Ribble, Aire, and Wharfe take their rise, will find Settle a convenient station. Should he, however, merely wish to examine the head of Airedale, he may take Skipton for his head-quarters, whence the railway will bring him, at Bell Busk station, to between three and four miles from Malham Cove and Goredale.

SETTLE.—*Inn: The Golden Lion*—Bed, 1s. ; breakfast, 1s. 9d. ; tea, 1s. 9d. From Skipton, 15 miles ; Leeds, 41½ ; Lancaster, 24.—This town, as has already been remarked, is a convenient station for the exploration of upper Airedale, and Craven generally. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of a lofty limestone rock, called Castleber. This cliff, which towers above the town to the height of 300 feet, commands a fine prospect. There are several thread manufactories in the town, giving em-

* This fact was ascertained by emptying bags of chaff into the stream. The chaff reappeared at the place referred to. The true origin of the Aire was discovered in the same way.

ployment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. The town also derives some importance from the fairs for the sale of cattle, sheep, and horses, which are held several times a year. The charter for a market and fair was granted in the time of Henry III. The population of the town is about 2000.

The parish church is at Giggleswick; but about twenty years ago there was a new district *Church* erected in the town, in the early English style, and named the Church of the Holy Ascension. The only other public building calling for mention is the *Town Hall*, which was erected in 1836. The shambles stand in the market-place, with a row of cottages over them.

Giggleswick, a mile from Settle, has a large, uniform, and handsome *Church*, dedicated to St. Alkald, exactly in the style of the other churches of Craven, which are known to have been built in the times of Henry VII. and VIII. It consists of nave, chancel, transept, porch, and tower. In the interior there are several unimportant brasses. There is in this village a large *Grammar School*, founded by Edward VI., and one of the richest foundations of this sort in the north of England. The father of the celebrated Dr. Paley was for fifty years master of this institution, and died in 1799, aged 88. Paley was educated here. By the roadside, a little beyond the hamlet, there is an ebbing and flowing well, celebrated by Drayton (in his "Polyolbion,"—song xxviii.) and described by other writers. Drayton says this spring ebbs and flows eight times a-day; other writers say three or four times; but the tourist will sometimes, to his disappointment and disgust, find that it does not ebb and flow even once within any reasonable time. The truth is, that the spring is affected by the weather; and it is found that in very dry and in very wet weather, it ceases to ebb and flow. It has, at certain times, been observed to rise and fall eight or ten times in an hour; while at others it has been watched for hours to no effect. Picturesque cliffs tower over the road leading past this well in the direction of Clapham and Ingleton.

A mountain ramble of about two miles, eastward, to *Hattermire*, will afford a treat to any lover of natural scenery. *Hattermire* is an amphitheatre of lofty precipices of mountain limestone, so rent and fissured as to resemble basaltic columns. A cave in the face of one of the crags has been known to the Romans, some of their implements having been discovered in it. The botanist will find this neighbourhood fruitful in plants; and

the entomologist will, towards autumn, obtain some rare moths and butterflies in and about the Hattermire Cave.

Another pleasant walk may be taken, northward, by the Horton road, to the pretty village of *Stainforth*, in the neighbourhood of which there are two fine cascades.

The village of Clapham, 6 miles distant, may be reached either by road or rail; and thence the tourist may visit Ingleborough Cave and ascend to the summit of the mountain (*See INGLEBOROUGH*).

A mountain road (that by which Hattermire Scars, already mentioned, are reached), six miles in length, leads from Settle to Malham, and presents many fine hill and moorland views.

MALHAM.—*Inns: Buck Inn, and Lister Arms.* From Bell Busk station, about three miles; from Settle, six.—The village of Malham is picturesque; but it possesses no buildings of importance. The *Church* is at **KIRKBY MALHAMDALE**, and is passed on the way from the railway, a mile from the village. It is a large and handsome building of the time of Henry VII. Most of the columns have on their west side an elegant niche and tabernacle, that once contained the figure of a saint. These images were doubtless so placed to heighten the devotional feelings of the people when they turned their faces towards the altar.

The great attractions of Malham are the Cove and Goredale Scar, which are every year visited by great numbers of tourists.

GOREDALE SCAR should be visited before Malham Cove. It is about a mile from the village. On the way, just before coming to the bridge over the stream which descends the Scar, the tourist may turn in at a gate on his right, to take a look at a cavern called Jeannot's Cave, and the pretty little cascade near it. Goredale Scar has justly been pronounced one of the grandest rock scenes in the north of England. The cliffs, which rise on either side to a height of 300 feet, overhang their base to an extraordinary extent. That to the right is said to project nearly 60 feet. The water that pours down this remarkable chasm originally fell over the top of the precipice; but in 1730, when it was swollen during a severe thunderstorm, it burst its way through the rock forming the large natural arch through which it now falls. The tourist can clamber up to the high ground above by steps worn in the rock, in the left side of the Scar. The ascent requires some nerve, but it may be accomplished without much danger. Getting to the top, the path.

which lies for some time parallel to the stream, will conduct to the verge of Malham Cove. On the way, the limestone rock will be observed cropping up above the turf in many places, like a regular causeway.

MALHAM COVE.—The view from the summit of the Cove on a clear day is magnificent; and, in addition, a sensation of the sublime may be obtained by getting upon one of the shelves that run round the top, and taking a peep over the brink. The descent to the bottom may be easily accomplished on the right side of the Cove. No proper idea can be obtained of this magnificent scene unless it has been viewed from below. The limestone cliff rises to a sheer height of 285 feet, and forms the half of an amphitheatre of much grandeur. Out at the foot of the cliff gushes the Aire, by an opening just wide enough to give a passage to its waters. Malham Cove is the most striking part of a long line of elevated limestone cliff, called the Craven Fault, commencing near Kirkby Lonsdale, and extending to Threshfield, on the border of Wharfedale. It has thus its interest for the geologist as well as for the non-scientific lover of nature.

The winding valley, about 35 miles in length, through which the Aire flows down to Leeds, is in few places more than a mile in breadth. The stream passes many spots which the tourist will be glad to visit. There is a good deal of quiet beauty in Malhamdale, in which the stream flows through pleasant green pastures, with as yet unsullied waters. Passing *Gargrave*, where a Roman villa was discovered, it presently reaches Skipton, the thriving and interesting capital of Craven (*See SKIPTON*). Here the pure waters of the Aire begin to be defiled; but the pollution becomes greater when, after flowing ten or twelve miles farther, the river reaches Keighley (*See KEIGHLEY*). Whitaker, whose love for nature was as intense as his devotion to the relics of antiquity, wrote thus in the beginning of the present century, deploring the effect of the growth of factories and crowded towns in destroying the rural seclusion and beauty of Airedale:—"Before the introduction of manufactories, the parish of Keighley did not want its retired glens and well-wooded hills; but taste and virtue fly together from dirt and crowded population. The clear mountain torrent now is defiled, its scaly inhabitants suffocated by filth, its murmurs lost in the din of machinery, and the native music of its overhanging groves exchanged for oaths and curses." This language is

exaggerated ; for even now, in spite of the manufactories, there is not a little picturesqueness in the scenery in the neighbourhood of Keighley ; and the population, though not better than a similar class elsewhere, are not so bad as Whitaker seems to have thought them. Professor Phillips takes a more genial and just view of the change which has passed over the lower portion of Airedale. Referring to Kirkstall Abbey, he says—"Since the day when Henry de Lacy brought the Cistercians to this sweet retreat (1152), how changed are the scenes which the river looks upon ! Then, from the high rocks of Malham, and the pastures of Craven, to Loidis in Elmete, the deer, wild boar, and white bull, were wandering in unfrequented woods, or wading in untainted waters, or roaming over boundless heaths. Now, hundreds of thousands of men of many races have extirpated the wood, dyed the waters with tints derived from other lands, turned the heaths into fertile fields, and filled the valley with mills and looms, water-wheels and engine chimneys. Yet is not all the beauty of Airedale lost ; nor should the thoughtful mind, which now regards the busy stream of the Aire, lament the change. The quiet spinner is happier than the rude and violent hunter ; the spirit of true religion fills these populous villages as well as once it filled those cloistered walls ; the woods are gone, and in their place the iron road ; but that road conducts the intelligent lover of beauty to other hills and dales where art has had no contest with nature, and, by enabling him to compare one region with another, corrects his judgment, heightens his enjoyment, and deepens his sympathy with man."

The tourist who halts at Keighley may visit Haworth, the birth-place of the Brontës (*See HAWORTH*), or he may ascend the height of *Rombald's Moor*, on the north side of the Aire, whence fine views of Airedale and Wharfedale may be obtained. There are on this moor some of those stones of the fantastic forms usually ascribed to the Druids. The mountain road over this height will conduct the pedestrian to Ilkley and Ben Rhydding. On the way may be observed a Saxon cross a little to the left of the path.

Passing downwards from Keighley, the valley presents a succession of busy towns, off-shoots of Leeds and Bradford—Bingley, with some pleasantly wooded scenery in its neighbourhood ; Saltaire, with its immense factory and well planned streets, scarcely yet ten years old (*See VICINITY OF BRADFORD*),

and Shipley, an irregular and uninteresting town, carrying on manufactures of its own, and affording house accommodation to many of the hands of Saltaire. The vale becomes more and more thickly peopled, and the atmosphere more smoky, as the river flows onwards. None of the small towns, each a centre of busy industry, need detain us from passing down to the splendid old Abbey of Kirkstall (*See KIRKSTALL ABBEY*). Three miles farther down, the river reaches Leeds, the most important town in Yorkshire in point of population and manufactures (*See LEEDS*). Below Leeds, the river flows through fertile meadows, the higher ground beyond which is adorned with several handsome residences, the chief of which is *Temple Newsam*, containing a collection of valuable pictures, and surrounded by a beautifully wooded park. At Castleford (*Legeolium*) the fifth Iter of Antoninus crossed the Aire, which is here joined by the Calder. The stream now enters a district of the magnesian limestone; and lime-kilns and their smoke become a prominent feature of the scene, as far as Knottingley, with its rows of tall poplars, and its neat stone bridge crossing the stream. From Knottingley, the Aire flows through low lands by Snaith, Rawcliff, and Armin, and joins the Ouse a little above Howden.

ALDBOROUGH AND BOROUGHBRIDGE.

INNS in Boroughbridge—*Crown, Greyhound.*

Boroughbridge from Thirsk, 12½ miles; Harrowgate 7; Ripon 6; York 23.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, the railway station for Aldborough, was a place of considerable importance in the old coaching days, and is still of some note on account of its fairs, five of which are held in the course of the year. In the market place stands a handsome fluted column of the Doric order, dating apparently from the beginning of the fourteenth century. The church is modern and handsome, but unimportant.

A battle was fought here, in 1321, between Edward I. and his rebellious barons under Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in which the latter were completely defeated. The Earl of Lancaster and several noblemen of his party were made prisoners, and beheaded a few days afterwards at Pontefract.

The Devil's Arrows, three immense masses of stone which

have given rise to much speculation among antiquarians, are about half a mile distant to the south-west. The northernmost stone is, according to Gough, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet high ; the middle one, $21\frac{1}{2}$, and the southernmost, $22\frac{1}{2}$. The weight of the first of these obelisks is estimated at 36 tons ; that of the other two at 39 tons each. We quote a brief account of the opinions that have been entertained regarding these interesting monuments, which are probably older than Isurium itself :—“ The great monoliths of Boroughbridge have caught the attention of all our topographers, and speculation has not been idle as to their history and uses. The stones, which have doubtless been extracted from the great rocks of Brimham or Plumpton, have been conjectured to be of artificial composition ; the furrows on the sides, which are merely the effects of 2000 years of rain, have been supposed to be the flutings of columns, fitted to imaginary capitals or busts. They have been called marks for four roads, *metæ* of a chariot race, trophies of victory, and we might add other such fancies, if it were proper to delay without necessity our pleasant journey on the banks of the Ure.”*

ALDBOROUGH, the ISURIUM of the Romans, is half a mile to the eastward of Boroughbridge. This is a place of vast interest to the antiquarian. Here he finds more than is presented by the Roman stations in other parts of the county. The remains which have been discovered are such, both in their character and abundance, as to indicate that Isurium was a Roman *city*, and that those who resided in it called into requisition the arts and elegancies of their own civilization in the barbarous country in which they had settled.

There can be no doubt that Isurium was a place of importance long before the invasion of the Romans. Probably it was the earliest city of the Brigantes, by whom it seems to have been called *Isure*,† its later name being a latinized form of the appellation. Isurium was the capital of North Britain before, and for some time after, the Roman conquest. This probably was the scene of the principal events mentioned by Tacitus regarding the Brigantes. Here probably would be the rude court of

* “ Rivers, Mountains, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire,” p. 65.

† It has been suggested that this word is derived “ from a contraction of *Isis*, an idol worshipped by the early migrators into Britain, and *Ure*, which was held sacred to it.”

Cartismandua, the betrayer of Caractacus. After Agricola at length completed the conquest of the Brigantes, he seems to have made his head-quarters here for a time, till at length the site of Eburacum was taken as more suitable for a fortified station for his troops. During the Roman occupation of Britain, however, Isurium seems to have been the abode of luxury and civilization ; and, if inferior to Eburacum in dignity and warlike strength, it may have been much before that city in the polished arts and comforts of life. Under the Saxons the city received the name of Eald-burgh, or Aldburgh, from its antiquity and importance. In 766 it was sacked and burned by the Danes. This calamity, and the subsequent removal of the bridge across the Ure from this place to Boroughbridge, made the ruin of Aldborough complete. The place still continued, indeed, to possess some importance from the memory of its past greatness : for, in 1542, it was invested with the dignity of representation in Parliament. From that date till the passing of the Reform Bill, when it was disfranchised, the borough continued to return two members.

This Roman city has engaged the attention of antiquarians from the time of Leland downwards, but the subject is one which seems to be not yet exhausted, as many most important discoveries have been made within the last twenty years. The city is mentioned by Ptolemy in his "Geography," and by Antoninus in his "Itinerary," and its site has been most conclusively identified with that of Aldborough. The tourist who wishes a fuller account of Isurium than it is possible to give in these pages, may consult the work of Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith,* which contains engravings of many of the most important remains which have been discovered here.

That Isurium was a fortified place, is evident from the remains of a rampart. Drake is of opinion that the city was square ; but subsequent researches have shewn that it was a long parallelogram, like that of York, but without corner towers. Mr. Smith is of opinion that the angles of the parallelogram were cut off. Aldborough Church stands almost exactly in the centre of the ancient city ; Aldborough Hall occupies the site of the east gate ; and Aldborough Manor that of the west gate. The inclosed area is about 60 acres, the walls being about 1940 feet by

* "Reliquiae Isurianaë : the Remains of the Roman Isurium. By Henry Ecroyd Smith." London, 1852.

1320. A Roman bridge of wood crossed the Ure at Isurium ; and many piles of it existed, and were used by the fishermen for drying their nets, as lately as the beginning of last century. The antiquarian can yet trace the walls of Isurium with tolerable exactness. Gough says they have been four yards thick, and founded on large pebbles laid in a bed of blue clay. Borough-hill, a small hillock formerly adjoining the church, but levelled about seventy years ago, was perhaps the site of the citadel.

In the excavation of the site of this ancient city, Roman remains of the most interesting and valuable description have been discovered in remarkable abundance. These are preserved here for the inspection of visitors, and cannot fail to afford a rich treat to those who take an interest in antiquities. Of sculpture, the principal specimen is a statue of Mercury, built into the wall of the church. Foundations of buildings, bases of columns, pavements, baths, wall-paintings, and other relics of Roman habitations, serve sufficiently to shew that the residence of the conquerors in this place was more that of settled colonists than of warriors in a temporary camp. Mosaic floors have been found in many places ; one tessellated pavement, which was discovered in 1832, being particularly deserving of notice, on account of the exquisite beauty both of its design and execution. Numerous urns and sarcophagi have been discovered here. One of the latter, which Mr. Smith has engraved in his work already alluded to, is very curious. It is constructed of the fine bright red and well-tempered clay of which the Samian ware of the Romans is composed, and is of the form of the sole of a shoe. Outwardly, it is 7 feet 2 inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad ; inwardly, 6 feet long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It contained oak ashes, with fragments of bones, and a few very perfect teeth. In 1846, the remains of a basilica (judgment-hall or senate-house) were discovered. A plan of this building, as it is supposed from these remains to have existed, and some speculations regarding it, will be found in Mr. Smith's book.

In addition to these larger and more important remains, there have been found in this "British Pompeii," great numbers of articles of pottery, coins, ornaments in jet, glass, gold, silver, and brass, bronze lamps, etc., to which there is not room to refer particularly. Some ancient British remains have also been found here—among them a sculptured figure eighteen inches high, supposed to be an idol of the early Britons.

The village is itself of little interest. The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is supposed to have been constructed out of the ruins of Isurium. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower, and is partly decorated and partly perpendicular. The nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches rising from octagonal columns. The east window is filled with modern painted glass, the chief figures representing our Lord and the four Evangelists. Against the north wall stands an old monumental brass, formerly inlaid in a stone in the floor. It represents a warrior in armour, and is supposed from the style of the accoutrements, as well as from the heraldic devices and a scroll bearing the name "Wills de Aldeburgh," to have been placed here in memory of Sir William de Aldeburgh, who was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1377. The figure of Mercury, already referred to, is built into the outside of the vestry wall. On a gravestone in the churchyard there is the sculpture in relief of a female in the attitude of prayer. This gravestone is early decorated, and not Saxon, as some antiquarians have supposed.

About three miles eastward from Aldborough is the small hamlet of MYTON, the scene of the "White Battle," in 1319. Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, with an army of Scots, had made an incursion into England, wasting the country with fire and sword to the very gates of York. When he retraced his steps northward, William de Melton, the Archbishop of York, gathered an army of 10,000 men, including a large number of priests, monks, canons, and other persons in ecclesiastical orders, and pursued. The Scots were overtaken at Myton, where, after a brief conflict, they entirely routed their pursuers, who lost in slain and drowned above 2000 men (some accounts say 4000). This conflict obtained the name of the "White Battle," from the large number of priests who perished in it.

The *Church* of Myton is supposed to have been built of stone from the ruins of Isurium. In the windows of the chancel there is some good stained glass.

ALMONDBURY.—In the vicinity of HUDDERSFIELD.

AMPLEFORTH.—In the vicinity of COXWOLD.

ASKERN AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

HOTELS—*Crown, Swan, White Hart.*

From Doncaster, 6½ miles; from Pontefract, 11—both by rail.

The mineral waters for which this village is celebrated had attracted attention more than a century ago, but the place till within the last few years was an insignificant hamlet. It is pleasantly situated on the slope of a rocky eminence, which rises behind it to a height of seventy feet, affording a very extensive view of the level country around. The *Spa*, which is sulphureous, is situated by the side of a small but picturesque sheet of water, called Askern Pool. It is of great benefit to persons afflicted with rheumatism and scorbutic diseases; but the place has also attractions, in the salubrity of its air, and the scenery in its neighbourhood, for those who are afflicted with no bodily ailment. Our space does not admit of a more detailed notice of this rising watering-place. It has hotels and private lodgings for the accommodation of visitors, and will doubtless be rendered additionally attractive by the exertions of its inhabitants. A neat *Church*, in the early English style, consisting of nave and chancel, with a belfry at the west end, was erected in 1851. There is also a Wesleyan Chapel.

The scenery in the VICINITY of Askern is pleasing, but not very romantic. *Barnsdale*, which stretches towards the north-west, includes various spots worth visiting, such as *Campsall*, a mile distant, which has an ancient church, with some remains of Saxon architecture; *Kirk Smeaton*, and the *Smeaton Crags*, a little distance beyond—a picturesque and pleasing scene. “Merry Barnsdale” derives some interest from its associations with Robin Hood. It was the scene of one of his most noted exploits—his adventure with the Bishop of Hereford. The concluding verses of the ballad give the principal points of the story:—

“Then Robin he took the bishop by the hand,
And led him to merry Barnsdale;
He made him to stay and sup with him that night,
And to drink wine, beer, and ale.

“‘Call in a reckoning,’ said the bishop,
‘For methinks it goes wondrous high. —
‘Lend me your purse, master,’ said Little John,
‘And I’ll tell you by and by.’

“ Then Little John took the bishop’s cloak,
 And spread it upon the ground,
 And out of the bishop’s portmanteau
 He told three hundred pound.

“ ‘ Here’s money enough, master,’ said Little John,
 ‘ And a comely sight ’tis to see ;
 It makes me in charity with the bishop,
 Though he heartily loveth not me.’

“ Robin Hood took the bishop by the hand,
 And he caused the music to play,
 And he made the old bishop to dance in his boots,
 And glad he could so get away.”

Robin Hood’s Well, a small hamlet about three miles to the south-west of Askern, derives its name from a well by the roadside which tradition associates with the outlaw. *Burgh Wallis*, a mile nearer, has some ancient monuments in its church. *Owston*, about a mile and a half from Askern, and half a mile from Burgh Wallis, has an interesting church, with two beautiful marble monuments by Chantrey, consisting of the effigies of Col. Bryan Cooke and his lady. This village is noted for its cream cheeses.

ATHELSTAN ABBEY.

Athelstan Abbey, called also Eggleston Abbey (probably a corruption of the original name), is beautifully situated on the bank of the Tees, a mile and a half from Barnard Castle, whence it may be reached either by crossing the bridge nearest the town, and descending the river on the Yorkshire side, or by going round by the Abbey Bridge, which is farther down the stream. This abbey was founded, according to most writers, by Conon, Earl of Richmond, in the latter part of the twelfth century. Its name is associated with Saxon times, probably from its having been one of the places given by Athelstan to the church, to make atonement for the murder of his brother. It was occupied by Premonstratensian canons, and dedicated to St. Mary and John the Baptist. At the dissolution, its gross revenues amounted to £65 : 5 : 6.

Enough remains of this ancient structure to give one an idea of its size and importance. It is beautifully situate on a gentle eminence near the junction of “ fairy Thorsgill” with the Tees.

The architecture does not present much in the way of ornament: the east window of the church, indeed, is bare even to deformity. Two piscinæ yet remain in the wall of the choir. On the greenward which carpets the floor of the Abbey church, are several monumental stones, two of which, one to an abbot, and the other to a member of the old Rokeby family, are worthy of particular examination. Some of the monastic buildings have been converted into dwelling-houses for cottars, and present a curious mixture of the mean and the picturesque.

In this abbey Scott lays the closing scene of "Rokeby." Thus he describes the ancient structure:—

"The reverend pile lay wild and waste,
 Profaned, dishonour'd, and defaced,
 Through storied lattices no more
 In softened light the sunbeams pour,
 Gilding the Gothic sculpture rich
 Of shrine, and monument, and niche.
 The civil fury of the time
 Made sport of sacrilegious crime;
 For dark Fanaticism rent
 Altar, and screen, and ornament,
 And peasant hands the tombs o'erthrew
 Of Bowes, of Rokeby, and Fitz-Hugh."

Here passed the soul of the gentle Wilfred, "too soft its ills to bear." Here his wretched sire found a lifetime's arts burst in destruction on his own head; and here Bertram Risingham fitly perished after his latest crime.

"Fell as he was in act and mind,
 He left no bolder heart behind;
 Then give him for a soldier meet,
 A soldier's cloak for winding-sheet."

When in this neighbourhood, the tourist may visit Greta Bridge and Rokeby (see **ROKEBY**).

BARNSELEY.

HOTELS.—*King's Head, Royal, Devonshire Arms, Coach and Horses, Wellington.*

From Wakefield, 11 miles; Sheffield, 19½; Doncaster, 16½; Huddersfield, 21½.

Barnsley is a straggling town, built without method, and having no architectural pretensions, though, from its position on two eminences, it is in some aspects not destitute of a certain

picturesqueness. The flax manufacture is extensively carried on here. There are many large mills in the town and neighbourhood, comprising about 1000 power looms ; besides which, there are from 3000 to 4000 hand-looms, employed in the manufacture of drills, diapers, damasks, towellings, huckabacks, sheetings, fancy vestings, etc. Employment is also given to a large number of persons in iron foundries, dye-houses, bleaching and print works, and breweries. There are 42 coal mines in this district, which in 1860 gave a produce of 2,430,000 tons. At the census of 1861, the population of Barnsley was 17,885. In 1801 it was only 3606 ; so that the increase since the beginning of the present century is nearly 400 per cent.

Thomas W. Atkinson, the Siberian traveller, author of "Travels in the Region of the Upper and Lower Amoor, and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China," was born near Barnsley in 1799, and died in 1861. "He was, in the truest and best sense," says the *Athenæum*, "a self-made man. Left an orphan when a child, he began life for himself at the early age of eight, from which time he gained his own living, while training himself into a good scholar and a well-mannered gentleman. Those who met him in his latter years in the drawing-room or the country house, were struck by the undefinable grace and bearing which are sometimes thought to be the monopoly of ancient race. He educated himself as an architect, and a church built by him in Manchester testifies to his skill as a builder ; but his instrument was the pencil, and his vocation that of a traveller."

The PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, was, with the exception of its tower, rebuilt in 1821. It consists of nave, aisles, transepts (with aisles on their east side), and chancel. The general style is perpendicular. The tops of the walls and of the tower are battlemented, and adorned with pinnacles. The fabric is, altogether, a handsome one, though it has nothing to attract the antiquarian. There are two other churches in Barnsley.

The INDEPENDENT CHURCH, which arrests the tourist's attention on his leaving the station, deserves to be mentioned among the prominent buildings of Barnsley. It is a beautiful structure in the decorated Gothic style, and has a lofty and well-proportioned spire. It was erected in 1851. There are other dissenting places of worship. The other public buildings are the *County*

Court, the Corn Market, the Grammar School, Holy-Rood School, etc.

In 1861, Mrs. Locke, widow of Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P. (who was educated at the grammar school of this town), presented to the inhabitants of Barnsley a public *Park*, with an endowment for keeping it in order. The same lady also gave donations of £2000 to the Grammar School, and £1000 to the Holy-Rood School. It is proposed to erect a monument to Mr. Locke in the park.

At Barnsley the tourist may hear the south Yorkshire dialect spoken in its perfection. Should he visit the town on a market day (Wednesday), he may, if his ear is very fine, detect the nice variations of this dialect which prevail in different parts of the surrounding districts. The broad general characteristics of the common speech of the people, however, will of themselves afford most tourists sufficiently difficult matter of study. We quote a specimen of the dialect from the last number of a clever little yearly publication entitled "T' Bairnsla Foaks' Annual, an Pogmoor Olmenack. Be Tom Treddlehoyle, Esq." Tom thus speaks of the Park presented to Barnsley by Mrs. Locke:—

"Well, nah, it's a grand thing iz this, let ma tell yo, yo wurkin class foaks, it iz really, an no mistack, to hev a Park gien yo ta wauk abaht in when ivver yo like; wha, bless uz, yol ardlly naw wot ails yo, an it's ta be feard at it al mack yo vain enif ta think at yor on a levil wi all t'great foaks it t'naborhood, an drop tutchin yer hats when yo meet em, az yov been uze ta do. But lets hoape not, an at yol nobbat just feel praad at t'boon's been gien ta yo, an nowt na more. That bein t'caise, wun caant but say, wot an a nice spot t'owd favrit High Style al be, for that's t'spot, let ma tell yo, at's been pickt aht for yo ta reckreate in. Yes, that's it; an thear cuddant a been a likelier plaice if yod a all settan too an made wun for yersenze; an when it's all set aht i flaar beds, planted wi trees, faantans made, an twistad all ovver wi wauks, it all be a seet wurth lookin at, for wun can fancy at there yol be dahn a yer knees snuffin at pinks an roses, guessin wot soart ov a shrub this iz, an wot soart ov a plant that iz; owd wimmin set under t'trees knittin their huzband stockins, an yung wimmin stitchin their fancy wark, an reading luv letters; an innacent gams theal be noa daht a all soarts beside for yo ta amuse yersenze wi an lake at. Thear wun al be scrimin up a poll, anuther swingin on a merry trotter, sum

lakein at blind man's buff, an uthers fiddlin an doncin wi all ther might. Wha, all this al be enif ta mack owd foaks i Bairnsla yung agean, an yungans ta hev cheeks like roses, an nivver ta want sich an a thing az onny docktor's fissick wal they live."

The vicinity of Barnsley has several spots of interest. The chief of these are Monk Bretton Priory, distant about a mile, and Wentworth Castle, distant two miles.

MONK BRETTON PRIORY, founded by Adam Fitz Sweyne, about the year 1156, was, besides Pontefract, the only religious house of the Cluniac order in Yorkshire. The remains are not extensive. They consist of the ancient gateway, part of the domestic buildings, and fragments of a church of singular beauty. A few gravestones with defaced crosses mark the last resting-place of the brotherhood.

WENTWORTH CASTLE, the seat of F. V. Wentworth, Esq., was built about 1730 by Thomas, Earl of Strafford, on the site of an ancient fortress. The grounds are finely laid out; but the mansion, which is quadrangular in form, is regarded by some persons as heavy and deficient in taste. The apartments are spacious and elegant, and are adorned with some good paintings. The following are the names of the chief of these:—Holbein—Portrait of a Monk; Lorenzo Lotto—Male portrait; Rubens—A landscape; Sir Peter Lely—Portrait of Cromwell; Unknown—Portrait of Æcolampadius the Reformer (Waagen ascribes it to Holbein); Lucas de Heere—Portrait of Eleanor Brandon, dated 1550; Albano—The Flight into Egypt; Velasquez—Portrait of Sir Philip Sydney; Rubens—Portrait of a General; Frederigo Zuccherò—The Earl of Essex; Sir Peter Lely—Female portrait; Vandyck—The Earl of Strafford; and one of the portraits of Vandyck.

BEN RHYDDING.

From Leeds, 16 miles; Otley, 5; Ilkley, 1; Arthington station, 9; Skipton station, 10.

This hydropathic establishment has become so noted as a place of resort, both for patients and visitors, that it is presumed a description of it will be acceptable even to the passing tourist. It can be reached conveniently from Arthington station, whence a coach runs once a day to Ilkley. There is also a coach from

Bradford thrice a week. The pedestrian may reach Ben Rhydding from Keighley, by a delightful walk over the heights of Rombald's Moor.

The building is a very extensive and imposing one, and well suited for the prominent site, midway up the slope of Rombald's Moor, and overlooking the valley of the Wharfe, which it occupies. It was erected sixteen years ago, at an expense of £30,000. The internal arrangements are of the best description. Besides the dining and drawing-rooms, where the visitors and patients meet on common ground, there are sitting-rooms for those who wish to live retired. The south wing of the building contains the ladies, and the north the gentlemen's bedrooms. Provision is made for the amusement and healthful recreation of the inmates in the billiard room, bowling-green, American bowling alley, and racket-court, which are attached to the establishment.

Ben Rhydding is under the management of Dr. Macleod, F.R.C.P. The treatment is not solely hydropathic, Dr. Macleod making use of "every practice, whether exclusively hydropathic or not, which modern science and experience commend as sound and salutary." One peculiar feature of the medical treatment of this establishment is the *Compressed-Air Bath*. This is a chamber constructed of iron plates rivetted together so as to be perfectly air-tight, and having a close-fitting iron door, and small windows each of a single piece of strong plate-glass. A steam engine pumps in air to the required pressure, and there is a contrivance for securing ventilation, without disturbing the pressure to which the air has been brought. Dr. Macleod, who has the merit of having introduced the compressed-air bath into this country, considers it a beneficial agent for the cure or relief of phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and asthma. He also states that it is suitable for nervous palpitation of the heart, chronic headache from over-study, and chronic jaundice; and adds—"I think we have no means at our disposal which can so certainly reproduce, when partially or entirely suppressed, the retarded periodical secretions." As yet, we believe, the compressed-air bath is not in use in any other place in the kingdom, with the exception of Malvern, where one was erected about a year ago. The experience of six years at Ben Rhydding has been satisfactory; but a more extensive trial of this agency is to be desiderated. There is not space to mention the different provisions made in Ben Rhydding for carrying out the various processes of the water cure; nor is it necessary. A

Roman or Turkish bath was erected a few years ago at an expense of about £3000. Externally and internally, it is a very handsome building; and the provision made for the carrying out of the different processes of this luxurious and healthful bath is very complete.

The grounds by which Ben Rhydding is surrounded are extensive, and beautifully laid out; and the inmates may roam beyond their limits to the banks of the Wharfe, or to the upland moors.

Alike for invalids and visitors, this is a pleasant residence. There is always abundance of society, the number of ladies and gentlemen who take their places at the dinner table during the best months of summer being, we believe, from eighty to a hundred. The scenery in the neighbourhood is of the most attractive kind, and parties of the inmates are always getting up excursions to places of interest. Carriages of all kinds are available for this purpose. Ben Rhydding has a fair number of inmates even in winter, Dr. Macleod considering that it is as suitable a season for his treatment as summer.*

For the benefit of those who may contemplate a visit to Ben Rhydding, we quote from the prospectus the main charges:—

FOR PATIENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Introductory consultation fee (renewable after an absence of six months)	1	1	0
Board, lodging, medical attendance, bath-servant, Roman bath, and the other baths, per week	3	13	6
Two of a family, patients, each	3	10	6
Patients under twelve years of age	2	12	6

All other Baths and Bath Attendants are included in the above charges.

Blankets, Sheets, and Towels, for Bathing, can be purchased or hired in the house, or Patients can bring their own.

FOR VISITORS.

	£	s.	d.
Board and lodging, per week	3	0	0
„ „ „ accompanying a patient	2	13	6
„ „ „ for a child under twelve years	2	0	0

* Those who wish full information regarding Ben Rhydding and its mode of treatment are referred to two works, entitled, “Ben Rhydding, the Asclepia of England,” by the Rev. R. Wodrow Thomson, published by Mr. Shuttleworth, Ilkley, and “Ben Rhydding; the Principles of Hydropathy, etc., by a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh,” third edition, T. Nelson and Sons, London and Edinburgh.

	£	s.	d.
Board and lodging, per week, for a child under six years	1	5	0
„ „ „ for private servants—men	1	10	6
„ „ „ „ women	1	4	6
„ „ „ per day, if for less than a week	0	9	0
Private sitting-room, per day	3s.	to 0	4 6
„ „ „ per week	21s.	to 1	10 0
No deduction is made for occasional absence during the week. There are no extra charges.			

FOR PATIENTS IN ILKLEY.

	£	s.	d.
Medical attendance, per week	1	1	0
Compressed-air bath, „	0	14	0
„ „ single	0	3	0
Roman bath, each	0	3	6

BEVERLEY.

HOTELS—*Beverley Arms*, Morley—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 2s., dinner 2s. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d. *Cross Keys*, *Holderness*, *Queen's Arms*.

From Hull, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles ; York (by Market Weighton), 33 ; Selby, 39 ; Scarborough, $45\frac{1}{4}$.

BEVERLEY, the ancient capital of the East Riding, is situated at the foot of the York Wolds, and about a mile from the river Hull. There are some grounds for believing that it was founded in the second century by Lucius, a British king, in the reign of Aurelius Commodus, and that it is the *Petouaria* mentioned by Ptolemy. It was known anciently by the names of *Beuerlega*, *Beverlacus*, and *Beverlac*. It is supposed by most writers that the name means “lake of beavers,” from the abundance of these animals in the neighbourhood, which was a lake or a morass, according as the waters of the Hull rose or fell.* Its ancient history is, however, very obscure till the time of St. John of Beverley, who founded a church here. St. John died in 721. He was archbishop of York for thirty-three years, but died and was buried at Beverley. In 867 the church and the monastery attached to it were destroyed by the Danes ; but they were rebuilt three years afterwards. Athelstane, after his great victory over the Danes in 938, on which occasion the standard of St. John of Beverley had been carried before his army,

* Phillips controverts this derivation : “Beverley itself, instead of being *Beverlac*, owing its name to beavers and lakes, is simply *Pedwarllech*, the ancient *Petouaria*, marked, as other British towns seem to have been, by ‘four stones’—in this instance stones of sanctuary, a privilege of higher antiquity, it is probable, than Athelstane, by whom it is said to have been granted after the battle of Brunanburgh.”

granted many privileges to the town and monastery. In 1188, the principal part of the town was destroyed by fire, the church of St. John sharing its fate. During the civil wars in the time of Charles I., Beverley was alternately in the possession of Royalists and Parliamentarians. Sir John Hotham, who had represented the town in successive parliaments, was arrested here on his flight from Hull (which he had been making overtures to betray to the king), as a traitor to the Commonwealth. Beverley had repeated disputes with Hull as to the free passage of the river; and it was not without many struggles that it gradually yielded the supremacy to that rising town.

This ancient borough has given birth to a number of eminent persons. Alured of Beverley, the biographer of St. John, was born about 1109, and died about 1166. John Alcocke, successively Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, twice held the office of Lord High Chancellor of England. The date of his birth is unknown; he died in 1500. John Fisher, born in 1459, was first private chaplain to the mother of Henry VII., and afterwards Bishop of Rochester. For his determined opposition to the measures of Henry VIII. he was committed to the tower, and the Pope having rewarded his constancy by making him a cardinal, he was shortly afterwards tried and executed, 1535. John Green, Bishop of Lincoln, was born in 1706, and died in 1779. He left a fund in support of education in his native place. Miss Julia Pardoe, the accomplished author of "The City of the Sultan," "The River and the Desert," "The Romance of the Harem," and numerous other popular works, is a native of Beverley.

The importance of Beverley lies almost entirely in the past. Its houses are good, but they look mean in the presence of such noble edifices as the Minster and St. Mary's Church. The town still returns two members to parliament; the elections for the East Riding and county courts are held here; and it is these circumstances, more than its trade, which keep it from falling into decay. Its present trade is in tanned leather, oatmeal, malt, corn, coal, and agricultural implements. The population at the census of 1861 was 10,901 being an increase of 843 since the last enumeration; and the inhabited houses, 2366.

Whatever the commercial importance of Beverley, it must always be a place of the greatest attraction to tourists. It is to be regretted, however, that this ancient and pleasant town is

not so much frequented as it deserves. This is probably owing to its being a little out of the ordinary track of the majority of tourists. Yet we venture to say that the grand old Minster will repay a detour of many miles, and the tourist in Yorkshire will lose a great pleasure if he leave Beverley unvisited. A direct route by rail from York, by Market Weighton, will ere long greatly facilitate the access to this interesting town.

THE MINSTER, or Collegiate Church of St. John, ranks next to York Minster among the ecclesiastical structures of the county. The original edifice, as has been stated, was built—or, as some say, enlarged and beautified—by St. John of Beverley in the beginning of the eighth century. There is, however, no record of the date of the erection of the present building. The difference in the style of different parts makes it evident that it must have been built at different periods. The oldest parts belong to the thirteenth century, being in the early pointed or early English style. The whole east end, with the first arch of the nave, is in this style, with the exception of the windows in the south aisle of the choir, and the great east window, which are later. Mr. Britton remarks—“the compactness, the regularity, and the fine proportions of the elevations of the south front of the larger transept, make it worthy of minute examination ; such an example of the style of the thirteenth century being very rarely to be met with.” The nave is next in point of antiquity, being of the decorated English style. Of a later style—the perpendicular—are the north porch, three western windows in the north aisle of the nave, and the west front. We quote the description given of these parts by Mr. Rickman, in his work on the “*Styles of Architecture in England.*” Regarding the north porch, he says—“The north porch of Beverley Minster is, as a panelled front, perhaps unequalled. The door has a double canopy, the inner an ogee, and the outer a triangle, with beautiful crockets and tracery, and is flanked by fine buttresses, breaking into niches, and the space above the canopy to the cornice is panelled ; the battlement is composed of rich niches, and the buttresses crowned by a group of four pinnacles.” Of the west front he remarks—“What the west front of York is to the decorated style, this is to the perpendicular, with this addition, that in this front nothing but one style is seen ; all is harmonious. Like York Minster, it consists of a very large west window to the nave, and two towers for the end of the aisles. This window is of

nine lights, and the tower windows of three lights. The windows in the tower correspond in range nearly with those of the aisles and clerestory windows of the nave ; the upper windows of the tower are belfry windows. Each tower has four large and eight small pinnacles, and a very beautiful battlement. The whole front is panelled, and the buttresses, which have a very bold projection, are ornamented with various tiers of niche-work, of excellent composition and most delicate execution. The doors are uncommonly rich, and have the hanging feathered ornament ; the canopy of the great centre door runs up above the sill of the window, and stands full in the centre light with a very fine effect. The gable has a real tympanum, which is filled with fine tracery. The east front is fine, but mixed with early English." The great east window is perpendicular, though it has manifestly been originally early English. It is apparently a copy of that in York Minster, and contains all the remains of old stained glass which the building now possesses.

Having given this account of the styles of architecture observable in the building, we may give its principal dimensions before proceeding with our description :—length from east to west, 334 ft. 4 in. ; breadth of the nave and side aisles, 64 ft. 3 in. ; length of the great cross aisle, 167 ft. 6 in. ; height of the nave, 67 ft. ; height of side aisles, 33 ft. ; height of central tower, 107 ft. ; height of the two western towers, 200 ft.

From its perfectly insulated position, this noble pile may be examined on all sides, and the peculiar style and beauty of the different parts readily observed. We cannot dwell upon the various details which are deserving of note ; indeed, the intelligent visitor does not require to have his attention drawn to the western towers, with their finely ornamented buttresses and beautiful windows ; to the great centre door between them, with its exquisitely carved arch, and the noble window above ; to the flying buttresses and pinnacles of the nave ; to the varying style of the windows, as he passes on to examine the exterior of the transept ; to the great east window, and other hardly less important features of the sacred edifice. Fine views of the Minster, in conjunction with neighbouring scenery, may be had from various points, particularly from Westwood common, in the vicinity.

The interior is very imposing. The NAVE comprises eleven pointed arches ; and the simplicity and chasteness of its lofty vaulted roof has a finer effect than the most elaborate ornamen-

tation could produce. It is vaulted with arches and cross springers. We have not space for the technical architectural details of the nave, but may remark that the elevation shews three storeys of architecture—1st, the principal arcade formed by the main pillars dividing the nave and aisles; 2d, the triforium, a small arcade of pointed arches; and 3d, the clerestory, with its lancet arches on each side of the mullioned window, which has been subsequently introduced.

The CHOIR and TRANSEPTS are of a similar style. The Organ Screen, which separates the choir from the nave, is not admired. The *Altar Screen*, however, is a beautiful work. It is a restoration of one partially destroyed by the Puritans in the time of Cromwell. "The whole of this screen," remarks Rickman, "is so excellent, and so near the eye, that it forms perhaps the best school in England for decorated details; and there is also in the nave and transepts of the church, the details of foliage, figures, and animals, almost level with the eye, in the niches under the windows, from the early English to the perpendicular style, both included. In this respect this church is superior, as a study, to York Minster; because there, though the details are as good in many parts, they are, most of them, so far from the eye as to be drawn with great difficulty."

The *Stalls*, too, present richly carved wood work. The seats, when folded up, present the grotesque carved figures that seem to have been generally regarded in ancient times as their appropriate embellishments. From a date on one of them, these stalls appear to belong to the time of Henry VIII.

There are two modern figures, one on each side of the entrance to the choir, intended to represent King Athelstane and St. John of Beverley. These personages may also be seen in an old and faded painting on wood over the door of the south transept. Athelstane is represented as giving St. John a charter of privilege, with the words—

Als fre make I The
As hart may thynke
Or eyh may see.

On the other side of this door is another painting on wood of the same size, bearing the royal arms, with the initials "C. R." above them.

In the north aisle of the choir is a rude stone chair called the *Frid-stool*, or *Freedstool*. Camden preserves an inscription which is said to have been engraved upon it, but he evidently gives it from the report of others, not having seen it himself. The inscription he gives is as follows:—"Haec sedes lapidea Freedstool dicitur; *i. e.*, pacis cathedra, adquam reus fugiendo perveniens omnimodam habet securitatem." It would thus appear, that the criminal who fled for sanctuary to Beverley, whether on account of debt or any capital offence, was free from all danger when he was seated in this chair. There is no trace of any inscription on the chair, but it is not improbable that there may have been an inscription upon it at one time, as it is considerably defaced.

The *Percy Shrine* is the principal monument in the Minster. It is on the north side of the chancel, between two of the columns. This stately and much admired monument is referred to the days of Edward III. The monument itself bears no inscription serving to indicate the person in memory of whom it was raised; but various collateral circumstances go to strengthen the tradition which assigns it to Lady Idonea, daughter of Robert, Lord Clifford, and wife of Henry de Percy, second Lord Percy of Alnwick. It consists of a pedestal surmounted by a magnificent canopy, the canopy terminating in a splendid finial. On this finial sits a figure emblematic of the Deity in the posture of benediction. The object of benediction is the lady to whom the monument belongs; she appears to be rising out of a winding sheet, the ends of which are supported by angels. The tomb is further adorned with figures of knights with shields, angels with censers, and other details, all exquisitely sculptured. This shrine has been pronounced to be "the first of models of ancient monuments, wherein every effort that sculpture and masonry could combine is displayed in one great excellence."

In the east aisle of the north transept, there is an altar-tomb to another member of the Percy family. It bears the effigy of a priest, and is much mutilated. This tomb is supposed to belong to the fifteenth century.

The *Percy Chapel*, on the north side of the great east window, contains an altar-tomb of grey marble, in the perpendicular style, to Henry the fourth Earl of Northumberland, who was killed near Thirsk, in 1489. Little of the original magnificence of this tomb now remains. The funeral of this nobleman cost £1510:0:8, equal to £12,000 of our money.

The *Maiden Tomb*, in the south aisle of the nave, is the only other monument we shall notice. It is of earlier date than the Percy shrine, and, though less rich, is not less chaste and elegant. It is an altar-tomb, covered with a ponderous slab of Purbeck marble, and placed under a beautiful canopy. There is no inscription, or indeed any other clue, to lead to a knowledge of the person or persons to whose memory it was erected. Tradition says that it marks the resting-place of two maiden sisters, who gave two of the common pastures to the town. A legend connected with these sisters has been embodied in a poem, originally published in the "Literary Gazette." We can quote only a few stanzas :—

"The tapers are blazing, the mass is sung,
 In the Chapel of Beverley,
 And merrily too the bells have rung ;
 'Tis the eve of our Lord's nativity ;
 And the holy maids are kneeling round,
 While the moon shines bright on the hallowed ground.

"And again the merry bells have rung,
 So sweet through the starry sky ;
 For the midnight mass hath this night been sung,
 And the chalice is lifted high,
 And the nuns are kneeling in holiest prayer,
 Yes, all, save these meek-eyed sisters fair.

"The snows have melted, the fields are green,
 The cuckoo singeth aloud,
 The flowers are budding, the sunny sheen
 Beams bright through the parted cloud,
 And maidens are gathering the sweet breathed May,
 But these gentle sisters, oh, where are they ?

"And summer is come in rosy pride,
 'Tis the eve of the blessed Saint John,
 And the holy nuns after vesper tide
 All forth from the chapel are gone ;
 While to taste the cool of the evening hour,
 The Abbess hath sought the topmost tower.

"Gramercy, sweet ladye ! and can it be?—
 The long-lost sisters fair
 On the threshold lie calm and silently,
 As in holiest slumber there !
 Yet sleep they not, but entranced they lie,
 With lifted hands and heavenward eye.

"O long lost maidens, arise ! arise !
 Say, when did you hither stray ?

They have turned to the abbess with their meek, blue eyes—
 'Not an hour hath passed away ;
 But glorious visions our eyes have seen :
 O, sure in the kingdom of heaven we've been !'

"'Tis o'er ! side by side, in the Chapel fair,
 Are the sainted maidens laid ;
 With their snowy brow, and their glossy hair,
 They look not like the dead ;
 Fifty summers have come and passed away,
 But their loveliness knoweth no decay !

" And many a chaplet of flowers is hung,
 And many a bead told there,
 And many a hymn of praise is sung,
 And many a low breathed prayer ;
 And many a pilgrim bends the knee
 At the shrine of the sisters of Beverley."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH. This edifice of itself would be sufficient to give an interest to Beverley in the eyes of all admirers of ancient and beautiful ecclesiastical architecture. Little is known of its history previous to 1325, when it was constituted a vicarage. The present church, which is a large and handsome building, is in various styles, and consists of a nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, and transepts ; a tower rising at the intersection. "Every part of this church," says Mr. Rickman, "is curious. The original buildings were evidently Norman and early English ; some portions are very early decorated, and of various gradations to advanced perpendicular ; and the additions have been made, not only round, but under the former work, so as to cause some curious anomalies."

The West Front is in the perpendicular style, and exceedingly rich. The entrance is in the centre, by a fine pointed doorway, the mouldings of which rest on four columns. Above the door is an elegant window of seven lights. The tracery in this window, as in those of the aisles in this front, is particularly beautiful. The two octagonal towers in this front, rising above the roof, in a line with the walls of the nave, have been much admired.

The Nave is also perpendicular ; but some parts of it are earlier. The north door is early English ; and the south door has remains of Norman. The latter is particularly deserving of notice. It is a noble stone porch of considerable projection, each side of which is divided by buttresses into two divisions,

containing each two pointed windows of two lights. But it is to the entrance-arch itself that we call attention. It is very rich, its spandril being filled with grotesque heads and other ornaments. Above the arch is a canopy richly crocketed. The flying buttresses against the wall, on either side of the entrance, were designed by Mr. Pugin, the celebrated architect.* They are so thoroughly in keeping with the general character of the building, that they would scarcely be recognised as a modern addition.

The other parts of the exterior are analogous in design and decoration. The tower has double buttresses at the angles, and ends in a richly embattled parapet adorned with pinnacles.

The interior of the church is exceedingly interesting, though it presents many sad evidences of neglect and decay in different parts. The *Nave* (fitted up with pews, most of which have neither elegance nor antiquity to recommend them) contains a number of curious inscriptions. From some of these it appears that the pillars on its north side were built at the expense of various private individuals. One of the pillars, in addition to having the legends—"Thys pyllor made the maynstyrlyrs," and "Orate pro animabus Hysteriorum," has the figures of five minstrels with their musical instruments; and, the pillar being immediately facing the corporation pew, the mimic little band seem to be preparing to play in honour of the magistrates.

At the west end of the nave there is a marble font, with the inscription—"Pray for the soules of Wyllyam Feryfax, draper, and his wyvis, which made this font of his pper cost, the day of March v., of our Lord M.D.X.X.X.

On the ceiling of the *South Transept* are painted the figures of various saints, with the name of each, and the invocation—"Ora pro nobis." The corresponding part of the *North Transept*, used originally, no doubt, as a chapel (as was also the part of the south transept already alluded to), is now occupied as a vestry.

The *Chancel* and its *Aisles* form a very interesting part of the building. The roof of the chancel is divided into forty compartments, containing the portraits of the English kings from "King Brutus" down to Edward IV., with the length of their

* We have been informed that Mr. Pugin left a plan for the restoration of the church, and that the improvements already effected, or in contemplation, are in accordance with it.

reigns and their places of burial. Unless the tourist is a great adept in these matters, he will strain his eyes in vain to make out these legends. There are here some oak stalls with the usual grotesque carvings.

There is one part of the chancel which is very much admired by architects and ecclesiologists. We refer to the *ceiling of the eastern part of the north aisle*. "It makes a singular appearance from the mode in which the ribs spring from the piers, and cross each other as they rise upwards. The ribs which form the groins of the roof unite on the north side in a cluster at the impost, and are continued down the pier, forming with it one unbroken line, being destitute of impost, mouldings, or capital; but on the opposite side they all enter into rings, without appearing below them; they do not spring, as is usual, from the same circumference of one circle, but are distributed. The arrangement produces this singular effect, that the ribs upon the south side cross each other, whereas those on the north side diverge uniformly—a contrast which is extremely curious." This intersection and interlacing of the mouldings is as unusual as it is beautiful. There is a side chapel out of this aisle, also groined. Before leaving the north aisle, let us copy a weighty inscription which is carved on one of the oaken beams here:—

“*Mayn in thy lyffynge lowse God abowen all thyng and euer
thynke at the begynnynge quhat schall comwe off the endynge.*”

Among the *Monuments* in this church, the chief are those to Sir Robert Warton, who died in 1700; Ralph Warton, who died in 1708; and Sir Edward Barnard, who died in 1686. There is a slab to the memory of Dr. Drake, author of “*Eboracum, or the History and Antiquities of the City of York.*” He died in 1771, aged 76. The alterations and improvements which have been going on in this part of the church have necessitated the removal of some of the mural monuments from their original positions.

In ancient times there was a monastery of Black Friars, and another of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, here. Two gateways of the former may still be seen on the north-east of the Minster. The Knights Hospitallers, too, had an estate here.

There is an ancient gateway, the only remaining one of five, by which the town was originally entered. It is called the

North Bar. Its antiquity of appearance might have been better preserved. The *Town Cross* is a modern erection, more curious than useful.

Beverley has numerous schools, hospitals, and charities. It possesses also a number of dissenting chapels. None of these, or of the other public buildings, however, require to be especially noticed.

From Beverley a coach runs once a day, during the season, to Hornsea, 10 miles distant, a favourite sea-bathing place (*see HORNSEA*). There is also a coach, and there will soon be a railway, to Market Weighton, 12 miles westward, on the York road (*See MARKET WEIGHTON*). By this road a pleasant walk of three miles will bring the tourist to the hamlet of Bishop Burton. On the left of the road, a mile and a-half from Beverley, stands the shaft of an old stone cross, in its stone socket. It is called the Stump Cross, and is doubtless one of the sanctuary crosses which formerly stood on the principal roads leading to Beverley.

BISHOP BURTON is a picturesque hamlet, pleasantly wooded. The Church, in spite of many incongruities, is a building of considerable interest. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. The windows are pointed, and of two lights, and have drip-stones, terminating in grotesque heads. The clerestory windows are square headed, and divided into two pointed lights. The tower, which is the oldest part of the building, is topped with brick, doubtless done by direction of thrifty churchwardens, when the battlements had become ruinous. The nave is divided from its aisles, and from the chancel, by pointed arches. The east window is built up, another piece of ancient economy; and the roof of the chancel comes below the arch which divides it from the nave. In the chancel there is a monument with the recumbent effigy of the wife of William Gee, Esq. of Bishop Burton, who died in 1683; beside her is the kneeling figure of her child. An old brass in the floor of the nave has the figure of a woman with folded hands, and is dated 1524. There is a piscina in the south wall of the chancel, projecting, and sculptured with foliage. In the churchyard there is the base, and part of the shaft, of a stone cross. The church is prettily situated.

Near Bishop Burton there is a large mound or rath, probably British.

The return to Beverley may be varied by going round by CHERRY BURTON, where there is a new and tasteful church in the early decorated style, consisting of nave, north aisle, chancel, and tower. Here the Malton road is reached, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Beverley.

MEAUX ABBEY.—The small remains of Meaux Abbey are about 4 miles from Beverley, eastward. This abbey was founded about the year 1140 by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, to absolve himself from a vow he had taken to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It was tenanted by monks from Fountains, and, like many of the colonies of that noted religious house, became very flourishing. The remains consist of a gateway and part of a wall. Several interesting relics have been found in excavating the ruins, such as—a tessellated pavement, a key, ring, knife, monumental stones, etc. The plan of the church can yet be traced.

BOLTON ABBEY.

See BOLTON PRIORY AND UPPER WHARFEDALE.

BOLTON CASTLE.

Bolton Castle is 5 miles from Leyburn, and about the same distance from Wensley. From the former place (which is 18 miles by rail from Northallerton), the tourist may proceed by the Shawl, a high natural terrace to the west of the town; from the latter he may take the pleasant road through Bolton Park. The Norman doorway of the small church of Redmire is sufficiently interesting to tempt the tourist to turn aside for a moment, should he take the latter route.

Bolton Castle, pronounced by Leland "the fairest in Richmondshire," occupies a conspicuous position on the rocky slope of a bold hill. It was built in the reign of Richard II. by Richard Scrope, high-chancellor of England, at a cost, according to Leland, of 18,000 marks, or £12,000—an enormous sum for those times. The plan of the building is a square, with towers at the corners. The main entrance is in the east curtain, and has been defended by a portcullis. In the centre is an open court.

The south-western tower is inhabited by a person who shews

visitors the interior of the castle. The apartments have been small but numerous. There are no traces of Norman or even of early English work about the architecture, externally or internally; but the fortress is a good specimen of the style which prevailed at the close of the fourteenth century. The great hall was in the upper storey of the south side, and the chapel occupied a corresponding position on the north side. Close to the south-west tower is an apartment called "Queen Mary's Room," from the unhappy Queen of Scots, who was confined here for about two years, in the custody of Lord Scrope. There is a tradition that she once attempted to make her escape in the direction of Leyburn, and an opening in the wood, not far from Leyburn, through which she is said to have passed, is still called the "Queen's Gap." Queen Mary left her name on a pane of glass in the window of her apartment, where it was preserved for many years; but, being at length taken to Bolton Hall, it was accidentally broken; the pieces, however, are still preserved. It was at Bolton Castle that the Duke of Norfolk made his fatal overtures to the Queen; and it was probably the suspicion that Lord Scrope might be induced to favour the designs of his brother-in-law that induced Queen Elizabeth to remove her captive to Tutbury Castle, in Staffordshire. The south-western tower may be ascended. A prospect of great beauty may be obtained from the top.

Bolton Castle underwent a siege during the time of the Commonwealth. It was held for the king by a party of Richmondshire cavaliers, who capitulated on honourable terms, after they had been reduced to the necessity of eating horse-flesh. The Parliament ordered it to be rendered untenable, in 1647; but this was only partially done. One of the towers was so damaged that it fell two years afterwards, and the east and north sides are much dilapidated through the neglect or ill-usage of subsequent times; but the castle still presents a most imposing pile of building.

From Bolton Castle, the tourist may proceed to explore the beauties of the upper part of WENSLEYDALE (which *see*).

BOLTON PERCY.

See THE VICINITY OF YORK.

BOLTON PRIORY AND UPPER WHARFEDAILE.

Bolton Priory is 5 miles from Ilkley, and 6 from Skipton. The walk or drive from either place is an agreeable one. Wordsworth and Rogers with their poetry, and Landseer with his pencil, have made this part of Wharfedale classic ground. And the place is worthy of its associations; for, though inferior to some of the abbeys of Yorkshire as a ruin, it yields to none of them in picturesqueness of situation.

The history of this priory is romantic. About the year 1120, William de Meschines, and Cecily his wife, the heiress of Robert de Romillé, founded at Embsay, two miles east from Skipton, a priory for Augustinian canons, to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert. After the death of the founders, their daughter Alice, who retained her mother's name, and had married William Fitz-Duncan, nephew to David, King of Scotland, gave the monks the present site for their abbey. The commonly-received story, in connection with the removal of the priory from its bleak situation at Embsay to this beautiful and sheltered spot, is, that the Lady Alice caused it to be erected on the nearest eligible site to the place where her only son, "the boy of Egremond," perished in the Wharfe. Rogers tells the story thus:—

“ At Embsay rung the matin bell,
 The stag was roused on Barden Fell;
 The mingled sounds were swelling, dying,
 And down the Wharfe a hern was flying;
 When, near the cabin in the wood,
 In tartan clad, and forest green,
 With hound in leash, and hawk in hood,
 The boy of Egremond was seen.
 Blithe was his song—a song of yore—
 But where the rock is rent in two,
 And the river rushes through,
 His voice was heard no more.
 'Twas but a step, the gulph he passed;
 But that step—it was his last!
 As through the mist he winged his way,
 (A cloud that hovers night and day),
 The hound hung back, and back he drew
 The master and his merlin too!
 That narrow place of noise and strife
 Received their little all of life!”

A forester witnessed the fate of young Romillé, and conveyed the sad intelligence to his mother, preparing her for it by putting the question—"What is good for a bootless beane?" (What remains when prayer is unavailing?) Her heart at once told her the calamity she had undergone, and she replied, "Endless sorrow!" The bereaved mother vowed that many a poor man's son should be her heir. She

" Mourned

Her son, and felt in her despair
The pang of unavailing prayer;
Her son in Wharfe's abysses drowned,
The noble boy of Egremound.
From which affliction—when the grace
Of God had in her heart found place—
A pious structure fair to see,
Rose up, this stately priory."*

The Lady Alice liberally endowed the Priory, as did numerous other persons at subsequent periods. In 1299, the gross annual income amounted to £867 : 17 : 6 $\frac{3}{4}$; and about the same period the monks possessed 2193 sheep, 713 horned cattle, 95 pigs, and 91 goats. At the time of the Dissolution, the revenues had declined to less than one-half of the above amount. The priory and estates were purchased in 1542, for the sum of £2490, by Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, from whom they have descended to the Duke of Devonshire, the present possessor.

The foundation of the monastery at Bolton by the Lady Alice, according to the account already detailed, was in the year 1151. Some parts of the structure may date almost as far back as this; but others are much later—a tower at the west end of the church being only in progress of erection when the priory met the fate of all similar institutions, in 1540.

A scene of exquisite beauty meets the eye of the visitor

* Wordsworth.

It is a pity that any doubt should be cast upon the truth of this touching legend. Yet it is the fact, as antiquarians have proved from old charters and pedigrees, that the Lady Alice's son was a party to the transaction whereby the Augustinian canons obtained the manor of Bolton in exchange for their manors of Skibdun and Stretton. Mr. Walbran (in his "Summer's Day at Bolton Priory") is of opinion that the exchange had been made before the accident; and that, after the death of the young Romillé as described, "the canons were glad to find a pretext, in her disconsolate lamentation, for descending from the bleak and cheerless heights of Embsay to the warm and sheltered seclusion of their newly acquired possession."

when, crossing the "Town-field" (where Prince Rupert is said to have encamped on his way to Marston Moor), he comes in sight of the priory. It forms the centre of a landscape, comprising every feature which can be required to constitute a perfect picture. Whitaker gives us a beautiful and true word-picture of Bolton from the best point of view:—"But, after all, the glories of Bolton are on the north. Whatever the most fastidious taste could require to constitute a perfect landscape, is not only found here, but in its proper place. In front, and immediately under the eye, is a smooth expanse of park-like enclosure, spotted with native elm, ash, etc., of the finest growth; on the right, a skirting oak wood, with jutting points of grey rock; on the left, a rising copse. Still forward are seen the aged groves of Bolton Park, the growth of centuries; and, farther yet, the barren and rocky distances of Simon's Seat and Barden Fell, contrasted to the warmth, fertility, and luxuriant foliage of the valley below."*

BOLTON HALL, nearly opposite the west front of the church, was the ancient gateway of the priory. It is in the perpendicular style, having been erected shortly before the Dissolution. Subsequently it was converted into a lodge by the Cliffords, and it was enlarged by the late Duke of Devonshire, for occasional residence during the shooting season. The hall contains some pictures, chiefly family portraits, which the tourist is allowed to inspect.

THE CHURCH is the only important part of the priory now remaining. Its shell remains entire, and the nave is still used as a parochial chapel—

" In the shattered fabric's heart
Remaineth one protected part,
A chapel, like a wild bird's nest,
Closely embowered and trimly drest;
And thither young and old repair
On Sabbath day, for praise and prayer."

As the whole edifice was not erected at one period, different parts of it present different styles. The latest part is the *Tower* at the west end, begun in 1520 by Richard Moon, but never finished. This tower is the first part of the edifice which attracts the notice of the tourist. In the spandrils over the doorway are the arms of Clifford and of the priory. An inscription on a frieze above

* "History of Craven," page 355.

commemorates the founder after a quaint fashion, noticeable also at Fountains Abbey and other places—

In the yer of our lord MCCC. R. — began the foundacion on qwho
 sowel god haue marce. amen.

The exterior of this tower, an able antiquary has remarked, “ exhibits great originality of design ; but, internally, the sectional outline of the arch, by which it should have communicated with the nave, is of very insufficient projection.” The south-west buttress has a figure which Whitaker supposes to be that of a pilgrim.

The west front of the *Nave* has a deeply recessed doorway, surmounted by three lancet lights, and enriched with a series of arcades. The north side of the nave is chiefly in the decorated style, and the south early English. The interior of the nave is very interesting. It is lighted on the south side by six fine lancet windows, occupying the space of two arches, which are divided each into three compartments by shallow pilasters. There are some fragments of the original stained glass still remaining in them. The triforium crossed the base of these windows. The nave has only one aisle, which is on its north side, and is separated from it by one cylindrical column placed between two of octagonal form. Above are four single and plain lancet windows. The aisle has three decorated windows with elegant tracery. At the east end of the aisle is a space, inclosed by a wooden lattice in the perpendicular style, called the Chantry Chapel. Here eight large stones, lying side by side, about seven feet long, and raised twenty inches above the floor, cover the vault of the Claphams of Beamsley, who, according to the tradition alluded to by Wordsworth, were interred upright.

“ Pass, pass, who will, yon chantry door :
 And through the chink in the fractured floor
 Look down, and see a griesly sight ;
 A vault where the bodies are buried upright !
 There, face by face, and hand by hand,
 The Claphams and Mauleverers stand ;
 And, in his place, among son and sire,
 Is John de Clapham, that fierce Esquire,
 A valiant man, and a name of dread
 In the ruthless wars of the White and Red ;
 Who dragged Earl Pembroke from Banbury church,
 And smote off his head on the stones of the porch !”

The "griesly sight" can no longer be seen, if, indeed, it was ever visible.

Before leaving the nave, the tourist should notice the carved wooden screen of Tudor work, which dates from the time of Prior Moon, already mentioned. The roof of the nave is painted in the fashion of the same period—its beams resting on figures of angels; and the cornice is painted in panels, with flowers and heads much faded.

Coming to the *Transepts*, the south transept has only its west wall now standing. It retains two fine windows and a doorway in the decorated style. Here there is the tomb of Christopher Wood, prior in 1483. The north transept is nearly perfect, and appears to have been almost completely rebuilt in the decorated period. The arches which have supported the central tower still remain. "That there *was* a tower is proved," says Whitaker, "not only from the mention of bells at the Dissolution, when they could have had no other place, but from the pointed roof of the choir, which must have terminated, westward, in some building of superior height to the ridge."

The *Choir* is an excellent specimen of the best kind of decorated architecture. It has neither aisles nor triforium, and is lighted on each side by five lofty windows of three lights, only one of which, unfortunately, retains its exquisite tracery. There are some fragments of tracery still clinging to the arch of the great east window. A very interesting feature of the interior of the choir is the arcade of circular and intersecting arches, stretching along both walls from the aisles of the transepts to the steps of the altar. These arches are in two tiers, and are manifestly older than the present choir. The architect who rebuilt this portion of the church in the fourteenth century has carefully and skilfully incorporated with his work these remains of the original Norman structure. In the choir there are some fragments of sepulchral slabs, one of them supposed to be that of John, Lord Clifford, who was slain at Meaux in the time of Henry V. There were two chapels on the south side of the choir.

The interior dimensions of the church are—total length, 234 feet; length of nave, $88\frac{1}{2}$; length of transept, $121\frac{1}{2}$; breadth of nave, $41\frac{1}{4}$; breadth of choir, $40\frac{1}{2}$.

Of the CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS the traces are small. The quadrangular or *Cloister Court* adjoined the south side of the nave. A range of lofty buildings stood on its west side, the lower storey

being probably the storehouse, and the upper the dormitory. The refectory, on the south of the court, from its remains (which are small), seems to have been among the oldest parts of the structure. Another court to the south-east of this, and near the site of the minister's house,* contained the kitchens, guests' hall, etc. The east side of the cloister court is formed by the transept, as its north side is by the nave. From the southern extremity of the east side a fine passage led to the *Chapter House*. Only the entrance arch remains, picturesquely clothed with ivy. Of the chapter house itself only the site has been discovered. It seems to have been octagonal, in the early English style, and about thirty feet in diameter. There are traces of other buildings, but they are unimportant.

On the north side of the priory is the churchyard, classic from the associations which Wordsworth has attached to it in his "White Doe of Rylstone." Emily Norton,

———"Exalted Emily,
Maid of the blasted family,"

and her doe "most beautiful, clear-white," will always give an interest to the spot; for, says the poet,—

"Most to Bolton's sacred pile
On favouring nights she loved to go;
There ranged through cloister, court, and aisle,
Attended by the soft-paced doe;
Nor feared she in the still moonshine
To look upon St. Mary's shrine;
Nor on the lonely turf that showed
Where Francis slept in his last abode.
For that she came; there oft she sate
Forlorn, but not disconsolate:
And, when she from the abyss returned
Of thought, she neither shrunk nor mourned;
Was happy that she lived to greet
Her mute companion, as it lay
In love and pity at her feet.

Most glorious sunset! and a ray
Survives—the twilight of this day—

* The loveliest little parsonage that ever arose in a maiden's day dream, who hoped one day to be wedded to a young clergyman. Its garden was crimson with roses, its old ivied porch, in a sort of tower, with an ancient escutcheon emblazoned on its little gateway up a few steps, overhung on each hand with drooping masses of wild hops and lady of the bower."—*Rev. J. Hart, B.A.*

In that fair creature whom the fields
 Support, and whom the forest shields ;
 Who, having filled a holy place,
 Partakes, in her degree, Heaven's grace ;
 And bears a memory and a mind
 Raised far above the law of kind ;
 Haunting the spots with lonely cheer
 Which her dear mistress once held dear.

But chiefly by that single grave,
 That one sequestered hillock green,
 The pensive visitant is seen.
 There doth the gentle creature lie
 With those adversities unmoved ;
 Calm spectacle, by earth and sky
 In their benignity approved !
 And aye, methinks, this hoary pile,
 Subdued by outrage and decay,
 Looks down upon her with a smile,
 A gracious smile, that seems to say—
 ' Thou, thou art not a Child of Time,
 But Daughter of the Eternal Prime ! ' ”

There are a few old grave-stones in the churchyard, but none of them are of any particular interest.

Visitors are permitted to wander at their pleasure through the woods of Bolton, except on Sunday ; and an hour or two will not be misspent in exploring their beauties.

THE STRID is a contraction of the channel of the Wharfe, about two miles above the priory. It receives its name from the ledges of rock by which the torrent is hemmed in, being here so near to each other that it is easy to stride across. The scene is a very striking one. “ Either side of the Wharfe,” says Dr. Whitaker, “ is overhung by solemn woods, from which huge perpendicular masses of grey rock jut out at intervals. . . . Here a tributary stream rushes from a waterfall, and bursts through a woody glen to mingle its waters with the Wharfe ; there the Wharfe itself is nearly lost in a deep cleft in the rock, and next becomes a hurried flood enclosing a woody island—sometimes it reposes for a moment, and then resumes its native character, lively, irregular, and impetuous.” The cleft in the rock, to which the historian of Craven refers, is the Strid, into which the impetuous waters of the stream are hurled with a “ deep and solemn roar, like ‘ the voice of the angry Spirit of the Waters,’ heard far above and beneath, amidst the silence of the surrounding woods.” It was here that young Romillé met with

his melancholy fate. A few lines from Wordsworth's "Force of Prayer," ere we pass on :—

" This striding-place is called *The Strid*,
A name which it took of yore :
A thousand years hath it borne that name,
And shall a thousand more.

" And hither is young Romilly come,
And what may now forbid
That he, perhaps for the hundredth time,
Shall bound across the Strid ?

" He sprang in glee,—for what cared he
That the river was strong, and the rocks were steep ?
But the greyhound in the leash hung back,
And checked him in his leap.

" The boy is in the arms of Wharfe,
And strangled by a merciless force ;
For never more was young Romilly seen,
Till he rose a lifeless corse.

" Now there is stillness in the vale,
And long, unspeaking sorrow :
Wharfe shall be to pitying hearts
A name more sad than Yarrow."

BARDEN TOWER is about three miles above Bolton Priory. Its position is highly picturesque, and its associations, though neither very ancient nor warlike, are of a kind thoroughly in accordance with the beauty and seclusion of its situation. It is a plain house, in the Elizabethan style, now in ruins, although so late as 1774 it was in good repair. This house was built by Henry Clifford, "the Shepherd Lord," so named from his having led the lowly life of a shepherd for many years, when deprived of his paternal estate and title. On his property and honours being restored to him in the reign of Henry VII., he erected this mansion, and retired hither to spend the close of his days in peaceful studies. In 1513, however, he was called into public active service, and was present at the battle of Flodden Field.

" But not in wars did he delight ;
This Clifford wished for worthier might ;
Nor in broad pomp, or courtly state ;
Him his own thoughts did elevate,—
Most happy in the shy recess
Of Barden's lowly quietness.
And choice of studious friends had he
Of Bolton's dear fraternity ;

Who, standing on this old church-tower,
 In many a calm, propitious hour
 Perused, with him, the starry sky ;
 Or, in their cells, with him did pry
 For other lore,—by keen desire
 Urged to close toil with chemic fire ;
 In quest belike of transmutations,
 Rich as the mine's most bright creations.
 But they and their good works are fled."

The Shepherd Lord died in 1523, aged about 70 years. Barden Tower has been a ruin since 1774, and is probably a more picturesque object, as it now stands, than it was in its perfect state. Architecturally, the ruin is uninteresting. The chapel, a building of the same age, attached to the adjoining farm-house, is still used for religious worship.

The valley of the Wharfe above Barden has a good deal to interest the tourist. SIMON'S SEAT, a lofty summit beyond Barden Tower, affords a panoramic view of great extent and beauty, York and Ripon Minsters, and Roseberry Topping, being visible from it on a clear day. Some of the small valleys that here open into Wharfedale contain scenery striking enough to tempt the traveller to turn aside for a little to view them.

Seven miles above Barden is the village of KILNSEY, where there are two inns. A remarkable limestone rock, called *Kilnsey Crag*, near this village, is often visited. This crag, which is about 160 feet high, and extends nearly half a mile along the valley, is greatly worn at its base, just like cliffs on the sea coast that are continually exposed to the dashing of the waves. There can be no doubt that Wharfedale was once an arm of the sea, and this crag a sea cliff on which the waves broke for ages. Kilnsey was the place to which yearly the flocks of the monks of Fountains Abbey were driven to be shorn. "The bleating of the sheep," says Whitaker, "the echoes of the surrounding rocks, the picturesque habits of the monks, the uncouth dress, long beards, and cheerful countenances of the shepherds, the bustle of the morning, and the good cheer of the evening, would, altogether, form a picture and a concert to which nothing in modern appearances or living manners can be supposed to form any parallel." Here the botanist may find *Spiræa Filipendula*, *Polemonium cæruleum*, and *Plantago maritima*. From Kilnsey a moorland walk of six miles will bring the tourist to Malham.

Two miles north-west of Kilnsey, and opposite the village of

Hawkswick, there is an interesting cavern called DOWKABOTTOM CAVE. It is situated on a lofty plateau of the Kilnsey range of crags, 1250 feet above the sea, and is of considerable extent. In this cave a vast quantity of bones was discovered—among them, it is said, the skulls and jaw-bones of wild dogs and wolves, mingled with bones of deer, sheep, oxen, horses, etc. But what is specially curious regarding this cave is the discovery of traces of human habitation. Coins of Trajan, Nerva, Nero, Claudius, Aurelianus Maximus, Constantine, Constantius, and several other Roman emperors, have been discovered here—many of them clumsy forgeries. Spear heads, fibulae, glass and shell ornaments, and fragments of pottery, have also been found in this cave. On the hill above grows the rare plant *Dryas octopetala*.

The small village of ARNCLIFFE, two miles farther on from this cave, is situated in the pleasant valley of Littondale, which here joins that of the Wharfe. The old church has been carefully restored.

KETTLEWELL, about three miles above Kilnsey, is in a wild and romantic part of the valley. It has a modern church, a dissenting chapel, and a couple of inns. Here, or at BUCKDEN, three miles farther on, the pedestrian may find rest and refreshment for the night of a humble but satisfactory kind. In the church in the latter village there are some remains of Norman architecture.

At Kettlewell, a mountain road branches off to the right, leading through Coverdale into Wensleydale. The scenery of this pass, which lies between Great Whernside and Buckden Pike, is very magnificent.

Beyond Buckden, also, there is a romantic mountain pass, affording splendid views, leading by Bishopdale into the same valley.

BOROUGHBRIDGE.

See ALDBOROUGH AND BOROUGHBIDGE.

BOSTON SPA AND ITS VICINITY.

HOTELS :—*Crown, Dalby's, Victoria and Albert, Admiral Hawke, etc.*

Half a mile from Thorpe Arch Station, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tadcaster, $18\frac{1}{2}$ from York, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ from Harrogate.

The original name of this charming village was Thorpe Arch, derived from the family of De Arcubus, or De Arches, who came over with the Conqueror, and obtained several estates in this district.

The SPA, which gives this village its importance, was discovered in 1744. It is saline, and has been noticed with approval by Garnet, Munro, and other physicians of note. The spring issues from the foot of a lofty limestone rock on the banks of the river, which are here exceedingly picturesque. There are a pump-room, hot and cold baths, and all the usual means and appliances of similar places.

The village consists mainly of one long street of well-built houses, many of which are let for lodgings. The *Church* is a respectable modern structure, with a tower at its west end. An educational establishment, called Wharfedale College, has recently been opened here. A fine bridge crosses the Wharfe, and gives pleasing views up and down the stream. In the surrounding district there are numerous handsome residences. The walks in the neighbourhood are delightful; and the place has, altogether, considerable attractions for those who desiderate more quietness and repose than are sometimes to be found in more crowded and fashionable watering-places.

A coach leaves Thorpe Arch station daily for Bramham, passing through the village of CLIFFORD, where there is a neat modern *Church*, with tower, nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and chapels. In this village there is also a *Roman Catholic Nunnery*, a building of considerable taste, and a large *Roman Catholic Chapel*. Two flax mills give employment to a considerable number of persons.

BRAMHAM is about three miles from Boston Spa. The *Church*, the only building of importance, is pleasantly situated on the border of the village, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower (surmounted by a short spire). The tower is the oldest

part of the building. In the upper part of each face it has a round-headed recess, enclosing a pair of circular arches rising from plain cylindrical shafts. There is a handsome pointed doorway on the south side, with a porch in similar, but plainer style. The interior is unimportant.

Bramham College, an institution for the education of young gentlemen, a fine building, in elegant grounds, is in this neighbourhood.

Bramham Park is a mile from the village, and will repay a visit. The mansion is in the Græco-Italian style, and consists of a centre and wings, with a spacious court in front. It was built in the reign of Queen Anne by Robert, Lord Bingley, who had the honour of entertaining her Majesty here, and received from her a fine original portrait of herself, in acknowledgment of his attention. George IV. once spent two nights here. The portrait of Queen Anne was long preserved in the mansion, along with other valuable paintings; but these, and almost all the objects of interest which the house contained, have been removed since it ceased to be used as a residence. The house has now a melancholy and desolate look. The grounds and gardens, however, are still well kept by the proprietor of the estate, who resides in a handsome mansion in the neighbourhood.

On *Bramham Moor*, on the south of the Park, there are considerable remains of a Roman road.

Haslewood Hall, which is mid-way between Bramham and Towton, has belonged to the ancestors of the present proprietor since the time of William the Conqueror, with the exception of a short period during the reign of Henry III., when it was pledged to a Jew for £350. Fuller remarks of the Vavasours, to whom the mansion belongs,—“It is observed of this family, that they never married an heir, or buried their wives.” The view from Haslewood is very extensive. The cathedrals of York and Lincoln, which are sixty miles apart, are both within sight from the same point. In the chapel are numerous monuments to members of the Vavasour family.

It may also be mentioned here that *Aberford*, a straggling village about a mile to the south of Haslewood Hall, has the ruins of an ancient castle.

BARDSEY. From Bramham Park an agreeable walk of about three miles will bring the tourist to Bardsey. Attention to the cross roads, which will be pointed out by the country people, will

here, as elsewhere, materially assist his progress, and lessen his fatigue. The *Church* of Bardsey is an interesting structure, probably of the time of Henry I., and well deserving of examination. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. The entrance is by a Norman doorway, with beak-head ornaments on the outer circle of the arch, and zig-zags on the middle, the inner one being plain and sharp. There is a porch to this doorway, with a pointed arch. The tower has a battlemented top, and is adorned with gargoyles representing grotesque heads and other designs. Its south side has two small windows, divided each into a pair of round-headed lights by a plain Norman pillar. The interior of the church presents some curious features. The north aisle is divided from the nave by three round arches, and the south by three pointed ones. There is a circular arch between the nave and the chancel. In the south wall of the chancel there are three sedilia and a piscina. The floor of the chancel has several old monumental slabs, and on the walls there are some unimportant tablets, and funeral escutcheons of the Fox family, who are large proprietors in this district.

The pedestrian who has visited the places between Boston Spa, or Tadcaster, and the point now reached, may close his day's travels with a walk hence to Harewood, of between four and five miles, through a pleasant country. If he has started early enough, and properly planned his movements from place to place, he may even reach Harewood in time to have a look at the grounds, and perhaps at the house itself, before nightfall. There is a coach once a day between Arthington Station (Leeds Northern line) and Harewood, and *vice versâ*. See HAREWOOD, in the Vicinity of HARROGATE.

BOWES.

INNS :—*The Unicorn, Rose and Crown.*

From Barnard Castle, 4 miles ; Darlington, 20 ; Tebay, 38—all by rail.

This small but interesting town is now reached by the railway, which passes from Barnard Castle over Stainmoor to Tebay, on the Lancaster and Carlisle line. It possesses considerable claims to attention in its Roman camp and the ruins of its old Norman castle.

That the ROMAN STATION here was called *Lavatracæ* has never been questioned by any antiquarian. It occupies a place on an

important branch of the great north road from York, which turned off a little beyond *Cataractonium* (Catterick), and went by Greta Bridge over Stainmoor to *Verterae* (Brough), *Brovonacae* (Kirkby Thore), and *Luguvallium* (Carlisle). The station, which can be traced on the south side of the town, is rectangular in form, and measures about 500 feet by 400. Many interesting relics of the Romans have been discovered. The remains of baths may be seen at the south-east corner of the camp, and without the vallum. On the enclosure of some common land, a few years ago, an aqueduct was discovered. It had been constructed for the supply of water to the baths from Lever or Laver Pool, distant nearly two miles. Numerous inscriptions have been found here. One may be quoted as a specimen. It narrates the reparation of a bath for the first Thracian cohort by Virius Lupus, his agent being Valerius Fronto, prefect of horse of the Ala Vettonum.—

DAE FORTUNAE
 VIRIVS LVPVS
 LEG AVG PR PR
 BALINEVM VI
 IGNIS EXVST
 VM COH I THR
 ACVM REST
 ITVIT CVRAN
 TE VAL FRON
 TONE PRAEF
 EQ ALAE VETTO.

THE CASTLE was built by Alan Niger, first Norman Earl of Richmond. It is conjectured by some writers, not without probability, that the materials from which it was constructed were derived from the old Roman fortification. It occupies a prominent position on rising ground, and has been defended by a deep ditch. The only remaining part of this interesting old fortress is a square tower, doubtless the keep of the original structure. The sides measure 75 and 60 feet, and its height is about 53 feet. The walls are 12 feet thick, and have been faced with hewn-stone, though this has been stripped away in some places, leaving the inner grout-work exposed. The east and south sides are the most perfect. Three large round-headed windows, in three sides of the second storey, appear to have lighted

the principal apartments. The walls are pierced by arrow slits. Nothing worth repeating is recorded by history or tradition regarding this castle.

The buildings of the village are unimportant. The CHURCH is a humble building of considerable antiquity, consisting of nave, chancel, and transepts, with a bell turret and two bells at the west end. There are in the interior two piscinae, one in the south wall of the chancel, and the other in the north transept. The font is ancient. In the floor of the church there are many early English gravestones, all worn and defaced. Such of these stones as once had brasses have long lost them. In the church-yard is the grave of the two lovers whose touching fate suggested Mallet's beautiful ballad of "Edwin and Emma." Their true names were Rodger Wrightson and Martha Railton. Mallet gives the story with no less accuracy than pathos.

"Far in the windings of a vale,
Fast by a sheltering wood,
The safe retreat of health and peace,
An humble cottage stood.

"There beauteous Emma flourished fair,
Beneath a mother's eye ;
Whose only wish on earth was now
To see her blest, and die.

"Long had she filled each youth with love,
Each maiden with despair,
And though by all a wonder owned,
Yet knew not she was fair.

"Till Edwin came, the pride of swains,
A soul devoid of art ;
And from whose eye, serenely mild,
Shone forth the feeling heart."

Edwin's father and sister were bitterly opposed to their love. The poor youth pined away. When he was dying, Emma was allowed to see him, but the cruel sister would hardly allow her a word of farewell. As Emma returned home, she heard the passing bell toll for the death of her lover.

'Just then she reached, with trembling step,
Her aged mother's door—
'He's gone !' she cried, 'and I shall see
That angel face no more !

“ ‘I feel, I feel this breaking heart
 Beat high against my side’—
 From her white arm down sunk her head :
 She shivering sighed, and died.”

The lovers were buried on the same day, and in the same grave. A simple but tasteful monument was erected to their memory in 1848, by F. Dinsdale, Esq., LL.D.,* author of “The Teesdale Glossary,” and other works. It is against the west end wall of the church, under the bell turret, where the lovers were buried. The monument bears the following inscription:—

“ *Rodger Wrightson, Junr., and Martha Railton, both of Bowes, Buried in one grave: He Died in a fever, and upon tolling his passing bell, she cry'd out, My heart is broke, and in a Few hours Expired, purely through Love.*
 March 15, 1714-15.

“ Such is the brief and touching Record
 contained in the parish Register of Burials.

It has been handed down
 by unvarying tradition that the grave
 was at the west end of the church,
 directly beneath the bells.

The sad history of these true and
 faithful lovers forms the subject of
 MALLET's pathetic ballad of
 ‘EDWIN and EMMA.’”

A literary association, of which the inhabitants of Bowes are by no means proud, may be mentioned before we conclude our notice of the town. A cheap boarding school here is said to have been the original Dotheboys Hall, described and exposed in “Nicholas Nickleby.” It is needless to add that the school did not long survive the publication of Mr. Dickens's work.

REY CROSS, or RERE CROSS, between four and five miles west from Bowes, is, to the antiquarian at least, worthy of a visit. Two miles from Bowes is a singular natural bridge over the Greta, called “God's Bridge.” It is a rude arch in the limestone rock, sixteen feet in span, and is the common carriage road over the stream.

Rey Cross is on the border of the county, on the wild and

* A vast amount of information, literary, personal, and topographical, connected with the poem of “Edwin and Emma,” is given in the new edition (1857) of “Ballads and Songs, by David Mallet,” edited by this gentleman. Dr. Dinsdale displays all the zeal and research of a Bentley in his annotations on his favourite author. To the antiquarian in literature the work is of much value.

dreary heights of Stainmoor. On the summit of the pass, where the Roman road crosses Stainmoor, there are the remains of a camp of considerable size and interest. Its general figure is rhomboidal, and the sides are about 300 yards long. The vallum by which it is enclosed is pierced by numerous openings, each of which is defended by a mound opposite to it, on the outside of the ditch. This plan of the camp is very unusual. The cross is in the southern part of this camp. Only its base remains in its original position. There has been a good deal of speculation as to the cause of the erection of the cross (or crosses, for two are said to have been set up.) A not improbable account of their origin is, that near this spot William the Conqueror, and Malcolm, King of Scotland, met in arms, but wisely resolved to settle their dispute by private arrangement rather than by war. Accordingly, they set up a stone in this place, to mark the boundary of the two countries. Holinshed thus states the conditions on which the kings concluded peace—"That Malcolme should enjoy that part of Northumberland which lies betwixt Tweed, Cumberland, and Stainmore, and doo homage to the Kinge of England for the same. In the midst of Stainmore, there shall be a cross set up, with the Kinge of England's image on the one side, and the Kinge of Scotland's on the other, to signify that one is to march to England and the other to Scotland. This cross was called the Roi-cross; that is, the Cross of the Kings."

From Bowes the tourist, who wishes to explore the wild scenery in the head of Swaledale, may go by train to Kirkby Stephen, and thence take the mountain road leading by Hollow-Mill Cross to Muker.

BRADFORD.

HOTELS :—*Talbot*, John Bell—bed 1s. 6d. to 2s. ; breakfast, 2s. ; dinner, 2s. to 3s. 6d. ; tea, 1s. 6d. *George*, Commercial, *Bowling Green*, *Sun*, *Queen*, *Neptune*.

From Leeds 10 miles, from London 220.

Bradford, one of the most important manufacturing towns in Yorkshire, is finely situated at the union of three extensive valleys. The name, according to antiquarians, is derived from a *broad ford* over the small stream, a tributary of the Aire, on

which it is situated. The town does not seem to have been of any note in ancient times, though the name occurs in some old records. In the civil wars in the time of Charles I., Bradford sided with the Parliament, and twice repulsed a large body of the king's troops from the garrison of Leeds. It was afterwards taken by the Earl of Newcastle. In 1812 occurred the disturbances of the "Luddites," which resulted in the destruction of the newly-introduced machinery in several mills, and in the conviction and execution of seventeen of the rioters. A strike of ten months' duration occurred in 1825, and was productive of the usual unhappy effects. Since that date the history of Bradford has been one of industry and prosperity, with occasional but not frequent periods of commercial depression. Since 1832, Bradford has been represented in Parliament by two members.

The increase of this town in population and manufactures, since the beginning of the present century, has been immense. The population in 1801 was 13,264; in 1831, 43,527; in 1851, 103,778; and in 1861, 106,218. In the beginning of the century there were only three mills in the town; now there are upwards of 160. In the parish of Bradford and the village of Bingley, there were employed in manufacturing operations, in 1851, 33,855 persons. Of these, 10,846 were males, 1469 being under 13 years of age; 3426 from 13 to 18; and 5951 above 18. Of the 23,009 females, 1729 were under, and 21,280 above 13.

Bradford is the metropolis of the wool trade. Merchants come from Huddersfield, Halifax, and all parts of the clothing district, to purchase the raw material here.

The chief manufactures are of worsted, alpaca, and mohair. The articles manufactured are of the most varied description, including cashmeres, orleanses, coburgs, merinos, lastings, alpacas, damasks, camlets, says, plainbacks, mousselines de laine, paramattas, shalloons, and fancy waistcoatings.

The town is built of stone, and contains many very elegant public and private buildings. The number of these is being annually increased.

THE PARISH CHURCH, which is dedicated to St. Peter, first claims the attention of the tourist. It is built in the perpendicular style. The body of the fabric belongs to the time of Henry VI., but the tower is of a later date. The interior of the church has recently been entirely restored, the improvements including

a fine oaken roof in the style of the building. The church contains many monuments, among which may be mentioned one to Abraham Sharpe, a celebrated mathematician, who died in 1742. A very beautiful monument by Flaxman cannot fail to attract the notice of the visitor. It is to a gentleman named Balme, and bears a very fine personification of old age. There is a fine sculptured font, with an oak canopy in tabernacle work.

There are other churches, but they are modern, and not of much general interest. The Church Building Society have undertaken the building of ten new churches, and are already tolerably advanced in the accomplishment of their task. There are also numerous dissenting chapels.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, completed in 1853 at a cost of £13,000, is, next to St. Peter's Church, the most important public building in Bradford. There is just one thing to be regretted with regard to this imposing edifice, and that is, that it does not occupy a clear and open site, like such similar buildings as the Town Hall, Leeds, and the St. George's Hall, Liverpool. It is, however, well adapted to the position in which it is placed; and is in every way worthy of such a wealthy and prosperous town as Bradford. The style of the building is Grecian, and the material Yorkshire stone. The front elevation is 75 feet from the ground to the apex of the pediment, and is composed of a rusticated basement 27 feet high, surmounted with Corinthian columns and pilasters, which support the entablature. The great hall is 152 feet long, 76 broad, and 54 high. It is lighted by 16 arched windows, 14 feet high. In the evening it is illuminated by a continuous line of 1800 gas jets, from pipes carried entirely round the hall, on the upper surface of the cornice. It is heated by hot-water pipes.

Other public buildings deserving of notice are the *Mechanics' Institute*, *Bank*, the *Court House*, the *Public Library*, the *Infirmary*, *Temperance Hall* (the first built in the kingdom was erected here), the *Grammar School*, *High School*, and some new schools (Church and Independent) recently erected, in the Tudor style of architecture.

In Peel Place stands a fine *statue of Sir Robert Peel*, by Behnes.

Perhaps no better sign of the prosperity of Bradford could be found than that which is supplied by the splendid ranges of *Warehouses* which have been erected within the last few years,

or are still in progress. One range—that of Messrs. Milligan, Forbes, and Co.—seems, in point of external beauty of architecture, scarcely inferior to St. George's Hall, which it adjoins. Equally imposing and handsome is the range of Foster's Buildings (erected by Messrs. John Foster and Son), that of Mr. Hastings (in the "eclectic Gothic" style) in Swain Street, and several others.

In the neighbourhood of the town there are two *cemeteries*, finely laid out. *Peel Park*, a favourite public place of resort, is about a mile out of the town.

Airedale College, an institution for the preparation of young men for the ministry in Independent churches, is in the immediate vicinity of the town, near one of the cemeteries. There are also near Bradford academical institutions in connection with the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

SALTAIRE, 4 miles from Bradford, by the side of the Aire, and close upon the Midland Railway, is one of the most remarkable achievements of the enterprise of this manufacturing age. The immense factory, which gives employment to upwards of 3000 persons, and the well-planned and complete little town in which many of the work-people reside, owe their existence to the energy and enterprise of Titus Salt, Esq. *The Factory* is built of stone, in the Italian style, and covers an area of about twelve acres. Its main range runs from east to west. It is 550 feet long, 50 wide, 72 high, and consists of six storeys. One great feature of this establishment is the manufacture of alpaca fabrics—Mr. Salt, who was the first to introduce alpaca wool into the Bradford trade, having carried this branch to a high point of perfection. Besides alpaca, mohair, Russian, Botany, and other wools, and silk, are used in the manufacture of different fabrics, many of which are of great beauty. The immense pile of building is well planned and laid out for the various processes in the manufacture. There are rooms for sorting, washing, drying, preparing, combing, drawing, spinning, and weaving; and the visitor who has the privilege of viewing the premises may see the progress of the wool, from its arrival from beyond seas in compact bales, on through the different stages, till it is sent forth in webs to the draper, to suit the taste and the purse both of high and low. The factory was opened in 1853, when an entertainment of the most sumptuous kind was provided for nearly 4000 persons.

The Town, also a model of its kind, consists of some hundreds of houses, well laid out. It belongs to Mr. Salt, who lets the houses to his mill-workers on moderate terms. The houses are all self-contained, and substantially built of stone, and range in rent from 2s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. a-week (at the former figure a house is obtained having two apartments down-stairs, and two up-stairs, with oven and water; for 9d. more, a house may be obtained with a small backyard). There are in the town a number of good shops, gas-works, wash-houses, etc. Provision is made for the instruction and recreation of the inhabitants in a building which contains news-room, library, chess-room, and smoking-room. There are also schools, and a very handsome Congregational chapel in the Grecian style, erected by Mr. Salt at a cost of £11,000.

Saltaire is about three-quarters of a mile from SHIPLEY, another busy suburb of Bradford, but not of any interest to the tourist. The church is a prominently situated and respectable edifice.

BINGLEY, 2 miles beyond Saltaire by rail, is situated on a fine eminence near the Aire, and consists chiefly of one long street, built partly of brick and partly of stone. The parish had a population of 13,249 at the census of 1861. The principal manufacture is of woollens. The lordship of this place was bestowed by William the Conqueror on one of his followers, but nothing of any importance is recorded regarding the town in former times. A castle existed here two hundred and fifty years ago, on an elevation called the "Bailey Hill," but no traces of it now remain. The church is a plain structure, of the time of Henry VIII., modernised in 1710. There are in this town several dissenting chapels and a free grammar school. The neighbourhood is picturesquely wooded.*

* On the moist banks at Bellbank, near Bingley, once grew the rare fern *Trichomanes radicans*, now almost confined to three counties in the south-west of Ireland. It was discovered by Dr. Richardson, and figured from his specimens in Dillenius's edition of Ray's "Synopsis." It was again gathered in the same locality by Bolton in 1758 and in 1782, and engraved in his "British Ferns." From its not having been observed since, recent writers have suggested that Richardson and Bolton may have taken luxuriant specimens of a *Hymenophyllum* for the fern named. There are, however, in the Herbarium of the British Museum two plants—one gathered by Richardson, and bearing a label in his own handwriting, and the other by a contemporary of Bolton's, which put the matter beyond doubt. Perhaps, even yet, a diligent search at Bellbank might be rewarded by the discovery of a specimen of this rare fern. Its reported discovery in Cumberland a few months ago holds out some hope of this.

About a mile distant from Bingley, to the east, is *Bairdon Hill*, a remarkable elevation overlooking the Aire. This hill is 922 feet high. Here there are ancient entrenchments and tumuli.

BOWLING, a mile and a half to the south of Bradford, was the head-quarters of the Earl of Newcastle during the siege of Bradford. He resided in the Hall; and there is a tradition that he was there dissuaded by an apparition from the bloody resolution to which he had come to give the inhabitants of Bradford to the sword. In the part of Bowling known as *Laister Dyke*, a very neat Gothic church, consisting of chancel, nave, and tower, was consecrated in 1861. Close at hand are the Bowling Iron Works, whence Government drew many supplies of war material during the Crimean campaign.

CALVERLEY, distant 3 miles, is interesting as being the scene of "The Yorkshire Tragedy," a play which has been attributed (it is now agreed incorrectly) to Shakspeare. The events on which the tragedy is founded took place at Calverley Hall in 1604. The hall was turned into separate tenements for a number of manufacturers in the early part of the present century.*

At FULNECK, in the township of *Pudsey*, about five miles to the east, is a Moravian settlement, founded about 1748. The chief buildings are the hall, containing a chapel, a school for girls, and minister's dwelling; a school-house for boys; a house for single men, another for single women, and another for widows. These buildings are situated on a terrace which commands a good prospect. Here James Montgomery the poet was educated. There are also houses for families. The chief employment of the inhabitants of this neat village is the woollen manufacture.

BRIDLINGTON.

HOTELS:—*Black Lion*: Crown—bed, breakfast, and dinner, 2s. each, tea, 1s. 6d.; *Britannia*; *Green Dragon*; *Star*; *Stirling Castle*, etc.

From Scarborough, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Hull, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; York, 53 (by Driffield), or 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ by Seamer junction.

The town of Bridlington, often called Burlington, is plea-

* A full account of the tragedy referred to is given by Dr. Whitaker and other writers. Whitaker gives views of the apartments which were the scene of the deeds of blood. See his "Loidis and Elmete," page 220.

santly situated on a gentle acclivity, in the recess of a beautiful bay, and about a mile from the sea shore. This town has been suggested as the site of *Prætorium*, the termination of the first *iter* of Antoninus ; but antiquarians are now pretty generally agreed in giving the preference to Flamborough, if *Prætorium* is to be placed in this neighbourhood. Dunsley, near Whitby, however, has many votes. The Roman road, leading straight to York, may be traced across the high wolds.

Though denied the dignity of *Prætorium*, Bridlington can lay claim to considerable antiquity. Its priory, some noble remains of which still survive, dates from the time of Henry I. Here, in 1643, Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., landed with arms and ammunition from Holland, purchased with the crown jewels. On that occasion the town was bombarded by a squadron under Batten, the Parliamentary admiral, whom her Majesty had narrowly escaped.

A sea-fight took place off this coast, in 1779, between the *Bonhomme Richard*, under the command of the noted Paul Jones, attended by two other vessels, and the British ships *Serapis* and *Countess of Scarborough*, in which the Americans were victorious. The *Bonhomme Richard* lost three hundred men in killed and wounded, and was so disabled that she went to the bottom next day.

Bridlington is the birth-place of William Kent, noted as a painter, an architect, and a landscape gardener. He was born in 1685, and died in 1748. Horace Walpole says of him—"He was a painter, an architect, and the father of modern gardening. In the first character, he was below mediocrity ; in the second, he was a restorer of the science ; in the last, an original, and the inventor of an art that realises painting and improves nature. Mahomet imagined an Elysium, but Kent created many."

At the census of 1861, the population of Bridlington was 8508 ; inhabited houses, 1936 ; uninhabited, 211. The town consists chiefly of one long, irregular street, with a number of good houses and shops. The commerce and manufactures of the place are unimportant. None of the public buildings call for special notice, with the exception of the Priory Church.

BRIDLINGTON PRIORY, of which the only parts now remaining are the nave of the church and the gateway, was founded in 1106, for canons regular of the Augustinian order, by Walter de

Gaunt, son of Gilbert de Gaunt, nephew to William the Conqueror. Walter de Gaunt, and other Norman nobles, gave liberal endowments to the monastery; and we find King Stephen, in the 15th year of his reign, granting various privileges to the canons and friars. The priory was fortified with walls and ditches in 1164, after the plunder of Whitby Abbey by the Danes; and license was obtained about the year 1388 to increase the strength of its defences. Sir George Ripley, the celebrated physician and alchymist, was a canon in this monastery. He died in the year 1490. The most noted of the priors were John de Bridlington, born at Bridlington in 1319, died 1397, whose grave was resorted to as a shrine, and was said to be the scene of many miracles; and William Wode, the last prior, executed at Tyburn in 1537, for taking part in the "Pilgrimage of Grace." At the Dissolution, the clear annual revenue amounted to £547 : 6 : 11½. The greater part of the priory was pulled down in 1539.

The *Parish Church*, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of the nave of the old Priory Church, now converted into a nave and chancel, with aisles. The west front consists of a centre, flanked with towers, which rise only to the level of the roof of the nave. The principal entrance, in the centre of this front, is a pointed arch, surmounted by a crocketed pediment. A smaller entrance, in the southern tower, is of the same description; but that in the north tower, now walled up, is circular, and much older than the others. Above the principal entrance is a large perpendicular window of eight lights, divided by a transom. This front was considerably restored in 1854. On the north side there is a porch, which from its style appears to belong to the fourteenth century. The great tower with which the church was adorned has long been removed. The east window, which was built in 1861, is in the decorated style. From these details it will be seen that the architecture is by no means uniform; yet, notwithstanding incongruities which the ecclesiologist will have no difficulty in pointing out, the effect of the whole is very imposing, and makes one regret that more of this magnificent priory has not survived the inroads of time and the violence of man.

The interior, though possessing no monuments of any interest, is yet well worthy of inspection. The restorations and decorations which the church has received of late years materially

enhance the effect produced by the stately proportions of this ancient structure. The nave is divided from its aisles by pointed arches rising from clustered columns. In the chancel there are four great pillars, erected for the support of the central towers, and similar pillars support the western towers. The west window was filled with modern stained glass of great richness and beauty about the year 1854—the cost being defrayed by subscription. Its height is 50 feet, and its breadth 27. The east window, alike the stone work and the painted glass, was the gift of Thomas Greenwood Clayton, Esq. of Wetherby Grange. It is a very tasteful example of the decorated Gothic order, and consists of seven lights, in two groups of three each (with their appropriate heading and tracery, consisting of three trefoils in as many circles), with the seventh or central light between them. The tracery with which the arch above is filled consists of four small circles with trefoils, enclosed in one large circle. The height of the window is 39 feet 6 inches, and its width 19 feet 6 inches. The subject of the painted glass is the genealogy of our Saviour, traced downwards from Jesse. This window was erected in 1861 by Mr. Clayton in remembrance of his wife, who died in 1845, and of his son, who died in 1860.* There are some other good windows of stained glass, presented by different individuals; but these our space will not admit of us noticing. Among the other objects in the interior to which the tourist's attention will be directed by the person who shews him the church, are the font, of polished Derbyshire marble; four ancient books chained to a desk; a stone offertory box attached to a pillar in the south aisle; and an old church collar, fixed to a pillar in the south tower—a curious instrument of ecclesiastical discipline.† There is some ancient oak carving, deserving of notice. The pulpit is modern, of carved oak, in fine accordance with the prevailing style of the church. The length of the interior is 188 feet; the breadth 68; the height 69.

The Priory Gateway, a very interesting specimen of pointed architecture, of the time of Richard II., is about 120 yards west-

* This fine window would be greatly improved by the addition of a reredos in appropriate style. It is to be hoped that this will not be long in being supplied, either by the munificent gentleman at whose cost the window has been erected, or by some other of like spirit.

† Only one other stone offertory box is known to exist in England—that at the tomb of Edward II., in Gloucester Cathedral. The collar mentioned above appears to be unique.

ward of the church. This massive structure has two arches, the one a carriage-way, and the other for foot-passengers. Both of these entrances have been protected by strong gates, the hooks of which are still attached to the wall. The vaulted roof of the lofty archway is worthy of notice; the ribs are of free-stone, and the angular compartments of chalk. The cross-springers rest on four sculptured figures in monastic habits. A large room over the gateway is used as the town-hall. There are several other apartments in this old pile, one of which, on the ground floor, has probably been used as a dungeon.

The foundations of the walls with which the priory was fortified in 1164 can still be traced about a quarter of a mile from the church. The field path leading to the quay passes through the eastern boundary. From this path the site of the priory fish-ponds, and the remains of the mounds used as archery butts, may also be seen.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY, about a mile from the town, is a favourite resort for sea-bathing and its mineral water. It constitutes of itself a small but handsome town; and its piers, its fine sands, its cliffs, and its fine sea-views, render a sojourn here very attractive. The mineral spring is a chalybeate, resembling the waters of Scarborough and Cheltenham, but with perhaps less of salts in its ingredients. In the harbour there is an intermittent spring, acted upon by the tide. This spring, which was discovered in 1811, furnishes an abundant supply of fresh water of excellent quality.

Bridlington Quay has a handsome new church, called *Christ Church*, two dissenting chapels, and a large and elegant building, named the *Victoria Rooms*, used for musical entertainments, etc., during the summer months. The view from the top of the last-named building is very fine.

From Bridlington many interesting excursions may be made. Steamers leave the quay at certain times for Scarborough and Whitby, and occasionally for Hornsea; and during the season the trip round Flamborough Head is commonly made daily by one or more steamers. Boats can always be had for short trips, from 5s. upwards—the charge being ruled by the length of time they are out, and the number of the party. The sail round Flamborough Head is not always accomplished without danger.

RUDSTONE, a small village five miles inland from Bridlington,

is deserving of a visit, on account of a tall monolith standing there. This stone is 29 feet above the ground, higher than any of those at Boroughbridge, and is said to be very deeply rooted in the soil. The cause of its erection is unknown. Many regard it as a relic of the Druids; while it is not impossible that it may have been raised by the Saxons. The name of the village is perhaps derived from it—Rood-stone meaning “stone of the holy cross,”—a derivation which would infer, either that it was reared by the Saxons, or that they gave to the relic of idolatrous worship an association with their own purer faith. A new church of a very elegant Gothic design was erected here in 1861.

It is in this neighbourhood that those intermittent streams called the *Gypseys** chiefly take their rise. At certain periods, particularly after long rains, they send forth water in considerable volume, while at others they are perfectly dry. The principal gypsey takes its rise at Wold Newton, and enters the sea at Bridlington harbour. Another occasionally bursts forth at Kilham.

A delightful walk of about 2 miles may be taken from the quay, along the cliff, to the village of SEWERBY. Here there is a beautiful new *Church*, built in the richest Norman style, consisting of nave, chancel, north transept, and tower (surmounted by a small spire). All the windows are filled with stained glass, excellent in design and pure in colour. Adjoining the church are the grounds of Sewerby House, a modern mansion containing some good examples of the foreign schools of painting. By extending his walk through the fields about two miles beyond the village, the tourist will reach the Danes' Dyke. (*See FLAMBOROUGH.*)

BYLAND ABBEY.

From Coxwold Station, 2 miles. Coxwold from York, 22 miles; from Thirsk, 12; from Malton, 18.

Byland Abbey is reached from the interesting village of Coxwold (which *see*) by a pleasant walk of two miles. Its distance from Easingwold is about six miles. The remains of this abbey are extensive and magnificent. Its situation is romantic, and the ivy with which it is in parts clothed adds to its picturesqueness.

* The *g* is sounded hard.

The Cistercian monks, who settled here in 1177, and erected a noble church and conventual buildings, had previously experienced more than the usual share of vicissitudes. At one time it was an incursion of the Scots which caused them to change their residence; at another it was the sound of the bells of their brethren of Rievaulx, which were much too near; and a third time they removed on æsthetical grounds, taking up their final abode on the site of the present abbey. The site was given to them by Roger de Mowbray, a bold crusader, who retired hither in his old age, and was buried in the chapter house, with a sword carved on his tomb. Here, too, Wymund, the warrior-bishop of the Isle of Man, found an asylum in his closing years. Being defeated and taken prisoner in one of his maurading expeditions by a brother bishop, his eyes were put out by order of the victor. After being confined for some time, he was permitted to retire to this abbey; and he is said to have derived some comfort, in his blindness, from relating to his monkish auditors the story of his numerous exploits. A battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Byland Abbey, in 1322, between the Scots, under Robert Bruce, and the English, under Edward II., in which the latter were completely defeated. There is no mention of any injury being done to the monastery on this occasion. At the time of the Dissolution, the gross revenue of this abbey was £295 : 5 : 4. The monks were in possession of 516 ounces of plate. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Pickering; subsequently it came into the possession of the family of Stapylton, the present owners.

The principal ruins are those of the church. The most important portion is the west front. It has three doorways, all different; that on the north being pointed, the centre one a trefoil, and the south a semicircle. Above the central doorway is a range of nine lancet arches, three of which are windows. Above these there has been a grand circular window, of larger diameter than that in the south transept of York Minster. Scarcely half of the outer circle of this fine window remains. An octagonal shaft with a pinnacle is the only part of the building which retains its original height. The north side of the nave, transept, and chancel have also important remains. The round-headed lights with which these portions of the church are pierced, from the purity of the very early English style which they exhibit, increase the regret which one feels at this interest-

ing ruin not having received the care and attention which it deserves.

The antiquarian tourist may be able, from the broken lines of wall, often covered by rubbish, to form some conjectures regarding the general arrangement and character of the conventual buildings; but the materials for such speculations are too vague and doubtful to be here detailed. A thorough excavation of the ruin would add greatly to the interest of this ancient abbey.

The old gateway of the abbey stands at a short distance from the ruins, on the road from Byland to Kilburn.

Some of the houses in the village have been built with the spoils of the monastery. There is a good deal of attractive scenery in the neighbourhood.

From Byland the tourist may proceed to Helmsley; or, he may gain the railway at Ampleforth. A little beyond Byland Abbey the road divides into two branches, that to the left leading through a defile of the Hambleton Hills to Helmsley, and that to the right leading to Ampleforth. The road to Helmsley affords, as it ascends, a beautiful view of the vale of Mowbray; and on the other side it gives an extensive prospect of the Yorkshire moors.

CASTLE HOWARD.

From Castle Howard station, 3 miles. The station is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from York; $5\frac{1}{2}$ from Malton; and $26\frac{1}{2}$ from Scarborough.

Castle Howard, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, is reached by a pleasant walk or drive of about three miles from the station of the same name, on the York and Malton Railway. In a spirit of liberality which entitles him to the gratitude of the public, the proprietor of this mansion allows its grounds and its treasures of art to be inspected daily by visitors. No private mansion in Yorkshire, and few in the kingdom, can present so much to interest and delight the intelligent tourist.

This mansion was erected in 1702, by the Right Hon. Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, on the site of the old castle of Hinderkelf, which was destroyed by an accidental fire. Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, passed two nights here in the year 1850. Each of them planted a tree in Lady Mary Howard's garden, in memory of the visit.

The design of Castle Howard was by Sir John Vanbrugh, afterwards the architect of Blenheim House, Oxfordshire—a building which it much resembles. The exterior is very magnificent. The south front is 323 feet in length, and consists of a centre and two wings. The centre has a pediment and entablature, supported by fluted Corinthian pilasters, and is approached by a broad flight of steps. The north front has also a centre of the Corinthian order, with a cupola surmounting it, and two wings, the west one being after a design by Sir James Robinson, and differing in style from that on the east.

The limits of this work do not admit of a detailed notice of all the objects of interest in the interior of this princely mansion, as they present themselves to the view of the visitor in a survey of the different apartments. The following description will, however, embrace the principal features of the interior, as well as a list of the most celebrated and interesting paintings, and other objects of art, with which the mansion is adorned.

The Great Hall is 35 feet square, and 60 high, or 100 feet high to the centre of the cupola. The cupola is painted with the Fall of Phæton, by Antonio Pellegrini; and on the walls are representations of the Four Seasons, the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and various classical designs by the same artist. Here there are various statues and busts; among them, Augustus, Marcus Aurelius, Sabina, Julia Mammæa, Bacchus, Ceres, Paris, etc.

The State Bed-Room, 26 feet by 22, is hung with Brussels tapestry, after designs of Teniers. It has a very elegant chimney-piece, and decorations in precious stones and antique marbles.

The Dining-Room, 27 feet by 23, in addition to its paintings (which will receive a general notice in conjunction with those in the other apartments), is adorned with busts of Marcus Aurelius and a Bacchanal; bronzes of Brutus, Cassius, and Laocoon; a beautiful urn of green porphyry; and slabs of Silician jasper. The chimney-piece is of Sienna marble.

The Saloon is 34 feet by 24. It contains several fine pictures and sculptures; among the latter, Jupiter, Pallas, Cupid, Commodus, and Domitian. The ceiling is painted with a representation of Aurora.

The Drawing-Room, 27 feet by 23, is adorned with tapestry from the designs of Rubens, slabs of alabaster and porphyry,

antique bronzes, and an ancient bust brought from Rome by the late Earl of Carlisle.

The Museum, which is about 24 feet square, contains numerous objects calculated to interest the antiquarian. Ancient funeral urns, groups of sculpture, and busts; mosaic work, a basso-relievo of Victory, antique marble slabs, inlaid, and other objects, will severally attract attention. A poetical inscription on a tablet above a small cylindrical altar bids the visitor—

“Pass not this ancient altar with disdain,
’Twas once in Delphi’s sacred temple reared.”

Here also may be seen a splendid casket, or wine-cooler, presented, in 1841, to the present Earl, then Lord Morpeth, by his friends and supporters in the West Riding. It is made of bog-oak, mounted in massive silver, and cost a thousand guineas. A monster address, 400 feet long, presented to Lord Carlisle on his retiring from the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, is also kept here.

The Antique Gallery, which is 160 feet long, and 20 broad, has a large number of rare and curious antique marble slabs. There are also two tables of Egyptian granite in this apartment. A small gilt and inlaid statue, said to have been found in the wall of Severus, is worthy of notice. This room also contains, besides pictures, some fine tapestry, and a collection of valuable books.

The foregoing are the principal apartments in the suite of rooms usually shewn to the public, some of the less important ones having been passed over. Several beautiful apartments, not generally open to inspection, deserve a word of notice in this rapid survey. *The Saloon above stairs* (33 feet by 26), is adorned with four splendid tables, two of them of Egyptian granite, and the others *jaune antique*. The roof is painted with subjects from the Trojan war. *The Blue Drawing Room*, 28 feet by 20, has a mosaic floor, a curious cabinet of precious stones, an urn of green porphyry, two tables of verd antique, one of nero bianco, and several busts and paintings. *The Green Damask Room*, 27 feet by 22, is also rich in marbles and rare stones; as are the *Yellow, Silver, and Blue Silk Bed-Rooms*.

THE PAINTINGS. The collection of pictures at Castle Howard is large and valuable. The late Earl of Carlisle, as is well known, was one of the three chief purchasers of the Orleans

Gallery ; and some of the paintings which he secured from that celebrated collection are regarded as almost of inestimable value. The most noted of these paintings are the "Three Marys" of Annibale Caracci ; the "Entombment," by Ludovico Caracci ; and the "Adoration of the Kings," by Mabeuse. Dr. Waagen, in his "Treasures of Art in Great Britain," remarks that "the chief strength of the collection lies in capital works of the Caracci and their scholars, as well as in Flemish pictures of the time of Rubens." The following list, arranged alphabetically, comprises the best pictures. Full catalogues can be obtained, if desired, at Castle Howard.

Aikman.—Portraits of the first three Earls of Carlisle.

Giacomo Bassano.—Portrait of his Wife, "painted," says Waagen, "with vulgar and disagreeable truth."

Sir George Beaumont.—View of Conway Castle.

Giovanni Bellini.—The Circumcision. A picture of which many copies exist. It is regarded as a fine specimen of the great instructor of Titian and Giorgione.

Ferdinand Bol.—A Boy holding a goblet.

Paul Brill.—The Campagna from Tivoli, a fine work of the latter period of this great master.

Burgonioni.—Two spirited battle-pieces.

Canaletto.—A large view of Venice—in every respect one of his best works. There are numerous other paintings by this master, some of them very excellent.

Agostino Caracci.—The Virgin and Infant Christ presenting the cross to St. John. A small picture, exquisitely finished.

Annibale Caracci.—The Three Marys. The Virgin has fainted with the dead body of Christ on her lap ; the elder Mary is violently affected with grief and terror ; while Mary Magdalene expresses the most passionate and heart-rending woe. This noble picture is universally allowed to be entitled to its high reputation. Other pictures by this master will be observed—two large landscapes ; a portrait of himself ; and an animated and humorous picture of a boy and girl teasing a cat.

Ludovico Caracci.—The Entombment of Christ. A very noble picture, both in composition and execution. Waagen thinks the shadows too dark.

Collins.—A Sea Piece.

Domenichino.—St. John the Evangelist. This is one of the most indisputable and admirable pictures of Domenichino existing.

Domenico Feti.—Portrait of a Man—perhaps himself.

Gainsborough.—Sketch of a Servant Maid ; Portrait of Isabella Byron, second wife to the fourth Earl of Carlisle.

Gale.—Battle of the Boyne.

Orazio Gentileschi (or Honthorst).—The Finding of Moses.

Guercino.—Tancred and Erminia. Carefully painted in the usual style of that master.

Holbein.—Three portraits.

Hudson.—Portrait of Henry, fourth Earl of Carlisle.

Cornelius Jansens.—Several portraits, one that of "Belted Will."

Jennet.—Numerous interesting French historical portraits.

Sir Thomas Lawrence.—Portraits—Duke of Devonshire, and sixth Earl of Carlisle.

Sir Peter Lely.—Portraits, the most important of which are those of James Duke of York, afterwards James II. ; Jocelyn Percy, Earl of Northumberland ; and the Duchess of Richmond.

Mabeuse.—The Adoration of the Kings of the East. This admirable painting is about six feet high, by five wide, and contains thirty important figures. It is in as fine a state of preservation as if it had been painted yesterday. The name of the painter, “Jan Gossart,” is inscribed on it (he is only known now by that of his native town Maubeuge). It is agreed that this picture is not only the master-piece of Mabeuse, but one of the very best specimens of the whole early Netherlandish school.

Pierre Mignard.—Portrait of Des Cartes.

Sir Anthony Moore.—Portrait of Queen Mary (“Bloody Mary”).

Rembrandt.—His own Head ; Portrait of an old Man ; and Isaac going to be sacrificed.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Portraits of several Earls of Carlisle, and members of the family ; and a portrait of Omai, a native of Otaheite, who was brought to England by Captain Cook. The latter is regarded as one of Sir Joshua’s best pictures.

Salvator Rosa.—St. John with the Dove ; “surprisingly noble,” says Dr. Waagen, “in the expression, and unusually clear and warm in the colour ;” Diogenes and Alexander ; Mahomet ; a Trial.

Rubens.—Portrait, in his best style, of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel ; Herodias, with the Head of John the Baptist.

Saracino.—Death of the Virgin. A good altar-piece for the chapel of the mansion.

Stubbs.—Portrait of a favourite Horse.

Tintoretto.—The Nativity ; portraits of two Dukes of Ferrara ; and two landscapes.

Titian.—Butcher’s Dog and three Cats, a powerful picture ; Philip II. of Spain ; portrait of himself.

Vandervelde.—A Sea Piece.

Vandyck.—Portrait of Frans Snyders the painter. One of Vandyck’s best pictures. There are several other portraits by Vandyck in this collection.

Velasquez.—Portrait of Mariana of Austria, queen of Spain, mother of Charles II. ; portrait of a Moor ; Dogs snarling.

Paul Veronese.—Head of Sappho.

Westall.—Landscape ; and Eloisa.

Williams.—Several Italian views.

Peter Wouvermans.—Horse Fair ; and Farrier’s Shop.

Zucchero.—Portrait of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, beheaded by Queen Elizabeth for a conspiracy in favour of Mary Queen of Scots ; and a portrait of the Earl of Suffolk.

In addition to numerous paintings by artists of less celebrity than those quoted above, there is a considerable number of copies after noted masters, and of original pictures whose authors are unknown. Many of these will reward an attentive examination. The principal statues and other objects of art in the various apartments have already been referred to. Many fine statues will be noticed in a survey of the grounds.

THE GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS are very extensive, and are laid out with much beauty and taste. *The Gardens* occupy an area of twelve acres, and are surrounded by a wall upwards of twelve feet in height. There are numerous hot-houses in which the choicest pines and grapes are produced; and a green-house or conservatory, sixty feet long by fifteen broad, contains a fine collection of the most rare and valuable plants. The botanist may enjoy a rich treat in these gardens, for, in addition to the beautiful specimens of the more common flowers and plants growing in the open air, or in the hot-houses, he will find many rare exotics, not often to be met with in private conservatories.

The Pleasure Grounds present many charming combinations of lawn, wood, and water; while statues and ornamental buildings are tastefully placed in various positions. In the gravel walk contiguous to the garden wall, on the north side, the tourist will pause to read a poetical inscription on a square pedestal near the rosary, written by the present Earl when a student at Oxford in 1821, having for its theme Paestum and its "twice-blowing roses." Next, the great antique Boar, which was brought from Florence by the fifth Earl, arrests attention. It is regarded as an admirable piece of sculpture. From this place the vista down an avenue of stately lime trees is exceedingly fine. On the lawn near the house, and along the gravel and terrace walks, are the following statues:—Jason stealing the Golden Fleece, Pluto carrying off Proserpine, Midas, Apollo, Hercules and Antæus wrestling, Silenus and young Bacchus, Bacchus, Hercules, Meleager, Adonis, and Pan. One walk conducts to the Raywood, at the entrance to which is a pedestal bearing an urn with figures, representing the Sacrifice of Iphigenia. This wood contains several large oaks, and a beech tree twenty feet in circumference. Here there is a *Temple of Venus*, with a statue of the goddess. In other parts of the wood are statues of Flora, an old slave, and a Highland shepherd. The terrace walk which branches off from that leading to the Raywood, conducts to the *Ionic Temple*, or Temple of Diana, a graceful building, with four fronts. The cornices of the door-ways are supported by Ionic columns of black and yellow marble. Niches over the door contain busts of Vespasian, Faustina, Trajan, and Sabina. The flooring is of elegant mosaic work; and the temple is surmounted with a fine dome. Statues, representing Grace, Faith, Hope, and

Charity, adorn the exterior. Beautiful views of the grounds and of the distant country are obtained from this temple. About a quarter of a mile from the Ionic temple is the *Mausoleum*, the burial-place of the Earls of Carlisle and their family. It is a circular building, crowned with a dome, and is surrounded with a colonnade of twenty-one pillars of the Roman Doric order. This building has a very prominent position, as viewed from various points. It also commands a fine view of the mansion, with the pleasure-grounds, temple of Diana, serpentine river, and bridge. In the basement of the Mausoleum are sixty-four catacombs, built under groined arches, for the reception of bodies. The *Obelisk* in honour of the Duke of Marlborough, and the *Pyramid* to the memory of William, Lord Howard, third son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, deserve notice, as do other features of the park which there is not space to mention. The park is stocked with deer. The short-horned cattle of Castle Howard have long been celebrated.

The neighbourhood of Castle Howard is picturesque and pleasing. At Hutton, a small village midway on the line between Castle Howard and Malton, there is the British camp of *Gateskeugh*. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the station, on an eminence overlooking the line. From High Hutton, where the York and Malton highway is gained, the view up Westerdale is particularly fine. At this village there is a new Early English church.

CAWOOD.

INNS :—*The Jolly Sailor, Anchor, etc.*

From York, 10 miles ; Bolton Percy Station, 4 ; Ulleskelf Station, 4 ;
Selby, about 5.

A visit to Cawood may conveniently form part of an excursion from York to Bolton Percy, and thence to Selby,* or *vice versa*, the distance to be walked being nine or ten miles. This small market town, pleasantly situated on the Ouse, possesses the remains of a palace, formerly one of the most magnificent of the residences of the Archbishops of York. A castle is said to have been built here about the year 920, by King Athelstane, who presented it to the see of York, to which it remained attached as

* See an account of this route, as far as Cawood, under BOLTON PERCY, in the *Vicinity of York*.

a residence till the period of its demolition. The structure, however, of which the gateway tower now remaining formed a part, was erected in the reign of Henry VI., by Archbishop Bowet, and his successor, Archbishop Kempe.

There is not, we believe, any description extant of the Castle of Cawood in its perfect state. Leland notices it thus :—"Cawood, a very fair castle, longith to the Archbishops of York ; and there is a pretty village." Camden's notice of it is equally brief.

The only remains of the castle are the *Gateway Tower*, already alluded to, and a brick building which seems to have been a *Chapel*. The tower is square, with buttresses at the angles. There are two entrances through it—one for carriages, and the other for foot-passengers. On a broad filleting above the entrance are eleven mutilated shields of arms. Above this filleting is a projecting window of three lights. In the apartment which this window lightens, the archbishop's courts' leet for the manor of Cawood are regularly held thrice a year. The upper storey has a window of two trefoil-headed lights, under a square canopy. A modern farm-house joins the tower on the left. The chapel is on the other side, and is used as a barn. Its south wall is flanked by some buttresses, and pierced by narrow windows ; but there is nothing about it to attract particular attention.

The history of Cawood presents several facts of interest. Its chief associations are connected with the downfall of the great Cardinal Wolsey.* It was here that Wolsey began to understand

"How wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours."

He was arrested at Cawood by the Earl of Northumberland, who had instructions to hand him over as prisoner to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Wolsey remained at Sheffield Manor-house for sixteen days, during which Shrewsbury treated him more as a guest than a prisoner. Notwithstanding his being seized with a dangerous illness, he was hurried on towards London, to take his trial for treason.

"At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester,
Lodged in the abbey ; where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably received him ;

* In the field adjoining the castle stands a very old Spanish chestnut tree, said to have been planted by the Cardinal.

To whom he gave these words :—*O father abbot,
An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye ;
Give him a little earth for charity !*

So went to bed : where eagerly his sickness
Pursued him still ; and, three nights after this,
About the hour of eight (which he himself
Foretold would be his last), full of repentance,
Continual meditations, tears, and sorrows,
He gave his honours to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace.”*

Two archbishops of York died here in 1628—Tobias Matthew, a celebrated extempore preacher ; and George Montaigne, a native of Cawood, and son of a poor farmer there. In 1642, the castle was garrisoned for Charles I. After being held for two years, it was surrendered to the Parliamentarians, who subsequently dismantled it.

The *Church* is well situated and interesting. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower with battlements and pinnacles at the west end. There is a piscina in the south wall of the chancel. The principal monument in the interior is that to the memory of Archbishop Montaigne, already mentioned. In design it resembles that of Shakspeare at Stratford-on-Avon.

A May-pole still stands at Cawood, though only as a memorial of old customs that have passed away.

From Cawood the tourist may proceed by a pleasant road to Selby, a distance of about five miles. On the way he passes through WISTOW, a picturesque hamlet of some 800 inhabitants. It has a large and rather interesting *Church*, somewhat like that of Bolton Percy. There are remains of old monuments built into the wall ; and the windows contain some scraps of old painted glass.

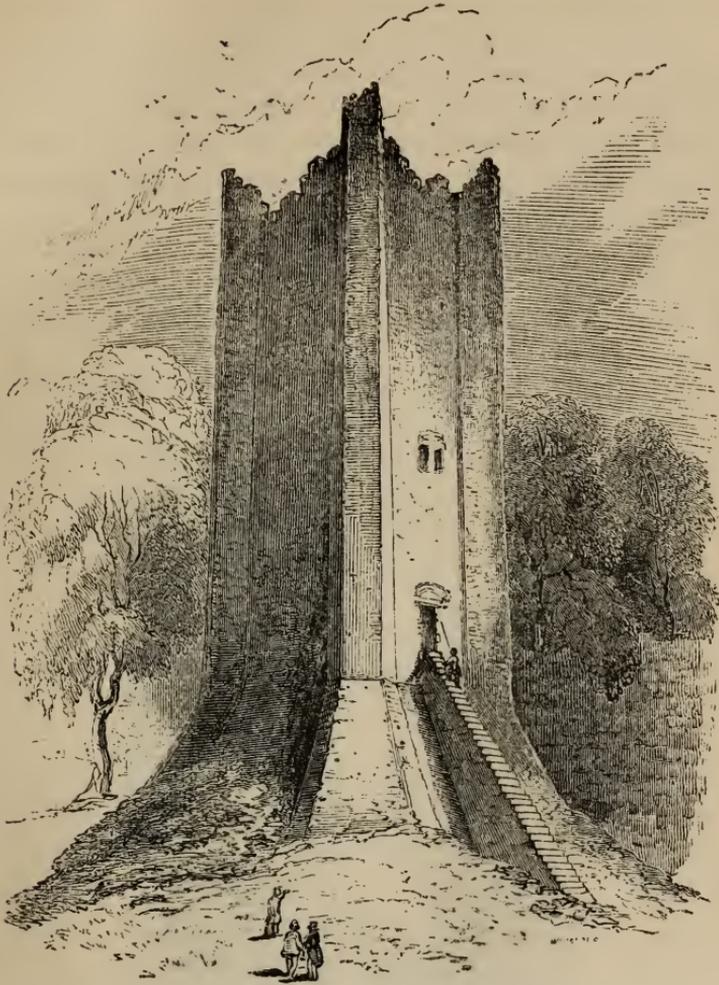
CONISBOROUGH CASTLE.

Near Conisborough Station, 5 miles from Doncaster.

“There are few more beautiful or striking scenes in England,” says Sir Walter Scott, “than are presented by the vicinity of this ancient Saxon fortress. The soft and gentle river Don sweeps through an amphitheatre in which cultivation is richly blended with woodland, and on a mount ascending from the

* *King Henry VIII.* Act iv. Scene 2.

river, well defended by walls and ditches, rises this ancient edifice, which, as its Saxon name implies, was, previous to the



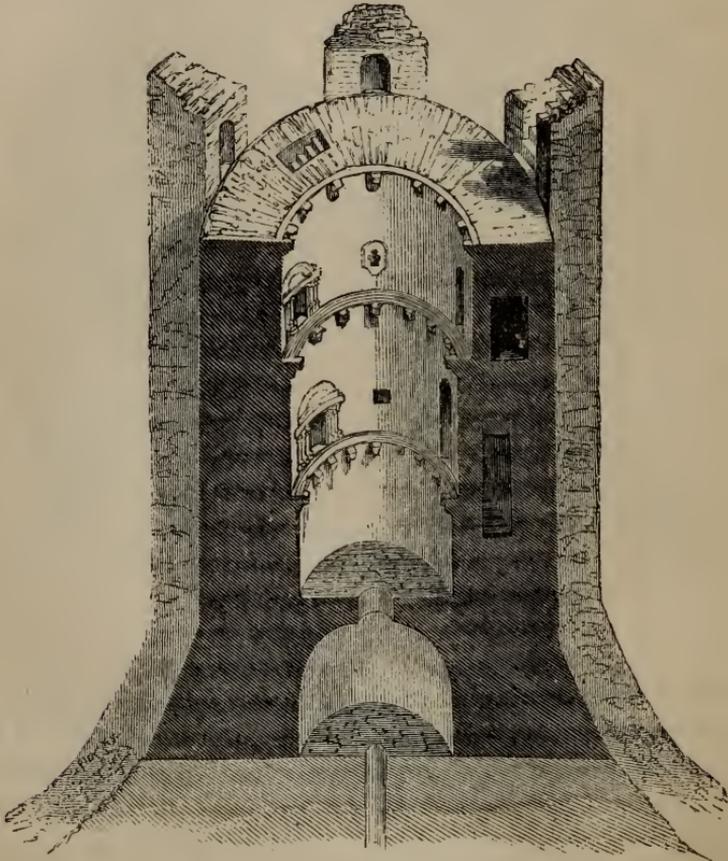
KEEP OF CONISBOROUGH CASTLE.

Conquest, a royal residence of the kings of England. The distant appearance of this huge building is as interesting to the lovers of the picturesque, as the interior of the castle is to the eager antiquary, whose imagination it carries back to the days of the Heptarchy.”

Antiquaries are not quite agreed as to the origin of this interesting ruin. It has even been referred to the days of the British queen Cartismandua by one class of antiquaries; while another would ascribe it to the Norman Earls of Warren. We

believe, however, that the true date of its erection lies between these extremes, and that Scott is right when he refers the inner keep to the Saxons, and the outer walls to the Normans. The history of the castle presents no features of general interest. Conisborough will probably be more interesting to the tourist from its being the scene of some of the incidents in "Ivanhoe," than on any other account. This was Athelstane's residence, and it was here that the noble Saxon re-appeared to banquet at his own funeral. (See chapters xlii. and xliii.)

The castle is situated on a picturesquely wooded natural eminence, and must have been a place of considerable strength in early times. The entrance to the area of the castle has been



SECTION OF CONISBOROUGH KEEP.

carefully planned, with a view to its effectual defence. The outer wall has been strengthened with several round towers, and

has had some rude apartments built to it. The keep itself is about eighty-six feet high. It is cylindrical in form, and is propped or defended by six huge square buttresses, which rise to its entire height. The masonry is compact and good; and the base of the keep is wider than the part above, evidently for the purpose of securing greater strength and stability. There is only one entrance to the interior, and that is by a small door reached by a steep flight of thirty-three stone steps. Entering the keep, the visitor traverses a passage through the wall, which is here fifteen feet thick. By a flight of steps on the right hand, the principal apartment may be reached. The apartment is circular, comprising the whole area enclosed by the walls of the keep. Its diameter is twenty-two feet. The section on the preceding page will serve to make our account more intelligible. There seems to be no provision for heat or light here. Mr. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, is of opinion that what little light reached this apartment was derived from a circular hole in the centre of the roof, which was provided for in the laying of the beams and stone trusses. Dismal though this apartment is, there is one below it much worse. By a circular aperture in the floor, the tourist can look down into this cellar or dungeon, or, if he is sufficiently curious and adventurous, may descend to examine it. It is spacious, and has a vaulted stone roof. The only entrance is from the aperture just mentioned, which is about six feet in diameter. In the centre of this cellar or dungeon, there is a well of some depth, but destitute of water.

The floors of the apartments above that one which we have described have been destroyed; and as there is no roof over all, the interior of the keep is like a circular tube open to the heavens. These apartments, which are two in number, are circular, like the one below, but they widen in ascending; that on the second storey being two feet more in diameter than the ground floor, and that on the third story being proportionally wider than the apartment below it. This additional width is owing to the setting in of the walls for laying the floors. The second floor is reached by a flight of twenty-five steps, which follow the curvature of the wall. This apartment has a noble fire-place, about nine feet wide, with a triple pillar on each side, having Norman capitals. Passing along the benching of the wall we come to a doorway, from which is the ascent to a retiring closet in one of the buttresses. Beyond this is a small

chamber formed in the circular part of the wall, with a stone bench running round three of its sides. Here there is the largest window in the castle, though small indeed. This little apartment would probably be a favourite resort of the Lord and Lady of Conisborough when they had the leisure and the inclination for quiet social converse ; as it is undoubtedly the most cheerful



CHAPEL IN CONISBOROUGH CASTLE.

part of the building, and affords a pleasant prospect towards Crookhill and Clifton.

A flight of thirty-four steps leads to the next storey. The apartment here is similar to the last, but somewhat wider, for the reason already given. Its details are much the same as

those of the room below. From this apartment the tourist reaches *the Chapel* or *Oratory*, of which we give an engraving. This is one of the most interesting parts of the castle. It is formed in the thickness of the wall and one of the buttresses, and is beyond all doubt an integral part of the original design. It is an irregular hexagon, twelve feet in length, and in breadth eight feet in the middle, and six at each end. The roof, which is about sixteen feet high, has two pairs of cross arches springing from six circular columns. A narrow loophole serves for an east window, and a lavatory and piscina will be observed in the wall on each side. A doorway on the left of the entrance to this chapel conducts into a small apartment, also lighted by a loophole, probably used as a kind of vestry.

There has been another circular apartment similar to those already described. The steps leading to this may be seen; but the circular part of the wall above has been broken down, all that remains being the tops of the six buttresses, which rise to a height of about nine feet above the level of the floor of the upper apartment.

There are the remains of a mound near the castle wall. This is said to be the tomb of Hengist.

The *Village* of Conisborough is pleasantly situated, and well built. The church is a spacious and lofty edifice of considerable antiquity. A Saxon monumental stone, a mutilated statue of a knight, a font, and several monuments, form the objects of interest which it contains. The sacred structure itself is worthy of inspection.

In the neighbourhood of Conisborough there are numerous traces both of the Romans and of the early Britons.

COXWOLD AND ITS VICINITY.

Inn :—*The Fauconberg Arms.*

From Thirsk, 12 miles; Malton, 18; York, 22.

This charming village is close to the Coxwold Station, on the Thirsk and Malton Railway, and is about five miles from Easingwold, by road. It consists mainly of one long, sloping street, with a magnificent old elm tree at its upper extremity, and the church in a fine position on the rising ground beyond. As the

tourist passes up this pleasant street, he will observe on his left the *Free Grammar School*, founded in 1603 by Sir John Harte, Kt., of the city of London.

THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of nave, chancel, and tower. The walls are surmounted by a parapet in trefoil, with the crocketed pinnacles of buttresses rising at intervals above it, and with gargoyles representing grotesque human heads. The general style of the building is perpendicular ; and the edifice may be referred to the fifteenth century. The chancel, however, is quite modern, having been rebuilt in 1777 by Henry, Earl Fauconberg. There is no break in the north wall of the chancel, and the only opening in its south wall is a plain pointed doorway. The east window is of five lights. The nave is lighted on the north side by five fine windows of three lights, and on the south by four, the fifth space being occupied by a porch. The tower is an octagonal structure of great beauty, with fine battlements and pinnacles. Each side has in its upper part a handsome window (blank) divided into two lights, and the side facing due west has in addition a window of three lights in its lower part.

The interior of the church is very interesting. The chancel contains four splendid monuments erected to the memory of members of the family of Belasyse. The oldest of them, which stands against the north wall, and bears the date 1603, represents Sir William Belasyse in armour, reclining, his head resting upon his helmet, and his hands folded. By his side is his lady in a similar attitude. A stag is at the knight's feet, and a lion at the lady's. In compartments of the altar tomb, and at the base of the canopy, are the kneeling effigies of their children (four sons and a daughter). All the figures are coloured after life.

Adjoining this monument, and, like it, rising to the roof of the chancel, is a fine piece of statuary in white marble, with the effigies of Thomas Earl Fauconberg, and Henry his son. Behind them is a bas relief of angels and a crown of glory. On the south side of the chancel stands a monument, with the kneeling effigies of Thomas Viscount Fauconberg, and Barbara his wife. We quote the lines with which the inscription on this monument concludes. Viscount Fauconberg survived his wife, and thus expresses his grief at his loss :—

“ O chari cineres, et dulcia conjugis ossa,
Parcite, si lentus sim ; properare luber.

Nobis non ipsae facient discordia Parcae ;
Quam cupio in thalamos mortuus ire tuos.
Nos morimur, sed vivit amor, superestque sepultis ;
Te mihi fata, olim quæ rapuere, dabunt.
Omnis homo bulla, omnis caro fœnum."

A fourth monument, with a handsome Gothic canopy but no effigies, is to the memory of Henry Earl of Fauconberg, who died in 1802, and his wife, who died in 1790. In the nave there is an old monumental brass with an imperfect inscription. The bosses at the intersections of the oak roof are curious.

SHANDY HALL is about two hundred yards beyond the church, on the right. This picturesque old house was for seven years the residence of Laurence Sterne. While occupying the curacy of Coxwold he wrote "Tristram Shandy" and "The Sentimental Journey." "I am as happy as a prince at Coxwold," he says, in one of his letters, "and I wish you could see in how princely a manner I live—'tis a land of plenty. I sit down alone to venison, fish, and wild fowl, or a couple of fowls or ducks, with curds, strawberries, and cream, and all the simple plenty which a rich valley (under Hambleton Hills) can produce—with a clean cloth on my table—and a bottle of wine on my right hand, to drink your health. I have an hundred hens and chickens about my yard—and not a parishioner catches a hare, or a rabbit, or a trout, but he brings it as an offering to me."

NEWBURGH PARK, at which Sterne was a frequent visitor during his incumbency at Coxwold, is in the immediate neighbourhood. The mansion occupies the site, and part of the buildings, of a priory of Augustinian canons, founded in 1145. William de Newburgh, the celebrated historian, was a canon of this house. Some interesting relics of Cromwell, and other curiosities, are preserved in the hall. There are some good paintings in different apartments, mostly family portraits. The present possessor of the estate, Sir G. O. Wombwell, inherited it through his mother, who was second daughter of the last Earl Fauconberg. The park is finely wooded.

The Roman road from York to Teesmouth passed near Newburgh, and a vicinary way from Malton seems to have crossed it here. On the south-east side of the park there is an entrenchment, which antiquaries agree in assigning to the Romans, and there is a large number of tumuli in the neighbourhood. Some of these were opened in 1851, and various relics discovered, among them a flint knife and four skeletons, each with an urn

beside it. These remains prove the mounds to be British, though some fragments of Roman pottery and bricks indicate that one of them had been disturbed by the Romans.

BYLAND ABBEY, which is within a pleasant walk of two miles from Coxwold, is described elsewhere (*see* BYLAND ABBEY).

AMPLEFORTH may be conveniently noticed here. It is about a mile from the station of the same name, which is two and a half miles from Coxwold. The village is delightfully situated on the south-western slope of the Hambleton Hills. The *Church* has two Norman doorways and a Norman font. The effigies of a knight and his lady, in an attitude unusual in sepulchral memorials, are built into the wall of the tower.

On the heights above Ampleforth there is an ancient encampment of considerable extent, called by the country people Studford's Ring; and other earthworks exist in the neighbourhood. Professor Phillips is of opinion that these works are British, although, as he remarks, "Anglican have been added to British tumuli, and 1600 years of war may be supposed to have mixed Anglican, Danish, Mediæval, and modern encampments of various dates with those of the Brigantes."

Near Ampleforth there is a *Roman Catholic College*, a beautifully situated and commodious edifice, dedicated to St. Lawrence. Many members of the English Romanist aristocracy have been educated here.

GILLING, a small village five miles distant by rail, has a good deal of attractive scenery in its neighbourhood. The manor of Gilling is mentioned in Domesday. Shortly after the Conquest it came into the possession of the Mowbrays, from whom it passed by marriage to the family of Fairfax, in which it still remains. The *Church* is of considerable antiquity, the cylindrical piers of the nave, with the square abacus of the capitals, and the general style of the pointed arch, referring it to the period when the Norman style, though being superseded by the early English, had not yet wholly passed away. There are in the interior several interesting monuments. One in the decorated style of the fourteenth century combines in a very curious manner the monumental cross and the recumbent effigy of a knight, supposed to be a member of the Malbys family. The east window has stained glass, inserted in 1849, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Gilling Castle is picturesquely situated on a wooded promon-

tory overlooking the village and the valley of the Holbeck. The most ancient part of the mansion is the east end, which is circular. The great dining-room has a singular record of the county families in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The armorial trees of each family of importance, in every wapentake in this county at that period, are painted in the upper part of the panels of the wainscot. The whole of this work is in the most perfect preservation.

Gilling is the station for Helmsley, which is five miles distant. There is a coach twice a day going and coming between the two places. The small village of OSWALDKIRK is passed on the way, two miles from Gilling. The church is a very ancient fabric, with remains of good Norman, if not Saxon work. In the floor there is a large sepulchral stone, with the sculpture of an abbot's crosier or pastoral staff, but no inscription. The person meant to have been commemorated by this stone may have been an inmate of the religious house of which some picturesque ruins remain on the other side of the road. The parish register of Oswaldkirk commences in the year 1538. Under date 24th April 1585, it records the baptism of Roger Dodsworth, the celebrated Yorkshire antiquarian, who was born at Newton Grange, in this parish. "One cannot," says Gough, "approach the borders of this county without paying respect to the memory of the indefatigable collector of its antiquities, Roger Dodsworth, who undertook and executed a work, which, to the antiquaries of the present day, would have been the stone of Tydides." He left 122 MS. volumes of his own compiling, besides a considerable number from other sources—all which are preserved in the Bodleian Library. Archbishop Tillotson is said to have preached his first sermon in this church.

From Oswaldkirk Bank Top, the summit of the Caukless spur of the Hambleton Hills, there are very extensive views. On the right, the vale of Rye stretches away to Helmsley and Kirkby Moorside, backed by high heath-clad moors. On the left is the pleasant vale of Mowbray, with the castle, woods, and village of Gilling, Yearsley Moor, and Newburgh Park. Immediately below is the village of Oswaldkirk.

CROFT.

HOTELS:—Winteringham's *Croft Spa Hotel*, and *The Comet Inn*.
From York, 42 miles; Thirsk, 19; Richmond, 12½; Darlington, 2¾.

This favourite spa is pleasantly situated on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. The railway station, the post office, and one of the inns, are on the Durham side of the river, where is also a number of good houses, affording, like those in the village, accommodation to visitors.

THE CHURCH, the only building of importance in the village, is a quaint old edifice, chiefly in the decorated style. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, porch, and a low tower at the west end of the south aisle. Being built chiefly of red sandstone from the bed of the Tees, the fabric has an old and worn appearance, betokening a greater antiquity than it can lay claim to. Sculptured stones are here and there irregularly built into the walls. The interior will repay an examination. Pointed arches divide the aisles from the nave, and a circular arch divides the nave from the chancel. In the chancel there are three sedilia with finely sculptured canopies, and adjoining them there is a piscina in similar style. In the opposite wall of the chancel there is a square recess, with a sculptured canopy, perhaps an ambry. The east window is divided into five plain lights, with trefoil heads. In the south aisle there is a large altar tomb of grey marble to the memory of Richard Clervaux, who died in 1490. This tomb is enclosed by an old screen of carved oak. In the north aisle there is another massive altar tomb, having on its top a helmet and other old warlike trophies, and inscribed with the name of Dorothy Milbanke, of Halnaby Hall. There are several elegant modern monuments, not calling for special notice. Service is usually performed in this church every morning during summer.

THE MINERAL WATERS are sulphureous, and are used both externally and internally. The springs are four in number, all (with the exception of the "Sweet Well," which has traces of iron and silica) containing the same ingredients, though in slightly different proportions. It will suffice to quote the analysis of one of the springs as a specimen of the whole. The "New Well" is somewhat stronger than any of the others. An imperial pint of it contains—

Sulphuretted Hydrogen	2.57	cubic inches.
Carbonic Acid	5.02	„
	<hr/>	
	7.59	„
Carbonate of Lime	2.95	grains.
Carbonate of Magnesia	0.57	„
Sulphate of Lime	17.71	„
Sulphate of Magnesia	1.71	„
Sulphate of Soda	2.35	„
Chloride of Sodium	0.74	„
	<hr/>	
	26.03	„

The pump-room and baths are in a neat building, having a verandah running along one of its sides, forming a pleasant promenade. The water may be had warm or cold, according to the taste of the visitor. Its properties are aperient, antacid, tonic, and diuretic. A preparation for its use by purgative medicines is recommended. Baths of this water are regarded as highly beneficial in cutaneous diseases. The terms are:—For drinking, 1s. a week, 3d. a day; warm baths, 2s. 6d. each, or three in a week for 2s. each; cold baths, 1s. each; shower—cold, 1s.; warm, 1s.

There is some pleasant scenery in the neighbourhood of Croft, particularly at GREAT SMEATON, about five miles distant, which is celebrated for the extensive and beautiful prospects which it commands. About four miles west of Croft is the hamlet of STANWICK, surrounded by extensive entrenchments, which antiquarians affirm to have belonged to a British tribe before the Roman conquest. This is the most remarkable part of a system of earth-works which have been traced, with more or less distinctness, from Easby to Barforth, near Winston Bridge, connecting the Swale and the Tees. This line of works is called the *Scot's Dyke*. The Roman road passes due north about a mile to the east of Stanwick, and enters Durham at Pierse Bridge.

Croft will form convenient head quarters for the tourist who wishes to explore the lower part of Teesdale. Several interesting places on the Durham side of the river are within easy distance, such as Darlington, with its ancient church of St. Cuthbert, and its handsome modern edifices; the village of Hurworth and its old church, prominently situated on an eminence overlooking the stream; and Dinsdale, with its sulphureous spring. The railway puts Richmond and its interesting neighbourhood within easy reach, and there are similar facilities for reaching Barnard Castle,

and thence visiting the classic scenery of Rokeby. More distant excursions need not be indicated.

DONCASTER.

HOTELS :—*Angel and Royal*, Anne Pye—Bed, 2s., breakfast 2s., tea, 1s. 6d. ; *Turf Tavern* ; *Woolpack* ; *Red Lion* ; *Reindeer*.

From York, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ; Sheffield, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$; Leeds, 36 ; London, 156 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Doncaster, the Danum of Antoninus, the Don-Castle of the Scots, and the Dona-ceaster of the Saxons, is situated pleasantly on the south bank of the Don, from which it derives its name. It stands on the line of the great Roman road from Eburacum (York) to Lindum (Lincoln), and was probably a station of some importance. Few Roman remains, however, have been found here—the only relic of importance being a votive altar, finely sculptured, dedicated to the “*Deæ Matres*,” the font of which has the inscription—“*Matribus Magnis Nonnius Antonius ob Romanorum totam alam votum solvit lubens merito.*” During the Saxon period, Doncaster was the site of a palace of the kings of Northumbria. According to Bede, the second Christian church erected in Northumbria was at Doncaster. It was erected by Paulinus, between 627 and 633, under the immediate inspection of Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumbria. Doncaster appears to have repeatedly suffered from the ravages of the Danes. In 1399, Henry Bolingbroke, Earl of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., came to Doncaster after his landing at Ravenspur. He lodged in the house of the Carmelite friars, which existed here from the time of Edward III. to the Dissolution ; and here he is said to have taken the oath which Shakspeare represents Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, as charging him with having broken :—

“ It was myself, my brother, and his son,
That brought you home, and boldly did outdare
The dangers of the time. You swore to us—
And you did swear that oath at Doncaster—
That you did nothing purpose 'gainst the State,
Nor claim no farther than your new fallen right,
The seat of Gaunt, dukedom of Lancaster ;
To this we swore our aid.

“ From this swarm of fair advantages,
You took occasion to be quickly woo'd
To gripe the general sway into your hand ;

Forgot your oath to us at Doncaster ;
 And, being fed by us, you used us so
 As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo's bird,
 Useth the sparrow ; did oppress our nest ;
 Grew by our feeding to so great a bulk,
 That even our love durst not come near your sight,
 For fear of swallowing ; but with nimble wing
 We were enforced, for safety's sake, to fly
 Out of your sight, and raise this present head."*

In the wars of the Roses, Doncaster was the scene of various unimportant incidents, and during the Parliamentary war it was for some time the head-quarters of the Earl of Manchester, after the battle of Marston Moor. The subsequent history of Doncaster embraces only the uneventful details of the progress of civilization and material prosperity.

In this town or neighbourhood was born the celebrated naval commander Sir Martin Frobisher, who distinguished himself by his efforts to find a north-west passage. He served under Drake in the West Indies, shared the glory of discomfiting the Spanish Armada, and was killed in an assault upon a fort near Brest in 1594. The Rev. William Bingley, author of "Animal Biography," and other works, was born here in 1774, and died in 1823. John Lacy, the dramatist, author of "The Dumb Lady," was a native of Doncaster. He died in 1681.†

The population of Doncaster in 1861 was 16,430, and the inhabited houses 3521, shewing an increase since the census of 1851 of 4378 persons and 938 houses. The commerce is mostly agricultural. There are large fairs for horses, cattle, and wool.

Doncaster is a well-built, pleasant town, although most of the houses are constructed of brick. It contains numerous handsome public buildings.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. George, is the most important of these. It is erected on the site, and after the general form, of an ancient edifice which was destroyed by fire in 1853. The old church belonged to different periods, its oldest part being conjectured, with very little probability however, to have been built in the time of William the Conqueror. The destruction of this church being regarded as a national calamity, an appeal for subscriptions, which was made

* *King Henry IV.*, Part First. Act v., Scene 1.

† There is some pleasant gossip regarding the worthies of Doncaster in Southey's "Doctor," etc., chap. xlv.

with the view of having it rebuilt, was promptly and liberally responded to, a sum of £40,000 being raised in a short time. The church was finished and consecrated for divine worship in October 1858. The cost of the building, exclusive of the organ, etc., amounted to £52,000.

This church has been pronounced the most stately ecclesiastical structure erected in England during the present century. It was built from the plans of Mr. G. Scott of London, who has adopted the style which prevailed in the end of the thirteenth century (the "early decorated"), and, in carrying it out, has given to the architectural details the full scale of richness usual to the best structures of that period. The building consists of nave, aisles, transepts, chancel (with chapels), and a tower at the intersection. The general dimensions are :—

	Ft.	In.
Total internal length,	168	9
„ external „	177	3
Internal width across transepts,	92	0
„ „ nave and aisles,	64	6
Height of tower,	170	0
„ roof,	75	0

The windows of the south aisles are of three lights and rich in tracery; and those of the north aisle are somewhat bolder and more solid. The clerestory windows of the nave are of two lights, and form a continuous and extremely rich arcade. The east window is perhaps the finest window of modern times. It is of eight lights, and has a clear measurement of 22 feet 6 inches by 47 feet 6 inches. The design of this noble window is believed to be unique. It has a great circle of about 15 feet in diameter, which is filled in with a border of twelve smaller circles, with radiating compartments in the central space. The effect of this window, internally, is heightened by a rich reredos, with shafts of red Spanish marble, the wings of which are continued by arcaded seating, over which are two bold and beautiful apertures of three lights opening into the side chapels. The chancel is paved with encaustic tiles. The south or Forman chapel is the most richly decorated portion of the church. It was erected at the sole cost of W. H. Forman, Esq., in memory of his brother, who was interred in the old chapel here in 1850. The roof is vaulted with stone, and the walls are decorated with

rich arcading under the windows, which are filled with fine stained glass. This chapel is used as the baptistry of the church. Our space will not allow of other parts of the church being noticed in detail. The stalls and general fittings of the interior are all in excellent taste. A splendid organ was erected in 1862. The tower contains a fine peal of eight bells.

CHRIST CHURCH is a modern edifice, in the style of the fourteenth century. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a low tower at the west end surmounted by a beautiful spire. The walls of the church and the tower and spire are adorned with elegant pinnacles. This church was opened in 1829.

A new church, ST. JAMES'S, built from a design by Mr. G. Scott, the architect of the parish church, is worth examining for the peculiarity of its plan, which consists of what may be called two naves, one rather higher and wider than the other, placed side by side, with a row of pillars, alternately round and octagonal, running down the middle. This church was erected in 1858, at a cost of £5000.

There are numerous *Dissenting Chapels* and *Schools*, but none of these buildings are of such importance as to require to be individually noticed.

The municipal buildings of this town are of a handsome and tasteful description. The *Mansion House* contains portraits of George III., the Marquis of Rockingham, Earl Fitzwilliam, and one or two of the former mayors of Doncaster. The *Guild Hall* has a portico of four handsome columns with a pediment, surmounted by a figure of Justice. The *Market Hall* is a large and handsome stone building, with an iron roof supported by tall columns. Over the principal entrance there is a figure of Ceres, by a Doncaster artist.

The DONCASTER RACES are among the most celebrated in the kingdom, the St. Leger day being considered scarcely inferior in importance to "the Derby" itself. They are of great antiquity, the corporation books recording the fact that there was a stand on the course here before the year 1615. The *Race Course* is about a mile out of the town, to the south-east, the road to it being beautifully lined with trees. The Grand Stand, a large and handsome building, on a site commanding the best view of the course, was erected in 1777, and has since that date undergone many alterations and improvements. The races are held in the third week of September. The famous St. Leger race was

originated in 1776 by Colonel St. Leger, from whom it derives its name. The stakes amount to a large sum, and are annually run for by the best horses in England.

In the vicinity of Doncaster there are various interesting spots. CONISBOROUGH, with its old Norman keep, distant 5 miles by rail, has been already described (p. 80), as has also ASKERN, 6 miles distant by rail to the north (p. 23). By the South Yorkshire line the tourist can visit the flat country to the east. THORNE is a small thriving town in a level and unpicturesque but fertile district. The river requires to be kept in with high and strong embankments to guard against inundation. Thorne Waste and Hatfield Chace, two great expanses of peat moss, are now drained. Innumerable oak trees are found in the moss, some of them have been cut, and others burnt down. Skeletons of deer also occur here, and some Roman remains—for the most part coins—have occasionally been turned up. FISHLAKE, about a mile from Thorne on the other side of the Don, possesses an interesting old church.

Tickhill Castle, Sandbeck Park, and Roche Abbey, may be conveniently visited from Doncaster in the course of a short excursion.

TICKHILL CASTLE is 7 miles from Doncaster by road, and is about 4 from the Bawtry Station of the Great Northern Railway. This building has, when in its complete state, borne a striking resemblance to the castle of Conisborough, consisting, like it, of a round keep, situated on a hill, with an area with but one entrance, and that strongly defended, and having a moat drawn round the base of the elevation. The date of the erection of the castle cannot be exactly ascertained. A castle seems to have been either built or enlarged here by Roger de Busli, who died in the end of the eleventh century. We find the castle and honour of Tickhill subsequently in the possession of Henry II. On the return of Richard I. to England, the castles of Tickhill and Nottingham were the only ones in the kingdom which held out against him, and in favour of his brother John. In the Parliamentary war, the castle was held by the Royalists, but surrendered after the battle of Marston Moor. The circular keep was demolished by command of the Parliament, and only its foundations, with some fragments of the walls, now remain. The gateway tower is the only part of the structure that has to any

great extent withstood the violence of man and the ravages of time. There is a handsome apartment over the entrance, with a large window towards the area. The area contained a chapel, and several buildings for the residence of persons connected with the castle. The remains of an old doorway, with the words—"Peace and grace be in this place," are supposed to have belonged to the chapel. The northern part of the castle, with additions and alterations, forms a picturesque modern mansion. The ground is well laid out, and the top of the mount affords agreeable but not extensive prospects. The town, which is small, possesses a fine *Church* of the time of Richard II., in the interior of which are numerous interesting monuments. Our space does not admit of more than a recommendation of these to the attention of the visitor.

Passing on from Tickhill, a walk of about three miles will bring the tourist to SANDBECK PARK, the mansion of the Earl of Scarborough. The style of the building is Grecian, and its situation, though not prominent, or commanding extensive views, is very beautiful. The park is pleasantly wooded.

ROCHE ABBEY is at the western extremity of the grounds of Sandbeck Park, and is the property of the same nobleman. The Cistercian Monks who settled here are denominated in the foundation deeds *Monachi de Rupe*. Some writers are of opinion that they obtained this name from living in the open air, only sheltered by the limestone rock; but it is more probable that their name arose from the fragment of rock which was discovered here, resembling the figure of our Saviour on the cross. This image was called "Our Saviour of the Roche," and was held in high veneration. The abbey was endowed by the two lords of the soil on whose lands the monks settled themselves, Richard de Busli and Richard de Wickersley. It was probably founded about the year 1147. The remains of the abbey are beautiful, but not extensive. The gateway, which is on the side towards Maltby, is of a later style of architecture than the rest of the remains. It consists of two aisles, with groined arches above, and is supposed to be the *novum hospitium* mentioned in the account of the abbey property, and erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Passing on through the delightful grounds, the visitor reaches a spot where the valley suddenly opens, and discloses a charming view of the remains of the abbey church. There is a large mass of stonework at some distance from the principal por-

tion of the ruins of the church. This is evidently part of the great western entrance, and admitted to the nave, which has been flanked by side aisles, as may be seen from the base of one or two of the columns. Going eastward, we find large remains of the columns which supported the tower, at the intersection of the nave, choir, and transept. The eastern walls of the transept still exist, as does also enough of the inner work to shew that each transept has had two small chapels, entered from the open part of the transept, and lighted by windows looking eastward. In this and other particulars, we note a great conformity to the church at Kirkstall, which was also built by the Cistercian monks. On the north side of the chancel there are some remains of rich tabernacle work.

At Roche Abbey the tourist is about eight miles from Rotherham.

DRIFFIELD.

HOTELS:—*The Bell*, Mrs. Witty—Bed, 1s., breakfast, 1s. 9d., dinner, 2s., tea, 1s. 9d.;
Keys; *Black Swan*; *Red Lion*; *Blue Bell*.

From Hull, 19½ miles; Scarborough, 34; Malton, 20; Thirsk, 50; York, 42.

Driffield (Deira-field), called sometimes Great Driffield to distinguish it from the small neighbouring hamlet of Little Driffield, is the capital of the York Wolds, and has a population of 4404, with 967 inhabited houses. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and other agricultural produce. Four large fairs are held annually at Little Driffield, for stock, lambs, etc.

The town consists chiefly of one long and broad street, containing many good houses and shops. The principal building is the *Church*, which is a fine old edifice in different styles, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower at the west end. On the south side there is a plain but handsome Norman doorway, marred by a modern porch, built of brick. There is a smaller doorway in the same style, with foliated capitals to its columns, in the south wall of the chancel. The tower, which is lofty and well-proportioned, is adorned with buttresses, pinnacles, and battlements, and has a handsome niche in its west front, over the lower window. The east window is slightly rounded, and consists of five perpendicular lights; the other windows of the chancel are square headed, and in the same style. Above the east window of the south aisle a figure, probably that of a bishop,

has been built into the wall. The clerestory windows are narrow and round headed. In the interior there are no monuments of any interest. The aisles are divided from the nave by circular arches ; and the chancel is separated from it by a pointed one. There is a tradition that this church was built by one of the Hotham family, to absolve himself from a vow which he had made, when under a dangerous illness, to undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

LITTLE DRIFFIELD is about a mile distant. This small hamlet is the burial-place of Alfred, King of Northumbria. A marble tablet in the *Chapel*, which is a respectable building, bears the inscription :—“Here lies the body of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who departed this life, January 19th, A.D. 705, in the xxth year of his reign. Statutum est omnibus mori. It is appointed for all once to die.” This Alfred must not be confounded with Alfred the Great, who lived 200 years later. There can be no doubt that Driffield was the scene of many fierce battles about the time referred to, for the tumuli of the slain may yet be seen in various places in the neighbourhood ; it is not improbable, therefore, that Alfred may have received his death-wound here, if he fell in battle, as some writers say. Search has been more than once made for the bones of the king, but in vain. The vicinity of Driffield has, however, yielded many valuable facts regarding British burials. In the tumuli have been found flint spear heads, fragments of urns, beads of jet, amber, and glass, and other ornaments, along with the crumbling skeletons of their possessors. The skeletons of females have been found in the tumuli on these Wolds, with the bracelets, rings, brooches, and beads that adorned them in life ; and British charioteers have been found with their accoutrements, and even the remains of the skeletons of their steeds lying beside them.

The country around Driffield has many features of interest. “THE WOLDS,” remarks Mr. Phillips, “constitute properly but one region, sloping from a curved summit, whose extremities touch the sea at Flamborough Head, and the Humber at Ferriby ; but this crescent of hills is cut through by one continuous hollow—the Great Wold Valley from Settrington to Bridlington. Along this valley burst the most remarkable of those intermitting springs to which the name of ‘Gypseys’ is applied. By gradually upswelling from the cliffs of Flamborough, 159 feet, and Speeton,

450 feet, the chalk wolds arise to 805 feet in Wilton Beacon—a mark on the old British and Roman road from Eburacum to the sea-coast; and from this point they decline gently to Hunsley Beacon, 531 feet, and beyond that drop to the Humber.

“Everywhere these hills present a smooth bold front to the north and west; and from a point like Leavening Brow, which commands views in both directions, the prospect is singular and delightful. An immense vale sweeping round, with the great tower of York Minster for its centre; in the south, the gleaming water of the Humber; on the west, the far-off mountains; to the north, dreary moorlands; while immediately surrounding us are the green wold hills, crowned with the tumuli and camps of semi-barbarous people, who chased the deer and wild boar through Galtres Forest, watered their flocks at Acklam Springs, chipped the flint, or carved the bone, or moulded the rude pottery in their smoky huts, and listened to warriors and priests at the mound of Aldrow, and the temple of Goodmanham.”*

HARPAM, a small village about 4 miles to the north-east of Driffield, is noted as the birth-place of St. John of Beverley, in 640. He became Archbishop of York, and, while occupying that see, founded a monastic establishment at Beverley, to which he retired after holding his office for thirty-three years. “He was educated,” says Fuller, “under Theodorus the Grecian, and Archbishop of Canterbury; yet was he not so famous for his teacher as for his scholar, Venerable Bede, who wrote this John’s life, which he hath so spiced with miracles that it is of the hottest for a discreet man to digest into his belief.” He died in 721. In the *Church* of Harpham there is a burying vault of the family of St. Quintin, and monuments to various of the chiefs of the house, commencing with Sir Herbert St. Quintin, who came over at the Conquest. The font is of a very curious and unusual shape. The village is about a mile from Burton Agnes station.

LOWTHORPE, a little nearer Driffield, has a church of some antiquity, the roof of which fell in in 1859, but has been since partially restored. In the ruined chancel may be seen an old brass and two altar tombs; and there is a piscina in the wall. In the churchyard stands an old cross, said to have been brought hither from Kilham at the time of the plague. A curious memorial stone, with the recumbent effigies of a man and his wife, with a tree between them, sending out six branches on either

* “Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-Coast of Yorkshire,” page 41.

side, each branch ending in a carved child's head, is worth noticing before leaving the churchyard. We may quote a curious epitaph from a slab over the grave of a man, who, at his own desire, was buried in a field in the neighbourhood—

“ Stranger, whom curiosity has brought,
 To view a grave in this sequestered spot,
 Know that the Judge will ask, when time is fled,
 What was our life, not where we lay when dead ;
 Then leave thy sins, embrace the ransom given,
 And death to thee will prove the gate to heaven.”

WATTON, a hamlet about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Driffield, or about 2 from the Hutton Cranswick station, has the remains of an ABBEY of Gilbertine canons and nuns. According to Bede, a nunnery existed here as early as the year 686. It was destroyed by the Danes about 870, and refounded in 1149 by Eustace Fitz-John, at the instance of Murdac, Archbishop of York, as an expiation for his crimes. This abbey, along with the nunnery attached to it, shared the fate of all similar institutions at the Dissolution. The present fabric exhibits no traces of the early building. It is constructed of brick and stone, and belongs to the early part of the Tudor period of architecture. This interesting old edifice has suffered as much from the hand of man as from that of time ; the materials having been freely taken away for building purposes. Enough, however, remains of the abbey itself to render it worthy of the attention of the antiquary. Some years ago it was converted into a dwelling-house.

DUNCOMBE PARK.—In the vicinity of HELMSLEY.

EASBY ABBEY.

Easby Abbey is on the left bank of the river Swale, about a mile below the ancient town of RICHMOND. It may be reached by a pleasant foot-path, by the side of the stream, with seats placed at convenient distances for the benefit of lazy or invalid visitors ; or by following the Catterick road for a mile, and then taking a branch to the right. This Abbey was founded in 1152 by Roaldus, Constable of Richmond Castle, who dedicated it to St. Agatha. It was a house of White Canons or Premonstratensians like the Abbey of Coverham in Wensleydale. At its dissolution by Henry VIII., the annual revenue, liable to great deductions,

amounted to £188 : 16 : 2. Fuller says that the abbey lands proved a curse to those among whom they were divided, as within twenty years after the Dissolution they were either executed for high treason, or their families became extinct or decayed in their fortunes.

The abbey is delightfully situated. Viewed from many different points, it has all the requisites of a perfect picture. "It is not merely as a ruined abbey," Mr. Phillips remarks, "but rather as a pictorial combination of ivy-tinted wall, fine trees, bold ground, and beautiful water, that Easby deserves and receives so much attention. We linger among its lowly fragments with the gentlest and fondest thoughts. Nothing here shocks, startles, offends, or troubles; the cawing rooks, the musical small birds, the lowing of cattle, the murmuring river, the whispers of memory—this is all we hear." The various detached portions of this extensive ruin are highly picturesque. The wild rose, the hawthorn, and the mountain ash, may be seen rising in a rich mass of foliage and flowers over the clustered pillars of what was once the Abbey Church. Ivy in immense festoons hangs over other parts, while aged and towering trees wave above them.

Beginning at that part of the ruins which is nearest the parish church, the tourist will first examine the *Refectory*. This is a noble room, 102 feet long by 27 wide. Its walls are in a good state of preservation, and its beautiful east window is remarkably perfect. The style is the decorated, which refers this apartment to the earlier part of the fourteenth century. The *Kitchen*, adjoining the refectory on the west, may be known by its large fire-place and chimney. The *Cloister Court*, one side of which is formed by the north wall of the refectory, appears, from its interesting Norman doorway, to be coeval with the foundation of the abbey, in 1152. The group of buildings to the west of the refectory and cloister court is also, in all probability, part of the original foundation. The *Chapter House* is at the east end of the north side of the refectory. Its style is early English, with some later alterations. Next we come to the *Abbey Church*, the plan of which can be traced, though very much of it has perished. The clustered columns of the transept remain, beautiful in their ruins. There are still some windows in the transepts; and in the north wall of the choir there are two recesses, in which the bodies of the founder of the abbey and his wife are

said to have been deposited. It was from this church that the beautiful lattice-work and stalls, which in Wensley and Richmond churches attract the admiration of the visitor, were removed ; but the antiquarian or the tourist who is pensively inclined can only speculate vaguely as to the spot, on this green sward, and within these ruined walls, on which they once stood. The *Abbot's House*, instead of occupying the usual site to the south-east of the choir, is built on the north side of the church, where it must have been destitute of warmth and sunshine. To compensate for the darkness of his lodgings, however, he had, as Dr. Whitaker observes, a pleasant garden, open to the morning sun, with a beautiful solarium highly adorned with Gothic groinings. The *Abbey Gateway* is at a short distance from the ruins. It is in excellent preservation ; and a large room in its upper storey has been used as a granary since the Dissolution. The *Abbey Granary*, also, is in perfect preservation, and is used for the purpose for which it was intended. A gnarled and gigantic elm, called *The Abbot's Elm*, is midway between the granary and the parish church. Such appears to be the antiquity of the tree, that it is by no means improbable that it may have afforded its grateful shade to many a hoary abbot in the leafy summer time of "long ago."

EASBY CHURCH is a simple structure of considerable antiquity. The oldest part is in the early English style, and is variously referred to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries ; but there are portions of the edifice in the perpendicular style, and therefore not older than the fifteenth century. In the chancel are three sedilia and an arched recess, with a stone coffin. The font is Norman, and very old. It is to be noted that this church declines considerably from the eastern direction, usually adopted in ecclesiastical edifices.

"The little church of Easby," says Longstaffe in his *Richmondshire*, "is a gem of rusticity. It realizes all our ideas of model village temples, shewn us in pretty story books. Ivy floats round the chancel, to the grief of the antiquarians, and a large trunk comes bursting out of its north side, we know not from what hidden birth-place. A scrap of Saxon or early Norman sculpture peeps from above the western lights, in the form of a knot, more elaborate than that of a true lover, and makes all the people admire. Dim shields of Scrope, Aske, and Conyers, surround the porch entrance ; and this, forsooth, is the only memorial of the Scopes at their pet resting-place."

EASINGWOLD AND ITS VICINITY.

INN :—*The George.*

From Alne Station, 2 miles ; York, 13 ; Boroughbridge, 10.

Easingwold is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Howardian Hills, in the eastern part of the Vale of York. The town is clean and attractive, and its neighbourhood is richly wooded, and in a high state of cultivation. The great number of bronze celts* found in this vicinity indicates that there was a British settlement of some kind here, before the time of the Romans. Of the latter people there are not any traces beyond the road from Aldby to Catterick, which passed through Easingwold, and perhaps suggested the name Long Street, or Low Street, borne by a part of the town. Under the Saxons, from whom it derived its name, Easingwold seems to have grown into a place of some importance, as it is recorded as having had a church and priest at the time of the Domesday Survey. No facts of any general interest are embraced in the history of this place, though doubtless it had its share in the stirring events of which, in Norman and later times, the Forest of Galtres was the scene.

The principal trade of Easingwold is in agricultural produce. Weaving has been extinguished here, as in many other small country towns, by the introduction of steam machinery in the great manufacturing districts. The town, however, is still celebrated, as it has long been, for its manufacture of steels. The population at last census was 2147 ; the inhabited houses 467 ; the uninhabited 36.

Easingwold was the birth-place of Shaw, the life-guardsman, whose gallant exploits at Waterloo are noticed by Sir Walter Scott. He began life here as an apprentice to a blacksmith, but was induced to enlist in the guards, in which regiment he attained

* These implements were first described in 1709, by Thomas Hearne, the antiquarian, in an appendix to his edition of Leland's Itinerary, Hearne pronounced them to be Roman *celtes*, or chisels ; and, his opinion being generally acquiesced in by his contemporaries, these relics obtained the name by which they still go. Hearne is now believed by many antiquarians to have been wrong in ascribing these tools to the Romans. There can be no doubt that they were in very common use by workmen in this country, as they have been found in many places, and often in considerable quantities ; and this circumstance has led most antiquarians to believe them to be of British manufacture. Mr. Thos. Wright, however, in his "Celt, Roman, and Saxon" (2d edition, London, 1861), is inclined to agree with Hearne in ascribing these implements to the Romans. They vary in shape, and have been something between a chisel and an axe-head.

the rank of corporal. In his last battle he is believed to have slain or disabled ten Frenchmen with his own hand, before he sank from the loss of blood. His grave is still pointed out to the traveller, close to La Haye Sainte, on the plain of Waterloo.

THE CHURCH occupies a good position, commanding an extensive view of the country, formerly the Forest of Galtres, with the massive form of York Minster standing out prominently on the horizon to the south. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and western tower, and is of mixed architecture. The oldest part of the fabric seems to be the north doorway, which is early English, and has some appearance of being an insertion in its present position. The chief portion of the church appears to belong to the beginning of the fourteenth century; but the square-headed windows are later, probably further insertions. The tower is a later addition. It contains a peal of five musical bells. Here also is preserved a large oak coffin, regarding which there is a tradition, with no very definite foundation to rest upon, that it was formerly used as a public bier for carrying the dead to the grave, with no other covering than the shroud. The interior of the church is uninteresting. There are remains of two old tombstones with sculptured crosses, very much defaced, probably of a date anterior to the Reformation. The other monuments are all modern and unimportant.

The Archdeacons of Richmond had formerly a manor house here; but, on the severance of the archdeaconry from the diocese of York, it was converted into a farm house. The house has since been pulled down, and a more suitable building for farm purposes erected in its place; but its name and some of its fine timber yet remain, and the moat may also be traced in part.

There are in this town chapels of the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, the Independents, and the Roman Catholics.

Easingwold once possessed numerous specimens of the picturesque timber and plaster-fronted houses with antique gables, of the latter part of the seventeenth century, which contribute so much to the quaintness and interest of some old English towns. Here, as elsewhere, they are continually diminishing in number; but a few still remain. One in Uppleby bears the inscription, "GOD WITH VS. 1664."—recording probably some old Parliamentary's memorial of the battle of Marston Moor, where this was the rallying cry of the party.

THE MARKET PLACE is a spacious square, containing about

two acres of ground. The cross has disappeared, but its base and steps remain. A double row of shambles encroaches upon the square in a fashion which, unfortunately, is not rare in Yorkshire. The stocks and whipping post, which once stood here, are abolished; and the "ducking stool," as the local historian* informs us, "to the honour of the fair sex of the town of Easingwold, has long since been taken down, as totally useless and superfluous."

There are several medicinal springs in the vicinity, but they have not hitherto attracted much notice.

CRAYKE CASTLE.—The commanding eminence, about 3 miles from Easingwold, on which the pleasant hamlet of Crayke, with the remains of its Castle, is situated, will well repay a visit. Crayke is 12 miles from York, by road (the way lying through the tract of country formerly called the Forest of Galtres, and passing some interesting hamlets), and about 4 miles from the Coxwold station. The parish of Crayke, though in the very centre of Yorkshire, belongs to Durham. A monastery is said to have been founded here as early as 685, and to have been destroyed by the Danes about 882. There was a castle built here soon after the Conquest by one of the bishops of Durham; but no traces of it remain. The present building, according to Leland, "was erected totally by Neville, Bishop of Durdome" (Durham) who died in 1457. The building is in the Tudor style, and is in a state of good preservation. It is square, four storeys high, and embattled at the top. The greater part of this edifice is used as a farm-house.

A view of great extent and beauty is obtained from the summit of the hill on which Crayke Castle stands. The eye can sweep over the vast basin through which, from various directions, the rivers Swale, Ure, Nid, Ouse, and Derwent, flow towards the points where their waters mingle. Southward is the Forest of Galtres, with York Minster beyond, and the rich vale stretching away into the dim distance. Eastward may be seen the Wolds, and northward the hills of Hambleton and Wensleydale.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, stands near

* Mr. Thomas Gill, of Easingwold. His book, "Vallis Eboracensis, comprising the History and Antiquities of Easingwold and its neighbourhood" (London, and Easingwold, 1852), is of considerable interest and value.

the castle. It is a neat structure of the time of Henry VII., and consists of nave, chancel, and tower, with battlements and pinnacles. The interior contains a chancel screen in carved oak, and several unimportant monuments.

There are numerous other places of interest within reach of Easingwold; and, but for the circumstance that it is not upon a line of railway, this town might be often used as head-quarters by tourists, for excursions in the country round. The nearest station is Alne, 2 miles distant (an omnibus generally meets the trains). It may also be reached, by a longer walk, from Raskelfe or from Coxwold. The last-named place has been already described (p. 84). The others deserve a word of notice here.

ALNE.—The small village of Alne is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from the railway station of that name, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Easingwold. The *Church* is Norman, but disfigured by the tasteless alterations and repairs of the end of last century. A richly and curiously carved Norman doorway, however, will be found worthy of examination, as will also a lofty arch of the same order of architecture opening to the tower, which is manifestly a subsequent addition. In the interior of the church there is the recumbent effigy of a lady, in alabaster. The font is Norman, and the pulpit is a piece of antique work in carved oak. There is a piscina in the eastern part of the north aisle.

RASKELFE is half a mile from the station of that name ($13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from York, 9 from Thirsk), and between 4 and 5 miles from Easingwold, within which parish it is included. Here the antiquary will find a very curious old *Church*, with a singular wooden tower. This interesting edifice is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, and tower. It belongs to the transition, or semi-Norman period, which dates from the reign of Stephen to the beginning of that of Henry III., and is attributed to Bertram de Bulmer, the sheriff, who gave name to Sheriff Hutton Castle. The oldest part of the structure is the north aisle, in the eastern part of the wall of which there is a small Norman window. The east window of this aisle is an insertion of the fifteenth century; and the windows of the chancel are insertions of the fourteenth. Some of the windows contain armorial bearings of the families of Dacre, Scroop of Masham, Neville, Percy, etc. The arches and pillars dividing the eastern part of the aisle from the chancel are of wood, but very early. The font belongs to the latter part of the twelfth, or the beginning

of the thirteenth century. Gill conjectures, with much probability, that the tower is of about the same age as the latest of the three bells it contains, which bears the date 1653. This tower, like that of Easingwold, has formed no part of the original design, which doubtless included, here as well as there, only a bell-gable above a lofty arch. The church will accommodate 230 persons.

EGTON.—In the Vicinity of WHITBY.

FILEY.

HOTELS :—Taylor's *Crescent Hotel*—Board and lodging in public room, 7s. per day ; in private room, 8s. ; attendance, 1s. 6d. per day ; private room, from 3s. per day ; beds charged if for less than a week. *Foord's Hotel*, H. Kilby—Board and lodging in public room, 5s. per day ; in private room, 6s. *The Ship*. Most of the better class of houses are let as private lodgings.

From Scarborough, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; Bridlington, $13\frac{1}{2}$; Hull, $44\frac{1}{2}$; York, $45\frac{1}{2}$.

This prosperous watering-place was, little over thirty years ago, an insignificant fishing village. It is, however, a place of great antiquity. Antiquarians have not yet agreed whether Filey or Dunsley is the "well havened bay" of Ptolemy ; but there can be no doubt that the former has been an important Roman station. This fact was established in 1857, when the heavy floods washed down large portions of the cliff, exposing remains of undoubted Roman work. The station has since then been thoroughly explored ; and an account of the results of the excavations may be found in the Transactions of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. It is very probable that the watering-place of to-day was a resort of the Romans ages before it passed into the obscurity from which it has so recently emerged. Its picturesque position on the cliffs of one of the noblest bays on the east coast of England, and its valuable spa, along with its fine hotels and handsome private houses, make Filey a very attractive summer resort.

The population of Filey, at the census of 1861, was 1879 ; inhabited houses, 432 ; uninhabited, 68. The staple trade of the place is its fisheries, which are estimated to be of the annual value of from £20,000 to £27,000.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Oswald, stands on a commanding eminence, separated from the town by a deep ravine, which forms the boundary between the North and East

Ridings (so that the church, with a few houses near it, is in the former division of the county, and the town in the latter). It consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a massive square tower at the intersection. The oldest portion of the fabric is the nave, which belongs to the middle of the twelfth century, the date of its foundation. Here, in spite of the ignorant and barbarous treatment to which the building has been subjected from time to time, there remains a good deal of genuine Norman work to interest the antiquarian. This work is chiefly to be seen in the interior. The nave is divided from its aisles by six circular arches, rising from massive pillars, alternately cylindrical and octagonal, with the exception of those at the west end, which are clustered. The strength of these latter columns, taken in conjunction with the massive double buttresses by which the west end is protected externally, favours the opinion that there was originally a tower over this part of the building. The piers at the east end of the nave consist of square pillars with clustered columns on each of their sides. Most of the windows have been altered; but one remains, at the west end of the north aisle, as a specimen of the simple style of the original Norman church. The clerestory windows remain on both sides of the nave. An old, plain, Norman font stands at the west end of the nave. The transition from Norman to Early English is seen in the south doorway; and the latter of these styles is followed in the other parts of the building; but the alterations made in subsequent times have materially interfered with the details, and injured the effect of these, as well as of the older portions of the church. There are three sedilia in the south transept, and a piscina in the north. The tower has a peal of three fine bells.

Filey possesses no other buildings of any interest to the tourist. The old part of the town consists mainly of two streets running parallel to the ravine already mentioned. "New Filey," as the southern part of the town is called, is mostly composed of lodging-houses, arranged in handsome streets. The principal range is called "the Crescent," and commands a fine view of the bay. The want of accommodation in the parish church during summer, led, in 1857, to the erection of an *Iron Church*, which is dependent for its maintenance upon the contributions of visitors. There are several *Dissenting Chapels, Schools*, and a *Library and News-room*. A small newspaper is published weekly during the season, with a list of the visitors.

THE SPA is situated at the top of a cliff, called the Nab Hill, about half a mile to the north of the town. The taste of the water is saline, not unlike sea water. It is regarded as useful in dyspepsia, scrofula, and nervous diseases. The following is an analysis of one pint of the water :—

Sulphate of Magnesia	6.12 grains.
Chloride of Magnesia	4.45 „
Chloride of Calcium	5.15 „
Chloride of Sodium	26.35 „
Carbonate of Soda	7.26 „

with a small quantity of iron, and traces of iodine and bromine. From the Spa fine views are obtained.

FILEY BRIG, the northern boundary of the bay, is a remarkable ridge of rocks, projecting nearly half a mile into the sea, and perfectly dry at low water. This reef is a favourite resort of visitors. The spectacle presented by the breaking of the waves upon it during storms is often very magnificent; and, when the storms have abated, naturalists may pick up numerous and beautiful specimens of the spoils of the sea. Many varieties of coralines and marine algæ may be found here, and the reef has abundance of beautiful helianthoidea, and other objects for the aquarium.

The vicinity of Filey has considerable attractions to the geologist as well as the general tourist. The Brig itself, worn and hollowed in many places into caves by the storms of ages, is an interesting object of study. It is formed by the oolitic rock cropping out suddenly at an angle of about 45° from under the overlying diluvium. It stretches, in accordance with the general direction of the strata in this county, in a south-easterly direction across the front of the bay, gradually dipping under the sea, and acting as a barrier against the entrance of much sand. In the opposite direction the ridge rises to a height of two hundred feet, forming the escarpment of the cliffs to the north.

The cliffs contain numerous fossil relics of a former world. This is especially the case at SPEETON, seven miles to the south, where the clay is rich in belemnites and ammonites in considerable variety, and possesses a few crioceratites, and some beautiful crustacea. These cliffs are the haunt of vast numbers of sea fowl. GRISTHOP, two miles distant, to the north, and RED CLIFF, a little farther, present interesting stratifications. In the shales between these two elevations may be found beautiful

fossils, chiefly ferns, zamiae, and lycopodiaceæ. Gristhorp has attractions also for the antiquarian; for the tumulus on the cliff was the grave of an ancient British chief. On the tumulus being opened between twenty and thirty years ago, a rude oak coffin was discovered, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet broad; its greatest internal measurements being 5 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and 1 foot 3 inches deep. The coffin contained the perfect skeleton of the warrior, with some of his weapons and ornaments. These interesting relics are deposited in the Museum at Scarborough.

HUNMANBY, 3 miles distant, a pleasant village of about 1300 inhabitants, has an interesting *Church* of much antiquity. It consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and tower. The oldest portions of the building are the tower and the chancel arch, which evidently belong to the twelfth century. The walls of the tower are irregularly pierced with windows of various sizes, one of them of two lights, round-headed, formed by a Norman column, and enclosed within one containing arch—a style of window which the tourist in Yorkshire will find in a good many towers of the same age. The entrance to the chancel is of plain Norman work, and consists of two square arches, the inner one resting on an engaged shaft. The nave is separated from its aisle by fine acutely pointed arches, rising from pillars alternately cylindrical and octagonal, with plain moulded capitals and bases. The spandrils of these arches bear eleven shields, with the armorial bearings of the early lords of the manor of Hunmanby. In the south wall of the nave there is an arched recess which has at one time contained a monumental slab or effigy; but it is not known in whose memory it was constructed. There is a modern monument in the chancel to members of the family of Osbaldeston, with the sculptured figure of Piety leaning on an urn. There are two stained glass windows in memory of members of the Mitford family, proprietors in this district, and patrons of the church.

FLAMBOROUGH.

INNS:—*The Ship, North Star, etc.*

From Marton Station, 2 miles; Bridlington, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Filey, 11; Scarborough, 19.

Flamborough, once a town of considerable importance, is now only a fishing village. It is, however, a place of much interest to the tourist, on account of the striking coast scenery in its

neighbourhood, and is often visited from Filey, Scarborough, and Whitby. Its name seems to indicate that at an early date this bold promontory was the site of a beacon. The village is doubtless a place of much antiquity, the old church and the Danish tower sufficiently testifying to the fact. It has been suggested that this was the *Praetorium* of Antoninus; but Dunsley, near Whitby, seems to have stronger claims to the name of that once important Roman station. There are, however, better grounds for the opinion that Flamborough Head was the *Ocelum Promontorium* of Ptolemy.

THE CHURCH consists of nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, and a small turret at the west end. It has shared the fortunes of the town, presenting many signs of decay and of careless and tasteless patching-up. Only one (the west) window has its tracery and stone work complete. The interior is worth inspection. Between the nave and the chancel there is a screen of carved oak of exquisite workmanship. In the chancel there is an altarpiece representing Christ and the Doctors, painted by Robert Brown, a native of Flamborough, and presented by him in 1829. Here also is an old monumental brass with a long poetical inscription to the memory of Sir Marmaduke Constable, Knight, who commanded the left wing of the English army at Flodden Field. The epitaph ends thus, in moralising strain :—

“ But now all thes tryumphes ar passed and set on syde,
 For all worldly joyes they wull not long endure,
 They are soune passed and away dothe glyde,
 And who that puttith his trust i the & call hy most usure.
 For when death striketh he sparith no creature,
 Nor geuith no warnyg but taketh the by one & one ;
 And now he abydyth godis mercy & hath no other socure,
 For as ye se hym, here he lieth vnder this stone.
 I pray you my kynsme, lovers and frendis all,
 To pray to our lord Jhesu to have marcy of my sowll.”

Sir Marmaduke's sarcophagus is in the vestry, on the other side of the wall to which the brass is attached. The font is ancient.

THE DANISH TOWER is the name given to some small remains of an ancient tower at the west end of the town. There is no record of the time and purpose of its erection. The irregular mounds by which it is surrounded are perhaps the foundations of other buildings.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD is two miles from the village. This celebrated promontory presents the most extraordinary sea-view

on the Yorkshire coast. The cliffs, which are composed of chalk, rise perpendicularly to the height of from 300 to 450 feet. This promontory, though it has withstood the encroachments of the waves for ages, while the detrital deposits of the adjoining portions of the coast have been continually yielding to their violence, is not without its marks of the slower, but not less sure, effects of the action of the sea. Its rugged sides are penetrated by numerous caverns; and the rocks which stand in the sea, detached from the promontory, shew that, though durable as compared with the softer portions of the coast, these cliffs have yielded, and will still yield, to the assaults of the ocean. This promontory affords only two landing places, and these not always very safe; yet here Ida the Saxon landed with forty ships, to fight for, and win, the crown of Northumbria. On the verge of the promontory stands the lighthouse, a circular white tower, 82 feet high. The prospect from its summit (to which visitors are allowed to ascend) is very extensive in all directions. The light displayed is a revolving one, alternately red and white, and on clear nights is visible at a distance of 30 miles.

The ledges of the cliffs harbour innumerable flocks of sea-fowl, in the useless destruction of which some visitors find what they call "sport." More rational enjoyment may be derived from an examination of the many interesting features of the promontory and adjoining coast. "The Matron," "The King," and "The Queen," are the names by which the picturesque chalk rocks which stand amid the waves are commonly known. These, with the natural caverns in the rock, are highly interesting; and boats can easily be obtained to convey the visitor to them. The caves are named—Robin Lyth's Hole, the Dovecot, and Kirk Hole. Robin Lyth's Hole is the largest and most striking. It has two openings, one from the sea and the other from the land; and the effect of the interior, as well as the view outwards to the sea, is very fine. Robin Lyth, according to one tradition, was an honest mariner who here escaped from a tempest; while according to another he holds the higher and more romantic rank of a pirate. The Dovecot Cave is named from the rock-pigeons which breed here; and the Kirk Hole, from a tradition that it extends as far as the church.

This neighbourhood, it is almost needless to say, contains many things which will reward the industry of the naturalist and the geologist. The organic remains of the chalk are inte-

resting and valuable. Among others may be found beautiful Spongiadæ, and the elegant crinoids called Marsupites and Apiocrinus.

THE DANES' DYKE is an ancient work drawn across the peninsula which terminates in Flamborough Head. This great line of defence has received its name from the tradition that it was constructed by the Danes; but there is nothing in the features of the work itself to enable the antiquarian to conclude certainly that it is of Danish origin. It is, on the contrary, by no means improbable that this singular rampart is of British construction, as it much resembles similar works attributed by antiquarians to the ancient Britons. It consists of a double line of defence, one above the other, with breastworks, and has been further strengthened by a ditch, at the southern extremity of which advantage is taken of a natural ravine. The object of this huge fortification has been to make the promontory an *oppidum*, or entrenched camp. It may be an additional inducement to many tourists to visit it, to know that this is the best place for collecting the fossils of the chalk.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY AND STUDLEY ROYAL.

Fountains Abbey, from Ripon, 3 miles; from Harrogate, 14. May be visited every lawful day. Admission, 1s. each person.

The grounds of Studley Royal, and the ruins of the old Abbey of Fountains, present attractions unequalled by those of any similar scenes in Yorkshire. In the laying out of the grounds and walks, art has admirably accommodated itself to nature; and if sometimes the eye of taste would desiderate something less stiff and formal in a water-course, in the outline of a pond, or the position of a statue, the beauties which everywhere meet the view are such as to make any remarks on these real or fancied defects entirely hypercritical.

Fountains Abbey is within easy walking distance of Ripon. The pedestrian may take a footpath at the toll-bar on the Studley road, proceeding through a large field, with some fine trees scattered through it. At the village of Studley, he may either enter the park by a stile, or go round by the lodge-gate, and proceed up the avenue. This avenue is about a mile in length, and is lined with noble trees. The park is beautifully wooded, and stocked with deer.

STUDLEY ROYAL, the seat of Earl de Grey, may be seen to the right of the middle drive, as the tourist approaches the gate which gives admission to the pleasure-grounds. By taking any of the paths leading towards the mansion, a good view of it will be obtained in a few minutes. There is nothing, however, calling for any notice about its appearance. The house is not shewn to visitors. It contains some good paintings : among them, a portrait of Rubens, by himself, and portraits of Lord Bacon, Peter the Great, and Lady Jane Grey.

Keeping by a footpath a little to the left of the carriage drive, the tourist may come to a spot, not far from the lodge-gate, where the trees open and display a charming view of a small lake and broad water-course beyond. This is as pleasant a spot as can be desired for resting, before commencing the survey of the pleasure-grounds and ruins.

After inscribing his name in the Visitors' Book, in the lodge at the gate, the tourist will be conducted over the grounds by one of the guides, who are generally very intelligent men. He will be informed at the outset that there are three ways of viewing the grounds and ruins—"the long way, the middle way, and the short way." The longest way takes about two hours and a half, and the others proportionally less. The visitor, will, therefore, choose the one that best answers to the time he has at his disposal.

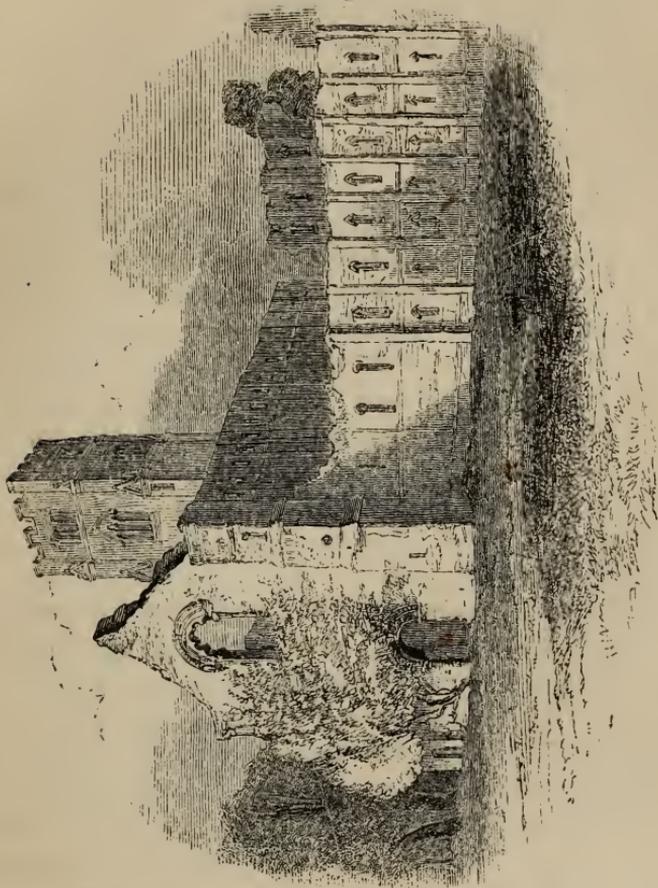
The grounds are extremely interesting and pleasing. Every now and then the visitor comes to some spot from which openings among the embowering woods present charming views. Among the finest of these views are those of the OCTAGON TOWER, on a prominent site on the other side of the valley, the TEMPLE OF FAME on the brow of the same hill, and the TEMPLE OF PIETY in a more lowly but scarcely less beautiful situation. These "temples" harmonise well with the grounds, but present nothing in their architecture to attract special notice. In them, as in various parts of the grounds, may be seen copies of some of the most noted antique sculptures. The way in which the Skell is conducted through artificially-shaped channels, made to fall over tiny cascades, and to expand into lakes, in different parts of these grounds, though formal, is not unpleasing. To many visitors, one of the most interesting features of these grounds will be the magnificent trees with which they are adorned. One tree in particular, a *Norway spruce fir*, is pointed out by the guide. It is 133 feet high, straight to the top, and its trunk is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumfer-

ence. Another fir, nearer the canal, is little inferior in dimensions. A noble *hemlock spruce*, upwards of 60 feet high, and 7 feet in circumference, will also be recommended to notice. These trees were planted, about the year 1720, by John Aislable, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who originally planned the pleasure-grounds, and whose designs have been altered and improved by his son, and subsequent proprietors.* Without detailing the different objects of interest which are successively presented to notice, the view from ANN BOLEYN'S SEAT may be referred to as, beyond doubt, the most charming prospect in these grounds. The guide goes through the somewhat theatrical trick of making his party stand in a line within the door of the arbour, when, on his suddenly throwing it open, Fountains Abbey, in the centre of a scene of exquisite beauty—forming a picture framed by the doorway—is seen for the first time. Having sufficiently feasted his eyes on this prospect, the tourist will be conducted towards the abbey, glancing, on his way, at the glade where Robin Hood fought with the stout "Curtal Friar" of Fountains, and pausing to take a draught of cold, clear water from the *Well* which tradition has associated with the outlaw's name.

Before proceeding to a survey of the ruins, it will be useful to give, in as brief limits as possible, a sketch of the history of the abbey.

In the year 1132, certain monks of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary's, York, becoming dissatisfied with the lax discipline of their own order, conceived the design of adopting the Cistercian rule, then becoming famous for its strictness and sanctity. Thurstan, Archbishop of York, was favourable to the proposal, which, however, was resolutely opposed by the Abbot of St. Mary's. Prior Richard and twelve monks, resolved upon carrying out their object, deserted their monastery and sought the countenance and protection of Thurstan. The Archbishop entertained them in his house for eleven weeks, after which, finding the duties of hospitality either tiresome or expensive, he gave them a site for their

* It may be worth while to state here, in a few words, the history of Studley Royal. After being in the families of Aleman, Le Gras, Tempest, and Mallory, it came by marriage into the family of Aislable, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. William Aislable, Esq., son of the chancellor, purchased the Abbey of Fountains, and added it to his ancestral estate, in 1768. From him the estate descended, in default of heirs-male, to his grand-daughter, the late Mrs. Lawrence, who left it to the Earl de Grey, one of whose ancestors married a sister of the Chancellor Aislable.



FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

residence in the valley of the Skell, then fitter to be a den for wild beasts, as the chroniclers inform us, than a habitation for men. A somewhat romantic account is given of the manner of life of these monks for the two first years of their residence in Skeldale. Their lodging was under the shelter of an umbrageous elm, even in the depth of winter. Some yew trees, several of which yet survive, are said to have also afforded them a friendly though insufficient covert. Their food was of the poorest and scantiest description. Bread was a luxury ; and they were often compelled to satisfy their hunger with the leaves of trees, and herbs boiled with a little salt. Still, in their poverty, they were charitable : tradition says they were always ready to share their last loaf with the stranger. Better times soon succeeded. Persons of wealth and influence joined the brotherhood ; and the monks were speedily in a position to commence the building of their abbey. The original structure appears to have been completed before 1146 ; for we read of the monastery, along with half the oratory, being destroyed by fire in that year. The monastery was soon restored by the contributions of wealthy friends. John de Ebor, the eighth abbot, laid the foundation of the choir, and erected some of its pillars (1203-1211). His successor, John Pherd, afterwards Bishop of Ely, carried on the work. John de Cancia, who died in 1246, has the honour of completing the church. He also built the cloister, the infirmary, and a house for the entertainment of strangers. Fountains Abbey became one of the wealthiest monasteries in the kingdom. Its church was one of the most beautiful structures in the land, and the reputation for sanctity which the abbey enjoyed made many persons eager to purchase, by large donations, the right of sepulture within its walls. The lands in Craven possessed by the monastery, contained in a ring fence, were computed moderately at 60,000 acres. At the Dissolution, the annual revenues amounted to £998 : 6 : 7½. The monks were then in possession of 1976 head of cattle, 1106 sheep, 86 horses, and 79 swine, as well as large quantities of wheat, oats, hay, etc.

The origin of the name of Fountains has been explained in various ways. St. Bernard, the celebrated founder of the Cistercian order, was born at Fontaines in Burgundy ; and it is possible the monks who settled here named their abbey after the birth-place of the man who was the glory of their order. Gent, in his poem of "Studley Park," has the lines :—

“ Low in a vale, with springs well stored, and wood,
 And sovereign herbs whence failing health's renewed,
 A neighbouring abbey next invites the eye :
 Stupendous act of former piety !
 From streams and springs which nature here contrives,
 The name of *Fountains* this sweet place derives.”

Whitaker remarks that Skell, the rivulet which washes its walls, signifies a fountain. The monastery was originally called the Abbey of Skeldale, which, written in Latin, became *de Fontibus*, and, when translated back into English, after the original name was lost sight of, was rendered *Fountains*.

We proceed now to an examination of the Abbey, which has been pronounced the most perfect monastic building in England. The monastery is said to have covered ten or twelve acres ; but this included the orchard, gardens, etc. The ruins occupy scarcely more than two acres. The approach to them is so arranged as to afford the visitor a good general view of the building, and of the relative position of its different parts.

Crossing the Skell by an ancient bridge, built in the thirteenth century, and passing the fragments of the *Gate-house*, the HOSPITIUM will be first reached. It consists of two separate buildings, the general character of which may be observed from the remains. The eastern house has been the larger of the two ; and its basement storey, 73 feet long and 23 wide, has been vaulted from a row of five pillars. Near this house, and built over the course of the Skell, is what is supposed to have been the INFIRMARY, erected, like the Hospitium, by John de Cancia.

THE CLOISTER will be first visited, in an examination of the main body of the abbey. This covered court, which is in admirable preservation, is 300 feet long, and 42 feet wide. A row of nineteen octagonal pillars runs down the middle, and from these spring two ranges of arches supporting the roof. It can be readily perceived that this cloister has been built at two different periods, the windows in the northern portion being circular, and in the southern, pointed. A large octagonal stone basin may be observed here. It was probably used by the monks as a lavatory ; but in more recent times it has been employed as a cider mill. Above the cloister, and extending its whole length, is the DORMITORY, its floor now richly carpeted with grass and wild flowers. It contained forty cells, twenty on each side, with a narrow corridor between them. From the cloister, the visitor may pass into the church.

THE CHURCH. This part of the abbey is exceedingly interesting, both to the student of architecture and the general tourist. Few edifices, indeed, in this country or elsewhere, afford such ample and excellent materials as are presented by this old monastery for a comparison of different styles of Gothic architecture, and an understanding of the transition between them. The greater part of the church is late Norman, but the choir is early English, the Lady Chapel of the same style, with some later modifications, and the tower perpendicular.

The *Nave*, the oldest remaining portion of the abbey, is a fine specimen of the Norman style, at the period when the transition from the round to the pointed arch was beginning. Above the great western window, on the outside, may be observed the figure of a bird holding a crosier, and perched on a tun, with a label inscribed "DERN 1494." This window was introduced by Abbot Darnton, in the place of the original Norman lights; and the sculptor has adopted this quaint device to keep him in remembrance. Entering at the western door, a perspective of the interior is obtained, which is universally admired. Massive pillars, 16 feet in circumference, and 23 feet high, divide the nave from the aisles. "Each bay of the aisles," says Mr. Walbran, "has been covered by a pointed but transverse vault, divided by semi-circular arches, of which the imposts are placed considerably lower than those of the pillars to which they are attached. Nearly the whole of the eastern half of these aisles has been divided by lattices into chapels, of which there are some indications in the painted devices and matrices of their furniture, traceable on the piers. There has been also a wooden screen across the nave, at the seventh pillar eastward."

The *Transept* belongs to the same period as the nave, and presents even fewer of the indications of the transition style than may be observed in that part of the church. There are four small chapels in the transept, two in the north part, and two in the south. In one of these, dedicated to St. Peter, is the tomb of Baron Roger de Mowbray, who died at Ghent in 1298, and was brought hither for interment. Another has been dedicated to Michael the Archangel, for the inscription, "Altare s'ci Michaelis arch," may yet be deciphered over its entrance. In one of the south chapels is the tomb of one of the abbots, indicated by a mutilated monumental slab, with a carving in low relief.

The *Tower* was originally built, in accordance with the com-

mon practice, at the intersection of the transept and nave, fragments of the arches which supported it being yet visible. Probably it was taken down on account of its insecure condition, though the period of its removal cannot be precisely ascertained. The tower now stands at the north end of the transept, instead of its intersection with the nave. It is in the pure perpendicular style, and is regarded as a magnificent piece of architecture. The height is 168 feet 6 inches, and the base is, internally, about 25 feet square. With the exception of the floors of the several storeys which have fallen down, and the tracery of a single window which fell many years ago, the tower is as perfect and strong as when it was erected. The initials "M. H.," and the date 1494, seem to indicate that it was erected that year by Marmaduke Huby, who was abbot of Fountains from 1494 to 1526. The four sides of the tower are adorned with carved shields and inscriptions. On the east side are four armorial shields, two of them bearing the arms of the abbey (three horse-shoes, two and one). This side contains the following inscriptions:—

"Benedicchio et caritas et sapiencia graciaram accio honor.
Soli deo i'hu x'po honor et gl'ia in s'cla s'clor."

On the north side there are two shields, and the following inscriptions:—

"Et virtus et fortitudo deo nostro in secula seculorum amen.
Soli deo i'hu x'po honor et gl'ia in s'cla s'clor ame'."

On the west side, there are four shields of arms, similar to those on the other sides, and the inscriptions:—

"Regi autem seculorum immortalis invisili
Soli deo i'hu x'po honor et gl'ia in s'cla s'clor."

And on the south side there are two shields, and the inscription:—

"Soli deo honor et gloria in secula seculorum amen."

The *Choir* is early English, with plain lancet lights; each, however, interiorly, being under an arcade of one pointed, between two round-headed members. The tessellated pavement of the high altar, and one or two tombs, yet remain. The *Lady Chapel*, a continuation of the choir, is perhaps the most beautiful part of the church. "One feature of it," remarks Mr. Phillips, "is almost a miracle, the slender octagonal pillars of vast height, which bear the lofty arches connected with the clerestory of the nave." The great east window is most magnificent in style and

proportions. It has lost all its tracery, but appears to have had nine lights and a transom. The height of the window is 60 feet, and the breadth $23\frac{1}{3}$. A fanciful rendering of the name of the abbot Darnton, similar to that previously observed at the great western window, leads us to suppose that the windows in the Lady Chapel, which are in style more recent than the building itself, were made by him. Some interesting sculptured details may be observed here. An extension of the Lady Chapel, right and left, forms a kind of transept. This is called the *Chapel of the Nine Altars*. The remains of six of these have been discovered in the course of excavations. They are said to have been instituted by John de Cancia.

THE QUADRANGULAR COURT may be entered by a door at the south-east angle of the nave. It is about 128 feet square, and has formed a much more agreeable promenade than the cloister. A cedar of Lebanon grows in this court.

THE REFECTORY is on the south side of the cloister court just noticed. It is a very beautiful structure in the early English style. The entrance is by a handsome receding circular arch, which appears to be the only piece of Norman work in this part of the building. The windows are pointed, some of them more than others. The dining-hall is 109 feet long and 46 wide. A row of columns in the middle has supported the roof. The *buttery, kitchen*, and other apartments adjoining the refectory are worth notice.

THE FRATER-HOUSE, the next building eastward from the kitchen, is a fine vaulted apartment in the transition Norman style, 104 feet long and 29 wide. It communicates with the *Cellar* (59 feet long and 18 wide—very ample dimensions for a society of monks who established themselves on the principles of strictness and mortification!) and the *Brew-house* (30 feet by 18). A hoard of silver money was found under the arch of the water-course, at the eastern end of the brew-house, during the recent excavation. There were 354 pieces, ranging from the time of Philip and Mary to that of Charles I. *The Court-House*, or *Hall of Pleas*, reached by a spacious staircase from the south-east angle of the quadrangular cloister-court, contains some interesting relics and casts.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, which adjoins the south transept of the church, is an exceedingly interesting building. Mr. Walbran says that it is of a date between the transept and the English choir, but bears no local assimilation of style to any contempo-

rary building of the abbey. It is rather more than 84 feet long and 41 wide. Probably it was erected by Richard Fastolph, the sixth abbot, who had previously been prior of Clarevale in France. The foundations of columns, which formerly divided the chapter-house into three aisles, have been discovered, and the benches on which the members of the chapter sat may still be seen. It has been ascertained that no fewer than nineteen abbots are buried in the chapter-house. Several of their monumental slabs may be seen, the carvings and inscriptions all more or less obliterated. Two inscriptions which have been deciphered are given as follows:—"HI. REQIESCIT: DOMPNVS. JOH'S X: ABBAS. DE FONTIBV'. QVJ. OBIJT. VII KL DECEMBRIS." ; and, "+ HI. REQIESCIT DOMPNVS JOH'S XII ABBAS DE FONTIB' QI: OBIJT."... The former of these is supposed to be the tomb of John of Kent, and the latter that of John of York. Above the chapter-house were the *Library* and *Scriptorium*.

THE ABBOT'S HOUSE, the foundations of which have been recently excavated, deserves a careful inspection. The house was pulled down in 1611 by Sir Stephen Proctor, to obtain materials for building Fountains Hall. It is built over the channel of the Skell, which is ingeniously arched with four parallel tunnels, each nearly 300 feet long. The principal apartment was the *Great Hall*, which, in Mr. Walbran's opinion, "has been unquestionably one of the most spacious and magnificent apartments ever erected in the kingdom." It is 171 feet long and 70 wide, and appears to have been divided by eighteen cylindrical columns into a nave and two aisles. From various indications in its foundations, and some remains that have been dug up, the hall seems to have been in the same style as the Lady Chapel. The range of buildings that has adjoined the eastern wall of the great hall, beginning with that to the north, appears to have consisted of the *Storehouse*, the *Chapel*, and the *Kitchen*. On the other side of the hall has been a small building, probably a *Refectory*. The tourist will hardly leave these ruins without taking a glance at the three *Cells*, or places of confinement, a little farther west, adjoining what has been the *Base Court*. Neither should the visitor depart without taking a look at Fountains Hall.

FOUNTAINS HALL is situated about 200 yards west of the abbey. It was built by Sir Stephen Proctor, out of the materials of the abbot's house, at an expense of £3000. The aspect of the hall is antique and pleasing, but not very remarkable. The

dining-room is hung with faded tapestry, representing various subjects from classical mythology. The chapel has a sculpture of the judgment of Solomon over the fireplace, and numerous armorial bearings in stained glass. Over the chief entrance, between family crests, is inscribed the motto, *Rien trovant gaineray tovt.*

The old YEW TREES will be pointed out by the guide, when the visitor is on this side of the ruins. They were seven in number about the middle of last century; but only three now remain. They are believed to be at least 1200 years old; yet, though hollow and decaying, they vegetate with a vigour that bids fair to last for many a year to come.

Here, too, may be seen the MONKS' CORN MILL, a picturesque object, presenting much the same appearance which it must have had when it ground the grain of the abbey. Its wheel still goes merrily and usefully round, though those who set it in motion have long passed away, and the stately pile in which they worshipped, and lived, and feasted, has crumbled into ruins over their forgotten graves.

Not far from Studley is the village of ALDFIELD, where there is a sulphuretted spring of some value. This spa is situated very picturesquely in the valley of the Skell. The following is an analysis of its contents. A gallon of the water gave—

Carbonate of lime . . .	12·5 grains.	Carbonic acid . . .	6· cubic inches.
Carbonate of magnesia . . .	3·5 „	Nitrogen . . .	4· „
Sulphate of magnesia . . .	5· „	Sulphuretted hydrogen . . .	21· „
Muriate of soda . . .	208· „		—
Muriate of magnesia . . .	96· „		31·
	—		—
	325·		—
	—		—

The water, in taste, smell, and general appearance, is like the sulphuretted springs in other parts of the county. If it were not so near Harrogate, it might be more highly prized.

By extending his excursion a little farther, the tourist may reach the LAKES OF HIGH GRANTLEY (distant from Ripon 6 miles), which, though not large, are really picturesque, and deserving of a visit.

GILLING. In the Vicinity of COXWOLD (p. 87).

GOREDALE SCAR. In AIREDALE (p. 15).

GREAT DRIFFIELD. See DRIFFIELD.

GRETA BRIDGE. See ROKEBY.

GUISBOROUGH PRIORY.

INNS in Guisborough :—*Watson's Hotel ; The Buck.*

From Northallerton, 25 miles ; Whitby, 21 ; Castleton, 5 ; Redcar, 8 miles.

The town of Guisborough, hitherto only reached by railway from the west, is now brought within convenient access of Whitby by the new branch lines of the North-Eastern Railway, which connect Whitby with Castleton, and Castleton with Guisborough. It is situated in a narrow but fertile valley in the most beautiful part of Cleveland, and possesses, in its old priory, and the scenery of the surrounding district, considerable attractions to the tourist.

Guisborough consists chiefly of one long street of well-built houses. Of late years the town has been increasing considerably in size and population, though not in quiet and attractiveness, through the growth of the trade in iron ore, which is mined very extensively in this neighbourhood. Camden says, regarding Guisborough :—“ The place is really fine, and may for pleasantness, a curious variety, and its natural advantages, compare with Puteoli, in Italy ; and, for a healthful and agreeable situation, it certainly far surpasses it.” It is deserving of mention, that Guisborough was the first place in England where alum works were erected. Sir Thomas Chaloner brought skilled workmen from Italy for the purpose, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

THE PRIORY is beautifully situated near the eastern extremity of the town. No one can look upon its stately ruins without regretting that so little of this noble building has been preserved. It was founded in 1129 by Robert de Brus, the founder of Danby Castle, a ruined fortress about 12 miles to the south-east. The monastery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its inmates to St. Augustine. De Brus and many of his descendants and relatives were buried in the priory. The establishment suffered at various periods from fire and pirates ; but it speedily recovered from these disasters. At the Dissolution the gross yearly value was £712 : 6 : 6. Among the canons in this priory was Walter de Hemingford, the author of a history of England from the Conquest to 1308, who died in 1347. The eastern end of the church is the only part of the priory which remains. This front is about 100 feet in length, and is supported by four massive buttresses. Its main feature is the magnificent east window, an exquisite example of the purest style of pointed architecture. The

wall beneath the window has been broken down to the ground, but the lofty arch still preserves its superb outline unmutilated, and the fragments of tracery in its sweep add to its picturesqueness. In the pediment above is a small window of five lights. On either side is a window of smaller dimensions. These windows have lighted the aisles of the chancel, and have contained fine tracery. The buttresses are surmounted by octagonal crocketed pinnacles, which have a fine effect. Those next the central window are ornamented with niches, under crocketed canopies. None of the other existing fragments of the priory are of any importance.

The principal buildings of the town are, the *Church*, which, though partly rebuilt in 1791, has some remains of an ancient structure—the most important being the fine east window; and the *Free Grammar School*.

About a mile distant, to the south-east, there is a sulphureous spring, efficacious in cutaneous, rheumatic, and bilious complaints. The spa and baths are charmingly situated. This spring was discovered in 1822.

The neighbourhood of Guisborough is attractive. *Barnaby Moor* or *Eston Nab*, a hill 784 feet high, is between two and three miles to the north. Besides the fine prospect which this eminence affords, the remains of its ancient camp, and its modern quarries and iron-stone pits, are sufficiently interesting to repay a visit. *Roseberry Topping*, a more striking hill, four miles to the south-west, is still more deserving of ascent. Though the summit is only 1022 feet high, it commands a vast extent of country. From the sea the eye may sweep round to the headlands of Northumberland, dimly seen through the smoke of the Durham coal-fields, to Mickle Fell, and the bold hills of the west, and over the brown moors to the south, taking in many spots of interest in the intervening distance.* *Roseberry Topping* is ad-

* Graves, in his "History of Cleveland" (p. 217), quotes from an ancient MS. in the Cotton Library, to which both Camden and Speed are believed to have been indebted, an account of the prospect from *Roseberry Topping*:—"There you may see a weve, the like whereof I never saw, or thinke that any traveller hath seene any comparable unto yt, albeit I have shewed yt to divers that have paste through a great parte of the worlde, both by sea and land. The vales, rivers, greate and small, swelinge hylls and mountaynes, pastures, meadowes, cornefields, parte of the Bishopricke of Durham, with the new porte of Tease lately found to be safe, and the sea replenyshed with shippes, and a most pleasant flatt coaste, subjecte to no inundation or hazarde, make that country happy if the people had the grace to make use of their owne happinesse, which may be amended if it please God to send them trafique and good example of thrite."

ditionally interesting on account of the ancient British huts, the remains of which may still be seen ranged in a double series round its summit.

MARTON, 7 miles west from Guisborough, or about 2 from Ormesby station, is worthy of mention as the birthplace of Captain Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator of the globe. He was born November 3, 1728, and killed at Owyhee in an affray with the natives, February 14, 1779. The house in which he was born has disappeared; but the place where it stood is still pointed out as "Cook's Garth." The village has little besides its associations of the intrepid voyager to interest the tourist. Its church is modern, and pleasantly situated. A monument, in the shape of a tall column, was erected to Cook's memory on Easby heights, several miles south of Roseberry Topping, in 1827.

STOKESLEY, a town of between two and three thousand inhabitants, nine miles distant by road, and about twice that distance by rail, manufactures linen, paper, and gunpowder. The environs are pleasant. In the churchyard of *Great Ayton*, between three and four miles distant, Captain Cook's mother and some of his brothers and sisters are buried.

At WHORLTON, five miles from Stokesley, on the Thirsk road, there are some small remains of a castle. In the *Church* there is a monument to the memory of Sir Nicholas de Meynill. It bears his recumbent effigy carved in oak, much mutilated. The tomb is adorned with coats of arms, and is surmounted with an arched canopy, with buttresses at the sides, broken at the tops.

There are several elegant residences in the neighbourhood of Guisborough; but none of them are of any general interest, with the exception of *Skelton Castle*, three miles distant, to the north-east. This is a place of great antiquity, though we find few remains of the old fortified mansion of the Fauconbergs. This seat was at one time the property of John Hall Stevenson, author of "Crazy Tales," "Fables for Grown Gentlemen," &c. He was the intimate friend of Sterne, who has depicted him in the character of Eugenius in "Tristram Shandy."

HACKFALL. In the Vicinity of RIPON.

HACKNESS. In the Vicinity of SCARBOROUGH.

HALIFAX.

HOTELS:—*The Swan*; *Old Cock*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d. *White Lion*—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 9d.; *Upper George*; *Griffin*, etc.

From Leeds, 16½ miles; Bradford, 7; Huddersfield, 10½; London, 214½.

This celebrated commercial town is situated on the declivity of a gentle eminence rising above the river Hebble, although, from the ranges of hills by which it is surrounded, it seems to stand in a low valley. Camden tells a "pretty story" regarding the origin of the name:—A certain wicked clerk cut off the head of a virtuous maiden, and hung it upon a yew tree, which with its ghastly relic came to be highly venerated by the common people. As the tree decayed, the reverence for it grew stronger, for the fibres beneath its bark were regarded as the very hairs of the virgin's head. Pilgrims resorted to the place, and the little village, aforetime called Horton, became the large town of Halifax; the name, according to this explanation, meaning "holy hair." Others derive the name from a relic said to have been preserved in a hermitage, and called the *face* of St. John. There is little remarkable in the early history of Halifax; and it cannot boast of the antiquity of Domesday Book. In the civil wars it was garrisoned by the Parliamentarians. At that period, an obstinate action took place in the neighbourhood, the scene of which is called Bloody Field to this day.

From a very early period, the inhabitants not only of the hamlet of Halifax, but of the whole forest of Hardwick (including, it is supposed, rather more than the present parish of Halifax), possessed the power of criminal jurisdiction. The principle of what has been called Gibbet Law, is briefly this:— "If a felon were taken within their liberty, with goods stolen out or within the liberty of the said forest, either hand-habend, back-berand, or confessand, any commodity of the value of thirtepenne-halfpenny, he should, after three markets or meeting-days within the town of Halifax, next after such his apprehension, and being condemned, be taken to the gibbet, and have his head cut off from his body." The felon, on being apprehended, was brought before the bailiff of the lord of the manor at Halifax, who summoned four frith-burghers from each of four several towns within the precincts of the liberty, to appear before him on a certain day, and examine into the truth of the charge. If the party accused was condemned, he was immediately executed, if it happened to

be the principal market-day; otherwise, he was kept till then, being, meanwhile, on the lesser market-days, placed in the stocks, with the stolen goods on his back, or before him. The axe, which weighed about eight pounds, was fixed in a block of wood, and had a framework 15 feet high, with grooves to admit of its rapid descent. The axe was drawn up by a cord and pulley. Commentators differ as to the way in which the fatal instrument was set free; some holding that the cord was cut by the bailiff, others that it was pulled by all present, and others, again, that this was done by an animal, particularly if the condemned person had been guilty of stealing an ox, sheep, or horse, etc., in which case the animal itself was made to perform the duty. Executions were very numerous—a fact which may serve to account for the proverbial petition of thieves and vagabonds, “From Hell, Hull,* and Halifax, good Lord deliver us!” It is worth adding here, that it was the sight of one of these executions which induced the Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, to introduce *the Maiden* into his own country.† It obtained that name from remaining for many years unused, till he at length suffered by it himself. The gibbet axe, or “Maid of Halifax,” is preserved in a jail of the lord of the manor (Duke of Leeds) for the imprisonment of debtors.

There are several eminent names connected, by birth or otherwise, with Halifax. Henry Briggs, an eminent mathematician, was born here in 1556, and died at Oxford, where he was Savilian professor, in 1630. He was a friend of Napier, the inventor of logarithms, and published several learned and valuable mathematical works. At Haughend, in this parish, Archbishop Tillotson was born in 1630. His sermons and works in opposition to popery are classics in theological literature. He died in 1694. A statue of him stands in the chancel of Sowerby chapel. Sir Henry Saville, an accomplished scholar and author, was born at Bradley, in this parish, in 1549. He died at Eton in 1622.‡ Daniel Defoe, although not a native, was for some time a resident in Halifax. It is said that he composed “Robinson Crusoe” during his stay here. John Foster, author of “An Essay

* Hull was noted for the strictness of its police, which, with its walls and fortifications, made it a very unsafe place for thieves.

† This curious instrument of execution may be seen in the Antiquarian Society's Museum, Edinburgh.

‡ Sir Henry Saville's edition of the works of Chrysostom is a beautiful and valuable one, and very rare.

on the Evils of Popular Ignorance," and "Essays, in a Series of Letters," was born in this parish in 1770. He died in 1839.

The parish of Halifax is nearly as large as the whole county of Rutland, being 17 miles long and 11 broad, comprising an area of 124 square miles, or 79,200 acres. The population of the burgh in 1861 was 37,014, and the inhabited houses 7177, shewing an increase since the previous enumeration of 3435 persons and 649 houses. Halifax is represented in Parliament by two members.

Halifax derives its importance from its extensive manufactures of woollen goods. The spinning-jenny was introduced about the year 1790. About 16,000 persons are now employed in its manufactories. Among the articles manufactured at Halifax are — carpets, cashmeres, orleanses, coburges, merinoes, lastings, alpacas, damasks, baizes, narrow and broad cloths, kerseymeres, muslin-de-laines, shalloons, fancy waistcoatings, etc. A large *Cloth Hall*, constructed of freestone, which is plentiful in the neighbourhood, is used for the weekly market, for the sale of woollen cloth. It occupies an area of 10,000 square yards, and contains upwards of 300 rooms for the lodgment of goods. There are several very large factories, the most extensive and important being that of Messrs. Crossley, in which upwards of 3000 persons are employed in connection with the carpet manufacture.

There are 30 collieries in the neighbourhood of Halifax. Their produce in the year 1861 amounted to 375,000 tons. Slate and stone are also extensively quarried here. Halifax is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom.

The town is built partly of brick, and partly of stone—a circumstance that contributes to its picturesqueness when viewed from a distance. It contains many public buildings deserving of examination.

THE PARISH CHURCH is a large and handsome structure in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles. The interior is 192 feet in length, and 60 in breadth, and consists of nave, chancel, aisle, and two chapels. The present structure, with the exception of part of the north wall, cannot date back farther than the middle of the fifteenth century. The church is supposed to have been originally built by the Earl of Warren and Surrey in the reign of Henry I. The ceiling is adorned with the armorial bearings of the several incumbents. The baptismal font is a fine old octagonal basin, with a beautifully carved spiral cone, 16 feet in height. A carved oak screen

of much beauty stands between the chancel and the transepts. There are several monuments. Two in the south aisle of the nave, to members of the family of Rawson, are by Westmacott, and display fine emblematic sculpture worthy of that artist. There is another marble monument by Westmacott on the south side of the altar, to the memory of H. W. Coulthurst, D.D. The east window has a beautiful reredos of sculptured Yorkshire stone. The two chapels, one on the north side, and the other on the south, do not call for any special description.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, on Haley Hill, erected in 1859 at the expense of J. Akroyd, Esq., of Halifax, ranks next in point of interest to the Parish Church. It consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a very graceful tower and spire, 236 feet in height, at the north-west angle, and a sacristy at the north-east, and is a very beautiful example of the style of the latter part of the thirteenth century. The nave is 87 feet long, 54 wide, and 65 high; the chancel 37 feet long. The nave is divided from its aisles on either side by five pointed arches rising from quadruple columns, with moulded bases and richly sculptured capitals. The clerestory range is of fifteen lights, under a beautiful continuous arcade, and has a series of medallions with the heads of the first bishops of the English Church. Every part of the church is constructed in the most substantial manner of carefully selected stone, the shafts being of granite, Derbyshire or Devonshire marble, according to their position. Italian marbles, serpentine, and alabaster, are also freely used in the ornamentation of the different parts of the edifice. The chancel is richly decorated. The east window is of five lights, with circular tracery, and is filled, as are all the other windows, with fine stained glass. The roof is of wood, elegantly decorated, and the flooring is of encaustic tiles. Altogether, the church is a gem, and will form a worthy monument to the gentleman by whose munificence it has been erected.

There are several other churches in Halifax—HOLY TRINITY, CHRIST CHURCH, and ST. JAMES'S—all more or less deserving of notice; but our space does not admit of even a brief description of them.

Of the dissenting places of worship, which are very numerous, by far the most important is the new INDEPENDENT CHURCH, near the railway station. It was completed in 1857 at a cost of above £15,000, after the plans of Mr. J. James. The style

adopted is the most ornate description of the decorated. The building is cruciform, consisting of nave, cloisters, and transepts, with a tower and elaborately crocketed spire, rising to a height of 235 feet, at the intersection of the nave with the south transept. The east window, which is 36 feet high, is of seven lights, and contains rich tracery. The sculptured details of the architecture are rich and tasteful, and the interior fittings are very handsome. All the windows are filled with stained glass.

THE TOWN HALL, completed in 1862, after the designs of Sir Charles Barry, is the most important of the public buildings. It occupies a detached site; but the proximity of lofty buildings considerably detracts from its general effect. The architecture displays a mixture of styles, the classical being combined with the Gothic. The building is of two storeys, and has a lofty tower and spire, with a gallery round the upper part of the latter. This edifice, which is meant almost exclusively for municipal purposes, was estimated to cost about £25,000.

The INFIRMARY has a handsome Grecian portico and pediment. The MUSEUM, a neat building externally, is deserving of a visit. The ODDFELLOWS' HALL has an elegant portico of four columns. Other buildings deserving of notice are—the principal BANK, SWAN HOTEL, MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, BATHS, THEATRE, etc.

Of the numerous charities, the principal are Waterhouse's and Crossley's. WATERHOUSE'S CHARITIES, a very handsome set of buildings, forming three sides of a quadrangle, were erected on their present site, near Trinity Church, in 1855. Inscriptions on the houses shew the objects which the benevolent founder of this charity had in view. CROSSLEY'S ALMSHOUSES, erected and endowed by Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., are between Hopwood Lane and Lister Lane. They are in the style of the fifteenth century, "the domestic Gothic," and form a handsome range of twenty-two houses.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL was founded in 1585. It is open to the children of the parish, free of expense, for instruction in the classics only. Several eminent men have been educated in this school; among them John Milner, B.D., Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church, and William Jackson, his brother, Bishop of Oxford.

In the environs there is a PUBLIC PARK, laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, presented to the town by Mr. Crossley.

HAREWOOD.—In the Vicinity of HARROGATE.

HARROGATE.

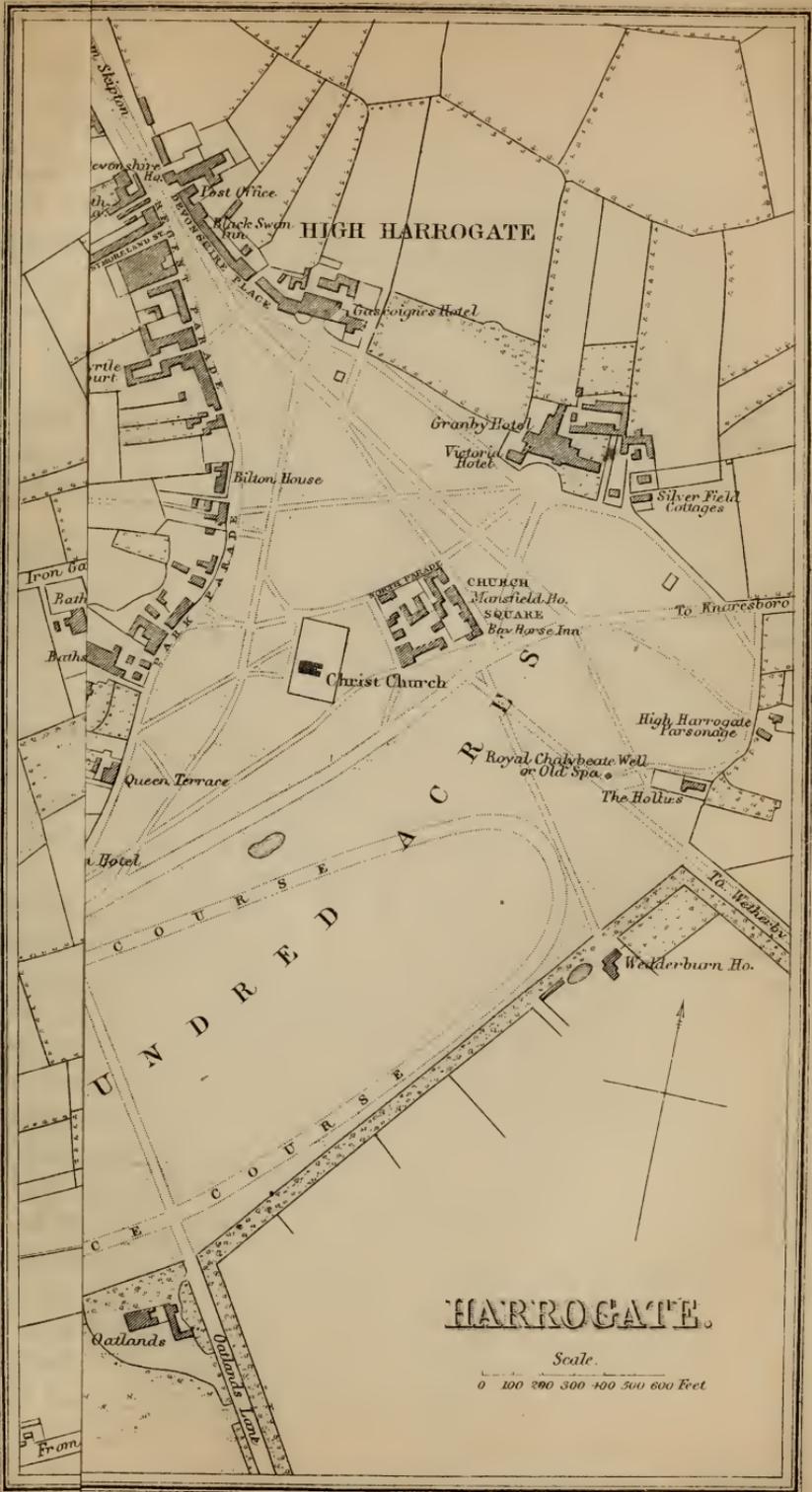
HOTELS.—The principal hotels are the *Granby*, the *Dragon*, the *Crown*, and *Prospect House*. As their charges are nearly the same, we need not give a separate list for each. The following will be found sufficiently correct as a statement of the ordinary charges of these fashionable hotels: Lodging and board at the public table 7s. 6d. per day, in private 9s. 6d. per day; lunch in private, extra, 1s., tea, do., 1s.; dressing rooms 10s. 6d. per week; private sitting rooms, 3s. to 9s. per day; fires 1s. per day; wax lights 2s. 6d. per pair; upper servants 4s., ditto in livery 3s. 6d.; admission to the balls 3s. each; attendance 1s. 6d. each person per day, boots, ostler, etc., extra; beds charged 2s. per night, if for less than a week.—There are other hotels deserving of notice, which are scarcely, if at all, inferior to those already mentioned, while they are somewhat lower in their charges. Among these are the *Queen*, *Gascoigne's*, *Royal*, *Swan*, *Brunswick*, *Wheatley's*, *White Hart*, *Somerset*, *Albion*, *Wellington*, *George*, *Adelphi*, *Binns's Hotel*, etc. There are many hotels of humbler pretensions. Private lodgings of every description are to be had in the town.

Omnibuses and cabs are in waiting for all trains, to convey visitors to any part of the town.

Harrogate, from London, 223½ miles; from Edinburgh, 206½; from York, 18½; from Scarborough, 61½; from Leeds, 16.

Like many other fashionable spas, Harrogate can boast of no antiquity. It was almost unknown till about a century and a half ago, though the oldest of its mineral springs was discovered in 1576. Indeed, it is only about eighty years since Smollett, in "Humphrey Clinker," described Harrogate as a "wild common, bare and bleak, without tree or shrub, or the least signs of cultivation." The appearance of Harrogate has been much improved since Smollett's time; but, to some people, the expanse of grass, unrelieved by trees, that lies spread out in front of High Harrogate, may still have (particularly in the hot summer months) rather too much of the bare and unsheltered aspect of a common. Medical accounts of the qualities and virtues of the Harrogate waters appeared as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century; but it was only slowly that the place came into public notice. Mineral springs have been discovered from time to time, several having been added to the now numerous list since the beginning of the present century. Harrogate is now visited annually by large numbers of persons, in pursuit of health or pleasure.

The distinguishing peculiarity of Harrogate, especially of High Harrogate, which is the more fashionable part of the town, is its complete openness to the sunshine and the green





HARROGATE.

Scale
 1000 200 300 400 500 600 700

fields. A broad, unenclosed tract of ground stretches in front of the main line of houses. This ground, we believe, is secured by Act of Parliament from ever being built on; provision being thus made for preserving the freshness and charm of a rural position and prospect, in conjunction with all the appliances and advantages of the most aristocratic and artificial life.

“Who can cavil,” says Dr. Granville in his “Spas of England,” “at the native genuineness and efficacy of the Harrogate waters? On the other hand, who has not cavilled at the waters of both Leamington and Cheltenham? Those of Harrogate are unsophisticated, because the place remains as it was! You dip your cup into the fountain head, and get your *strong* waters. Harrogate, in fact, is a true and genuine spa.”

Harrogate consists of two scattered villages, which, as the watering-place has continued to prosper, have gradually been connected by continuous ranges of handsome houses. The population is 3678, and the inhabited houses 763. There are no buildings which claim notice on account of their antiquity.

The CHURCHES, three in number, are handsome, but uninteresting. That of Low Harrogate is the oldest of them, having been erected in 1824. High Harrogate Church, which occupies a fine position on the common, was built in 1831, and enlarged in 1861. Another church was erected a few years ago. There are various dissenting chapels.

The HOTELS (the chief of which are enumerated on the preceding page) are among the most prominent buildings. Several of them are very handsome both externally and internally. There are many elegant private houses built for the accommodation of visitors, and some good shops. The pump-rooms, baths, pleasure-grounds, etc., are in a style worthy of the high reputation of Harrogate as a watering-place.

It may be remarked here that Harrogate possesses abundant means of recreation and amusement. The balls at the principal hotels are of the most brilliant and attractive kind; indeed, they seem to be the great feature of Harrogate life during the season. In the fine drawing-rooms of the Dragon, Granby, Crown, and some other hotels, on such occasions, there is a distinguished array of beauty and fashion. Less formal, but not less agreeable recreation is afforded by the promenades in such edifices as the Cheltenham and Montpellier rooms. There are all the usual

means of passing the time pleasantly or profitably, such as billiard-rooms, reading-rooms, libraries, etc. Races occasionally take place on the course, which was laid out in 1793.

But, after all, the great charm of Harrogate to the tourist consists in the large number of places and objects of interest which may be conveniently reached from it. Knaresborough, York, Fountains Abbey, Ripon Cathedral, Boroughbridge, and Bolton Abbey, as well as numberless places of less importance which will repay a visit, are all within a circuit of eighteen miles. Carriages of all kinds can readily be had for excursions; and many of the places of interest lie within easy walking distance of railway stations.

Two newspapers are published weekly in Harrogate during the season. They contain lists of the visitors.

THE MINERAL WATERS are saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate. Some of the springs possess all these qualities to a greater or less extent. For a full account of the properties of these waters, the tourist must be referred to the medical works that have been published regarding them. Persons in good health can readily drink the water of any of these springs; but invalids should not use them without previously obtaining medical advice. It will be sufficient for the plan of this work to give a brief account of the principal springs, with a chemical analysis of their ingredients.

The Tewit Well was discovered by "one Mr. William Slingsby," about the year 1570, and was about 1596 named by Dr. Timothy Bright "the English Spaw." It is situated on the common, to the east side of the Brunswick Hotel, and near the Leeds and Harrogate road. A quaint writer has observed regarding this water, that "it occasions the retention of nothing that should be evacuated, and, by relaxation, evacuates nothing that should be retained; that it dries nothing but what's too moist and flaccid, and heats nothing but what's too cold, and *è contra*; that, though no doubt there are some accidents and objections to the contrary, it makes the lean fat, the fat lean, cures the cholick, and melancholy, and the vapours; and that it cures all aches speedily, and cheereth the heart." It is a pity that a spring with such virtues should not be more fashionable. The following is Professor Hofmann's analysis of this water. A gallon of it contains—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Sulphate of lime . . . .	.697	Carbonic acid	11.85
Carbonate of lime	1.435	Oxygen	0.40
Carbonate of magnesia	2.667	Nitrogen	5.53
Chloride of potassium	1.323		
Chloride of sodium . . . .	.280		
Bromide of sodium	trace		
Iodide of sodium	trace		
Carbonate of potassa	1.057		
Ammonia	trace		
Carbonate of iron	1.358		
Carbonate of manganese	trace		
Silica	1.041		
Organic matter . . . .	.663		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	11.021		17.78

The Sweet Spa, discovered in 1601 by Dr. Stanhope of York, is about a quarter of a mile from the Tewit Well. Dr. Stanhope introduced the new spa to the public by a now rare pamphlet, entitled, "Cures without Care, or a summons to all such as find little or no help from the use of Physick, to repair to the Northern Spaw." This spring is covered by a neat octagonal building, erected in 1842. Professor Hofmann found a gallon of this water to contain—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Sulphate of lime . . . .	.307	Carbonic acid	14.95
Carbonate of lime	2.264	Carbonetted hydrogen . . . .	.15
Carbonate of magnesia	3.039	Oxygen . . . .	.67
Carbonate of potassa . . . .	.991	Nitrogen	6.35
Chloride of sodium	1.543		
Carbonate of soda	1.338		
Carbonate of iron . . . .	.609		
Silica	trace		
Organic matter	trace		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	10.091		22.12

The Old Sulphur Well stands in the centre of Low Harrogate. This very valuable mineral water is covered by an elegant pump-room. There are three springs, differing in strength, one of which is generally covered up. This well was discovered about the year 1656 ; but for a good many years its water was only used externally. In 1700 it had come to be very generally used, both externally and internally, and its beneficial effects in scorbutic and other diseases were well known. It is now universally admitted that sulphureous waters are of great value in scrofula and cutaneous diseases. In such cases, therefore, as well as in pro-

moting the natural excretions, this well is invaluable. The following is Hofmann's analysis :—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Sulphate of lime . . . .	.182	Carbonic acid	22.03
Carbonate of lime	12.365	Carbonetted hydrogen . .	5.84
Fluoride of calcium	trace	Sulphuretted hydrogen . .	5.31
Chloride of calcium	\$1.735	Oxygen	—
Chloride of magnesium	55.693	Nitrogen	2.91
Chloride of potassium	64.701		
Chloride of sodium	866.180		
Sulphide of sodium	15.479		
Bromide of sodium	trace		
Iodide of sodium	trace		
Carbonate of iron	trace		
Carbonate of manganese	trace		
Silica . . . .	.246		
Organic matter	trace		
Ammonia	trace		
	<hr/> 1096.580		<hr/> 36.09

The terms of subscription at this well are, for one person—a day, 3d.; a week, 1s.; three weeks, 2s. 6d.; a month, 3s.; the season, 7s. For a family—a week, 4s.; three weeks, 10s.; a month, 12s.; the season, 20s. Those who cannot, or do not choose to pay for the water, may help themselves at the pump without the walls.

The Montpelier Pump-Room and Baths are about 100 yards east of the old wells. The building is in the Chinese style. The oldest sulphur spring was discovered in 1822 by the proprietor of the Crown Hotel, in whose grounds it is situated. These waters are open to visitors at a fixed rate of charges, higher than those quoted above. The following is Hofmann's analysis of a gallon of the "Montpelier Strong Sulphur Well :"—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Sulphate of lime . . . .	.594	Carbonic acid	14.01
Carbonate of lime	24.182	Carbonetted hydrogen . .	.53
Fluoride of calcium	trace	Sulphuretted hydrogen . .	—
Chloride of calcium	61.910	Oxygen . . . .	.48
Chloride of magnesium	54.667	Nitrogen	4.82
Chloride of potassium	5.750		
Chloride of sodium	803.093		
Bromide of sodium	trace		
Iodide of sodium	trace		
Sulphide of sodium	14.414		
Carbonate of iron	trace		
Carbonate of manganese	trace		
Ammonia	trace		
Silica	1.846		
Organic matter	trace		
	<hr/> 966.456		<hr/> 19.83

The "Montpelier Mild Sulphur Well" contains little more than a quarter of the solid ingredients of the "strong" spring, as may be seen from the following analysis:—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Sulphate of lime	12.104	Carbonic acid	14.28
Carbonate of lime	20.457	Carbonetted hydrogen . . . .	.90
Fluoride of calcium	trace	Sulphuretted hydrogen	—
Carbonate of magnesia	3.251	Oxygen	—
Chloride of magnesium	17.140	Nitrogen	7.67
Chloride of potassium	3.975		
Chloride of sodium	232.413		
Bromide of sodium	trace		
Iodide of sodium	trace		
Sulphide of sodium	3.393		
Carbonate of iron	trace		
Carbonate of manganese	trace		
Silica . . . . .	.165		
Ammonia	trace		
Organic matter	trace		
	<hr/> 292.903		<hr/> 22.85

The *Cheltenham Pump-Room* is a spacious and elegant building in the Doric style. It has a fine saloon, 100 feet long, 33 wide, and 27 high, used as a promenade room for visitors. This apartment is also used as a reading-room; and concerts are frequently given here, for which the first musical talent of the country is often engaged. The grounds are well laid out. The mineral spring here is a saline chalybeate; and the ingredients of a gallon are—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Carbonate of lime	7.604	Carbonic acid	19.50
Fluoride of calcium	trace	Carbonetted hydrogen	5.00
Chloride of calcium	51.629	Oxygen	} 1.02
Chloride of magnesium	34.027	Nitrogen	
Chloride of potassium	27.410		
Chloride of sodium	158.840		
Bromide of sodium	trace		
Iodide of sodium	trace		
Ammonia	trace		
Carbonate of iron	4.627		
Carbonate of manganese	trace		
Silica	1.450		
Organic matter . . . . .	.282		
	<hr/> 285.869		<hr/> 25.52

At *Harlow Carr*, upwards of a mile from the Brunswick

Hotel, on the road to Otley, are three sulphur springs and one chalybeate, which are of much value—the former on account of the total absence of chloride of soda, an ingredient which figures so largely in the analysis of the sulphureous springs already noticed, and which is apt to have an irritating effect on the bowels; and the latter from its being, as Mr. West remarks in his analysis of this water, “of very desirable strength.” As the sulphureous waters do not differ materially in point of strength, it will be sufficient to give Mr. West’s analysis of the strongest of them, “Sulphur Spring, No. 2” :—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Muriate of lime	8.85	Sulphuretted hydrogen	2.8
Sulphate of magnesia	2.91	Carbonic acid	5.75
Carbonate of magnesia	8.48	Nitrogen	7.97
Carbonate of lime	0.12		
Carbonate of soda	17.64		
	38.00		16.52

The contents of the chalybeate spring, according to the same chemist, are—

Protoxide of iron	2.16
Muriate of lime	1.62
Sulphate of magnesia	0.77
Sulphate of soda	1.65
Carbonate of lime	2.93
Carbonate of soda	1.27
	10.4

Harlow Carr is an attractive place for those who wish quiet and seclusion. There is a hotel, with baths and other appliances. Near Harlow Carr is a tower, 100 feet high, situated on elevated ground, and commanding a very extensive view. The Peak of Derbyshire can be seen in clear weather from its summit.

Other mineral wells might be mentioned, and their ingredients stated; but, as they very much resemble those which have been already described, it is unnecessary to refer to them particularly. Medical works on the waters and their uses are numerous, and may be had of any of the booksellers in town.

BATHS.—The beneficial effects of sulphuretted mineral waters, when applied externally, for many complaints, are universally allowed. There are abundant provisions in connection with the establishments mentioned above, as well as in others which there

is not room specially to refer to, not only for mineral baths, but for those of other descriptions.* The terms vary at different establishments; but the following may be regarded as an approximation to the general average:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Hot air	0	3	6	Sulphur water baths	0	2	6
Ditto, medicated	0	4	0	Or nine for	1	1	0
Vapour	0	3	6	Mild Sulphur water baths	0	2	6
Sulphur vapour douche	0	2	6	Or nine for	1	1	0
Or nine for	1	1	0	Fresh water baths	0	2	6
Sulphur water douche	0	2	6	Or nine for	1	1	0
Or nine for	1	1	0	Shower baths	0	1	6
				Or fifteen for	1	0	0

A Bath Hospital was founded in 1834, for the relief of poor patients. This institution, which can accommodate nearly a hundred patients, is chiefly supported by the contributions of visitors. There is surely no way in which those whom Providence has blessed with wealth can better shew their gratitude for any benefit or pleasure they derive from their residence at this health-restoring spa, than by contributing towards bringing the same benefits within the reach of those who are themselves unable to procure them.

VICINITY OF HARROGATE.

From Harrogate, as has been already remarked, many places of interest can be conveniently visited. Only those, however, which geographically belong to its neighbourhood and that of Knaresborough, which is three miles distant by rail, are here noticed. For other excursions of interest the tourist is referred to RIPON and YORK.

ALMES CLIFF is about five miles to the south-west of Harrogate. This is a crag of gritstone crowning a hill which has an

* Smollett, in "Humphrey Clinker," thus refers to the means and appliances of Harrogate, in the way of baths, in his time:—"At night I was conducted into a dark hole on the ground floor, where the tub smoked and stunk like the pot of Acheron in one corner, and in another stood a dirty bed provided with thick blankets, in which I was to sweat after coming out of the bath. My heart seemed to die within me when I entered this dismal bagnio, and found my brain assaulted by such insufferable effluvia. . . . After having endured all but real suffocation for above a quarter of an hour in the tub, I was moved to the bed and wrapped in blankets. There I lay a full hour, panting with intolerable heat."

elevation of 716 feet. On its summit are numerous basins hollowed out of the gritstone; but whether by the action of the weather, or the hand of man, is uncertain. The largest of these basins is 14 inches deep and 28 in diameter. On the west side of the rock is a fissure called "Fairy-parlour," which has been explored to a great length. From the summit a very extensive and varied panorama lies spread out to the eye. This cliff is called *Great Almes Cliff*, to distinguish it from *Little Almes Cliff*, which is about three miles distant to the north-west, and is higher by 121 feet. On *Little Almes Cliff*, too, there are several basins scooped out in the rock.

BRIMHAM ROCKS (from Harrogate, or from Ripon, nine miles) may be visited by continuing the excursion from Ripley (page 146) about five miles farther, on the road to Pateley Bridge.* These fantastic masses of rock have afforded matter for much speculation. They have generally been pronounced Druidical monuments; but, though it is by no means improbable that the Druids may have here found a fitting scene for their worship, some earlier and more powerful agency must be sought to account for the number, size, shape, and position of these remarkable stones. Mr. Walbran is of opinion that they are the result of some natural convulsion brought about by volcanic agency. "An attentive examination," he remarks, "soon satisfies us as to their origin, and leaves us in the enjoyment of the rude similitudes they present, and contemplation of the volcanic power that has rent their vast blocks asunder, and projected them, in all forms, to vast distances. Impending high on the ridge of Nidderdale, the storms and floods of unnumbered ages have washed away the soil that had been accumulated around their forms, and exposed their bare bleak sides in piles the Titans might credibly have heaped up. The friable nature of their composition, wasted by the corroding blasts sweeping both from the Atlantic and Northern Seas, across miles of unsheltered moors, has aided the distorted formation, and created grotesque and singular shapes, analogous to those presumed to have been used by Druidical superstition." Mr. Phillips, in his "Geology of Yorkshire," remarks, "The wasting power of the atmosphere is very conspicuous in these rocks, seeking out their secret laminations; working perpendicular furrows and horizontal cavities; wearing away the

* The opening of the Harrogate and Pateley branch of the North-Eastern Railway will now give the tourist easy and rapid access to this remarkable scene.

bases ; and thus bringing a slow but sure destruction on the whole of the exposed masses. The rocks of Brimham are in this respect very remarkable, for they are truly in a state of ruin ; those that remain are but perishing monuments of what have been destroyed ; and it is difficult to conceive circumstances of inanimate nature more affecting to the contemplative mind than the strange forms and unaccountable combinations of these gigantic masses."

The Brimham Rocks are scattered on an area of about 40 acres, and present at a distance the appearance of a ruined city. Their forms are so varied and peculiar as to defy description. Three or four of them are so nicely poised as to rock on the application of the slightest force. The largest of these rocking stones is calculated to weigh 100 tons. Some of the stones are perforated with singular regularity, and have received from this circumstance the name of the "Cannon Rocks." The bore of one of the rocks is 12 inches in diameter. Several tumuli may be observed in the neighbourhood of these stones, the largest of them about 150 feet in circumference. The place is called *Graffa-plain*—the plain of graves.

GOLDSBOROUGH, two miles from Knaresborough, and five from Harrogate, is a picturesque hamlet with an ancient *Church*, containing the monumental effigies of two knights Templars. The arch of the south door, and some other architectural details, are worthy of notice. The *Hall*, a structure of the time of James I., has a spacious courtyard and a lofty gateway. From Goldsborough the visitor may proceed two miles farther to RIBSTON. The Hall is finely situated on an eminence overlooking the Nidd. Its grounds are very attractive. In the *Chapel* there are some monuments to members of the Goodricke family. Ribston is chiefly noted as the place where the delicious apple called the "Ribston Pippin," was first cultivated. The original tree was raised from a pippin brought from France. It died in 1840.

HAREWOOD. The village of Harewood (*Inn* : The Harewood Arms—Bed, 1s. ; breakfast, 1s. 9d. ; dinner, 2s. ; tea, 1s. 9d.) is eight miles from Harrogate, nearly the same distance from Leeds, and about four miles from the Arthington station, whence a coach runs once a day. It consists of two streets of handsome houses, the one running north and south, and the other east and west—the latter forming the approach to the principal gateway

of Harewood Park. The cottagers have almost all little gardens attached to their houses, or in a piece of ground set apart for the purpose, and furnished to them on certain conditions. Altogether, the village has a pleasant, happy look, and might be worth a passing visit even on its own account.*

The Church occupies a picturesque and secluded position within the park, not far from Harewood House. This beautiful edifice was originally founded in the reign of Henry I., but the date of the present building is more recent. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower with buttresses and battlements at the west end. Buttresses divide the aisles into five bays, and project from the corners of the chancel. The architecture is uniform throughout; and the church would be almost a perfect gem if the ugly little building which stands against the north wall of the chancel, blocking up half of the east window of the north aisle, were removed. In the interior are some very ancient and interesting sepulchral monuments. Chief of these is an altar-tomb, with the recumbent figures of Sir William Gascoigne and his wife. Sir William was born in this parish. He was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry IV., and is famous in English history for having committed to prison, for contempt of Court, Henry Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. The inscription on a brass filleting round the tomb has disappeared, having been torn away, it is generally said, in the time of the civil wars.† It is said to have run as follows:—"Hic jacet Will-mus Gascoigne nup: Capt. Justic. de Banco Henrici nup. regis Angliae quarti et Elizabeth uxor ejus, qui quidem Will-mus obiit die Dominica VI^o. die Decembris, Anno D-ni MCCCCXII-XIV. Henrici IVi factus judex MCCCCI." There are five other tombs, all possessing well preserved recumbent effigies, deserving of detailed and careful examination. That between the chancel and the north aisle is believed, from its age and the crest on the knight's helmet, to be to the memory of Sir Richard Redman, and his wife Elizabeth,

* "This," says Whitaker, "is a fortunate place, blessed with much natural beauty and fertility; and in the compass of a country village, with nearly an entire though dismantled castle, a modern palace surrounded by a wide extent of pleasure grounds and plantations, and a parish church filled with unmutilated sculptures of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries."

† Fuller, however, seems to have seen it; for he says, speaking of the Chief Justice, "This date of his death is fairly written in his stately monument in Harwood Church."—*Worthies of England*, vol. iii. p. 414.

daughter and co-heiress of the founder of the castle. The tomb opposite is of the same style, and probably covers the bodies of Sir William Ryther and his wife Sybil, the other daughter of Sir William Aldburgh. The effigies on the next tomb are probably those of Sir Richard Redman (grandson of the Sir Richard above mentioned) and his wife. In the south aisle, at the feet of Chief Justice Gascoigne, is a tomb assigned to Sir John Neville of Womersley, who died in 1482. The last tomb is supposed by some to have been meant to commemorate a Frank of Alwoodley, and by others a Thwaites.

The church tower is picturesquely clothed with ivy, and the churchyard (which contains a few interesting inscriptions), is beautifully embosomed among trees.

Harewood House, the seat of the Earl of Harewood, is an imposing building in the Corinthian style, consisting of a centre and two wings. It was erected in 1760, from a design by Adams. Fine pleasure-grounds and gardens, to the extent of 150 acres, and laid out by the celebrated Capability Brown, at an expense of £16,000, add much to the attractions of this mansion. The house and grounds are usually shewn to visitors on Thursdays, during the summer season.

The house contains many spacious and beautifully furnished apartments. The ceilings were modelled chiefly by Rose, and painted by Zucchi and Rebecchi. Among the objects of interest in the interior are several family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hopner, and Jackson; busts of Pitt, Sir Isaac Newton, Dante, Petrarch, Sappho, etc.; some classical statues; and a splendid collection of china.

Harewood Castle occupies a fine position overlooking the valley of the Wharfe, a few minutes' walk from the north end of the village. A castle was founded here shortly after the Conquest; but the present building does not go farther back than the reign of Edward III. The remains are extensive, and the walls are strong and well built, and rise in some parts to nearly their original height. The plan of the castle has been a quadrangle, slightly modified by the nature of the ground on which it was built. The grand entrance has been on the east side, through a projecting square tower, on the upper part of which may be seen the crest of Sir William Aldburgh, the founder of the castle, along with his motto—*Wat sal he sal*. The western side also has an entrance which leads at once into the great hall. The state apartments

of the castle have been on the floor above. There is much to interest the antiquarian in the internal arrangements of this stronghold, but the limits of this work do not admit of any further details.

Like most of the feudal castles of England, Harewood has passed through many hands since the time of the Domesday survey. One of its possessors was Sir John Cutler, a man of very penurious habits, who has been immortalized by Pope—

“Cutler saw tenants break, and houses fall ;
 For very want he could not build a wall :
 His only daughter in a stranger's power ;
 For very want he could not pay a dower.
 A few grey hairs his reverend temples crowned ;
 'Twas very want that sold them for two pound !
 What e'en denied a cordial at his end,
 Banished the doctor, and expelled the friend ?
 What but a want—which you perhaps think mad,
 Yet numbers feel—the want of what he had !”

PLUMPTON is within walking distance of Harrogate, being about four miles to the south-east. This estate was for about six hundred years in the possession of the family of the same name, and is now the property of the Earl of Harewood. Sir William Plumpton, a member of this family, was beheaded along with his uncle, Archbishop Scroope,* for rebellion, in 1405.

The pleasure-grounds comprise about 23 acres, and are laid out with much taste. They are open for the inspection of visitors. About a mile from Plumpton, on the road to Spofforth, is a singular rock, 24 feet high, and 90 in circumference, curiously perforated.

RIPLEY CASTLE.—The pleasant little town of Ripley is about a mile from the station of the same name, which is five miles from Harrogate, and seven from Knaresborough. The greater part of the town, being ruinous, was rebuilt in 1829.

The Castle is a spacious and handsome mansion, less of a fortress than its name would lead one to expect. Only the lodge and the great tower tell of the times when fortifications were needed. The date of its erection is indicated by the following sentence carved on the frieze of the wainscot in one of the chambers of the tower :—“ In the yeire of owre Id. M.D.L.V. was this howse buyldyd, by Sir Wyllyam Ingilby, knight ; Philip and Marie reigning that time.” In the great staircase is an elegant Venetian window, containing a series of escutcheons on stained

* This word is variously written—Scrop, Scrope, Scroop, or Scroope. In Shakspeare the spelling is Scroop.

glass, displaying the arms of the Ingilbys, and the families with whom they have intermarried. The different apartments are elegant, but do not require special mention here.

Oliver Cromwell passed a night in Ripley Castle after the battle of Marston Moor. Sir William Ingilby was absent at the time, probably with the Royalists; and his lady was at first inclined to refuse admission to Cromwell. Being warned, however, of the folly of resistance, she received him at the gate of the lodge, with a pair of pistols stuck in her apron-strings, telling him she expected him and his soldiers to behave properly. Cromwell and the lady passed the whole night in the hall, sitting on opposite sofas, equally distrustful of each other's intentions. On the following morning, when Cromwell took his departure, the warlike dame hinted to him that it was well for him that his conduct had been so peaceable; as, had he acted otherwise, he would have paid for it with his life!

The gardens and grounds of Ripley Castle are extensive and beautiful. Visitors are admitted once a week—usually on Fridays.

In the churchyard of Ripley there is the pedestal of an ancient cross. The *Church* contains a number of old monuments to members of the Ingilby family. There is a *Free School* founded by Mary Ingilby in 1702, but rebuilt, in 1830, in a neat Gothic style.

SPOFFORTH CASTLE is near the Spofforth station, and about five miles from Harrogate. It consists of the remains rather of an English mansion than a fortress meant for permanent defence. The ruins stand on a slight eminence on the south-west side of the village of Spofforth. The building of which these ruins are a part was erected by Henry de Percy, who obtained a license to fortify his castle here in the year 1309. This, among the other possessions of the family, was forfeited to the crown in 1407, when Henry de Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, was slain at Bramham Moor, in an insurrection against Henry IV. It was not long, however, ere Spofforth came again into the possession of the Percy family. After the battle of Towton, in 1462, Spofforth Castle was greatly injured by the violence of the victorious party. Again repaired in 1559, it was finally dismantled and rendered untenable during the war between Charles I. and the Parliament.

The remains are not very important. The ground-plan of

the building is a parallelogram, with a square projection at the northern side, and an octagonal turret at the north-west corner. The great hall of the castle has been a noble apartment, 25 or 26 yards long and about 14 broad. It has been lighted by fine Gothic windows, like those used in ecclesiastical buildings of the period. There is a gloomy vaulted apartment—perhaps a dungeon—in the lower storey of the projecting building on the north.

In the parish *Church* there is a small but handsome monument to the memory of Blind Jack of Knaresborough, who died on a farm near the village.

WETHERBY (*Inns* : Brunswick Hotel ; Angel), is eight miles from Harrogate by rail. This small market-town has little to attract the tourist. It is well built, and has a handsome church in the early English style. A fine bridge here crosses the Wharfe, which makes a cascade over a weir. The scenery within easy reach of the town is picturesque, and includes several spots of considerable interest. A Roman military road crossed the Wharfe at St. Helen's Ford, a little below the town. Wetherby withstood two attacks of the Royalists in 1642, the garrison being commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax.

HAWORTH.

INNS :—*Black Bull, White Lion, Royal Oak, etc.*

From Keighley, 4 miles ; Keighley from Leeds, 17½ miles ; Bradford, 9½ miles ; Skipton, 8¾ miles.

The village of Haworth, mean and unimportant in itself, possesses a good deal of interest to the tourist in Yorkshire, as the home and the burial-place of the Brontë family. Since the publication of Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," in 1857, it has been visited yearly by considerable numbers of tourists ; and its associations of Currer Bell and her gentle sisters will doubtless make this humble and otherwise unattractive village one of the literary "shrines of England" for many a year to come.

Haworth is about four miles from Keighley. The road, which is on the ascent the greater part of the way, presents no features of interest. The village can be seen while the traveller is yet two miles distant. It lies on the slope of a hill, and consists chiefly of a steep narrow street of poor houses. The church, with its grey tower, occupies a conspicuous position above the village ;

and behind rise the brown moors, which close in the hill prospect all round.

The village has no buildings of any importance, with the exception of the church and parsonage. The Wesleyan chapels are like other Wesleyan chapels in country districts—more commodious than tasteful. There are several respectable shops, and a number of inns of the description usual in small villages.

THE CHURCH is situated, as has been already observed, on the slope of the hill immediately above the village. From the tomb-paved grave-yard is obtained a pretty extensive view. The people of Haworth, by no fewer than three separate inscriptions, claim an extraordinary antiquity for their church. Inside the building, on the left of the vestry door, is an inscription, which



HAWORTH CHURCH.

says that the steeple and bell were made in the year of our Lord 600. On the outside, on the church tower, may be seen the following, in ancient characters:—"Orate Pbono Statu Autest

Tod." The characters in which the word *Tod* is cut, look somewhat like 600 ; and have been, indeed, so rendered in a translation of the inscription into the vulgar tongue for the benefit of the unlearned, engraved on a stone which is placed alongside :— "Pray for ye soul of Autest. 600." There can be no doubt that this date is an error, as the gospel was not preached in Northumbria at that period, King Edwin being baptized in 626. The mistake probably originated in the manner above suggested. The present edifice is scarcely older than the end of the fifteenth century ; and most of its external features of antiquity have been lost by nearly all the windows having long ago been deprived of tracery, and glazed in the common meeting-house fashion. The tower is of three courses, and surmounted with battlements and pinnacles. The massive pillars in the interior of the church have evidently belonged to a larger edifice. On the old-fashioned pews the names of the parties to whom the sittings belong are inscribed with white paint. Within the communion rails are the tombs of all the members of the Brontë family, with the exception of Anne, who died and was buried at Scarborough. The melancholy list was completed in 1861, when the desolate old man, the father, and the last survivor of a remarkable family, was laid beside his children. A handsomely sculptured tablet was a few years since substituted for the original plain memorial stone that recorded the successive deaths. The inscriptions in memory of the deceased are very brief, being confined to a statement of dates and ages. We give the names of the different members of the family, with the time of their death, and their age, as here inscribed :—Mrs. Brontë, died in 1821, aged 39 ; Maria, in 1825, aged 12 ; Elizabeth, the same year, aged 11 ; Patrick Branwell, in 1848, aged 30 ; Emily, the same year, aged 29 ; Anne (buried at Scarborough), in 1849, aged 27. The last two entries are as follows :—

"Also of Charlotte, their daughter, wife of the Rev. A. B. Nicholls, B.A. She died March 31st, 1855, in the 39th year of her age.

"Also of the afore-named Rev. P. Brontë, A.B., who died June 7th, 1861, in the 85th year of his age, having been incumbent of Haworth for upwards of 41 years.*

* Mr. Brontë was born in Ireland, in 1777. He studied at Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1806. He published two works—"Cottage Poems," in 1811 ; and "The Rural Minstrel, a Miscellany of Descriptive Poems," in 1813. The

“ ‘The sting of death is sin ; and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.’—1 Cor. xv. 56, 57.”

The door-keeper points out the pew in which Miss Brontë used sit, and tod indicates her favourite corner. He is also ready to shew the record of her marriage to Mr. Nicholls in the parish register, kept in the vestry.



HAWORTH PARSONAGE.

THE PARSONAGE is a plain two-storey house, a little higher up the hill than the church, and separated from the churchyard only by a wall and hedge. In front of the house there is a small grass plot, with a border round it containing a few flowers, and some hawthorn trees and shrubs. A dreary house it must be, even in the brightest weather, looking out upon the crowded portraiture of him given in Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," it has been justly remarked by a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (Aug. 24, 1861, p. 147), "seems to owe some of its strangest features to the imagination or the credulity of the accomplished writer."

graveyard and the brown moors. There can be little doubt that the situation, as well as the other accessories, of their home contributed to foster the sombre and melancholy spirit by which the sisters Brontë were characterised. The influence of the scene might be traced in their writings. "This is an autumn evening," we find Currer Bell writing in "Shirley," "wet and wild. There is only one cloud in the sky; but it curtains it from pole to pole. The wind cannot rest; it hurries sobbing over hills of sullen outline, colourless with twilight and mist. Rain has beat all day on that church tower; it rises dark from the stormy enclosure of its graveyard; the nettles, the long grass, and the tombs all drip with wet."* Miss Brontë thus speaks of her sister Emily's tale:—" 'Wuthering Heights' was hewn in a wild workshop, with simple tools, out of homely materials. The statuary found a granite block on a solitary moor: gazing thereon, he saw how from the crag might be elicited a head, savage, swart, sinister; a form moulded with at least one element of grandeur—power. He wrought with a rude chisel, and from no mould but the vision of his meditations. With time and labour, the crag took human shape; and there it stands colossal, dark, and frowning, half statue, half rock: in the former sense, terrible and goblin-like; in the latter, almost beautiful, for its colouring is of mellow grey, and moorland moss clothes it; and heath, with its blooming bells and balmy fragrance, grows faithfully close to the giant's foot."†

Haworth Parsonage was not the birth-place of any of the Brontës. The Rev. Patrick Brontë came to Haworth with his wife and six children in 1820, from Thornton, his former charge, a village four miles from Bradford. Charlotte Brontë (Mrs Nicholls is best known by her maiden name; her married life was as brief as it was happy) was born at Thornton, April 21st, 1816. Mr. Brontë's other children were born at the same place. For the particulars of Miss Brontë's life the tourist is referred to Mrs. Gaskell's volumes. The present writer must content himself with a simple mention of the dates of publication of the works by the "Brothers Bell," which have given such an interest to this quiet and melancholy house. In their first publication, the three sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, appeared

* "Shirley," vol. ii., p. 296.

† "Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. New edition, with biographical notice of the Authors," etc. (London 1851), p. 24.

under the names, which they afterwards retained, of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. This was a volume of poems, published in 1846. "Jane Eyre," published in 1847, at once arrested attention; and, after criticisms both favourable and the reverse, became very popular. "Wuthering Heights," by Emily Brontë, and "Agnes Grey," by Anne, appeared in the close of the same year, and were pretty generally looked upon as earlier and cruder productions of the author of "Jane Eyre." "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," a second tale by Anne Brontë, was published in 1848. Emily Brontë died the same year, and Anne the year following. "Shirley," Miss Brontë's second publication as a novelist, appeared in October 1849, and achieved great success. In 1851, "Wuthering Heights" and "Agnes Grey" were reprinted in one volume, with a short but beautiful biographical notice of her sisters by Miss Brontë. In January 1853, Miss Brontë's last work, "Villette," appeared, still under the name of Currer Bell, and took the same high position which her previous works had gained. She was married to Mr. Nicholls in 1854, and died March 31st, 1855. "The Professor," her first tale, which was refused by the publishers, has been published since her death. Mr. Brontë continued to officiate in Haworth church, assisted by his son-in-law, up to the summer of 1860. He died June 7th, 1861, at the advanced age of 85. The living was presented to a stranger by the vicar of Bradford and the trustees, who are the patrons; the furniture of the parsonage was sold; and within a few months from the death of Mr. Brontë not a relic of the strangely gifted family remained in the melancholy old house.

The tourist who visits Haworth Church would do well to extend his walk to the moor on the heights above it, which was a favourite haunt of the three sisters. The view from the hill top is extensive, and not without a certain beauty, although Miss Brontë writes—"The scenery of these hills is not grand—it is not romantic; it is scarcely striking. Long low moors, dark with heath, shut in little valleys, where a stream waters, here and there, a fringe of stunted copse. Mills and scattered cottages chase romance from these valleys; it is only higher up, deep in amongst the ridges of the moors, that imagination can find rest for the sole of her foot: and even if she finds it there, she must be a solitude-loving raven—no gentle dove."*

* "Wuthering Heights," etc., *ut supra*, p. 471.

“When I go out there alone,” she says in one of her letters, “everything reminds me of the times when others were with me, and then the moors seem a wilderness, featureless, solitary, saddening. My sister Emily had a particular love for them, and there is not a knoll of heather, not a branch of fern, not a young bilberry leaf, not a fluttering lark or linnet, but reminds me of her. The distant prospects were Anne’s delight, and, when I look round, she is in the blue tints, the pale mists, the waves and shadows of the horizon. In the hill-country silence, their poetry comes by lines and stanzas into my mind; once I loved it, now I dare not read it; and am driven often to wish I could taste one draught of oblivion, and forget much that, while mind remains, I never shall forget.”*

As the poems† of the sisters Brontë are comparatively little known, it may not be inappropriate to close this notice of Haworth with a brief extract from each. Here is one by Charlotte, entitled “Evening Solace:”—

“The human heart has hidden treasures,
 In secret kept, in silence sealed;—
 The thoughts, the hopes, the dreams, the pleasures,
 Whose charms were broken if revealed.
 And days may pass in gay confusion,
 And nights in rosy riot fly,
 While, lost in Fame’s or Wealth’s illusion,
 The memory of the past may die.

“But there are hours of lonely musing,
 Such as in evening silence come,
 When, soft as birds their pinions closing,
 The heart’s best feelings gather home.
 Then in our souls there seems to languish
 A tender grief that is not woe;
 And thoughts, that once wrung groans of anguish,
 Now cause but some mild tears to flow.

“And feelings, once as strong as passions,
 Float softly back—a faded dream;
 Our own sharp griefs and wild sensations
 The tale of others’ sufferings seem.

* “Life of Charlotte Brontë,” vol. ii. p. 159.

† “Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell.” London 1846. This work met with little attention. The poems of Ellis Bell (Emily Brontë) were generally pronounced by the reviewers, who took any notice of the publication, to be the best in the volume.

Oh! when the heart is freshly bleeding,
 How longs it for that time to be,
 When, through the mist of years receding,
 Its woes but live in reverie!

“ And it can dwell on moonlight glimmer,
 On evening shade and loneliness ;
 And, while the sky grows dim and dimmer,
 Feel no untold and strange distress—
 Only a deeper impulse given,
 By lonely hour and darken'd room,
 To solemn thoughts that soar to heaven,
 Seeking a life and world to come!”

From the “*Selections from the Literary Remains of Ellis and Acton Bell*,” we quote part of a poem written by Emily Brontë in her sixteenth year, when a teacher in a school in Halifax. She is pining for home, as she always did when absent:—

“ The house is old, the trees are bare,
 Moonless above bends twilight's dome ;
 But what on earth is half so dear—
 So longed for—as the hearth of home ?

“ The mute bird sitting on the stone,
 The dank moss dripping from the wall,
 The thorn-trees gaunt, the walks o'ergrown,
 I love them—how I love them all!

“ Still—as I mused—the naked room,
 The alien firelight died away ;
 And, from the midst of cheerless gloom,
 I passed to bright, unclouded day.

“ A little and a lone green lane
 That opened on a common wide ;
 A distant, dreamy, dim, blue chain
 Of mountains, circling every side.

“ A heaven so clear, an earth so calm,
 So sweet, so soft, so hushed an air ;
 And—deepening still the dream-like charm—
 Wild moor-sheep feeding everywhere.

“ *That* was the scene, I knew it well ;
 I knew the turfy pathway's sweep,
 That, winding o'er each billowy swell,
 Marked out the tracks of wandering sheep.

“ Could I have lingered but an hour,
 It well had paid a week of toil :
 But Truth has banished Fancy's power :
 Restraint and heavy task recoil.

“ Even as I stood with raptured eye,
 Absorbed in bliss so deep and dear,
 My hour of rest had fled by,
 And back came labour, bondage, care.”

The following piece, entitled “A Reminiscence,” is one of Anne Brontë’s best poems:—

“ Yes, thou art gone ! and never more
 Thy sunny smile shall gladden me ;
 But I may pass the old church door,
 And pace the floor that covers thee :

“ May stand upon the cold, damp stone,
 And think that, frozen, lies below
 The lightest heart that I have known,
 The kindest I shall ever know.

“ Yet, though I cannot see thee more,
 ’T is still a comfort to have seen ;
 And though thy transient life is o’er,
 ’T is sweet to think that thou hast been :

“ To think a soul so near divine,
 Within a form so angel fair,
 United to a heart like thine,
 Has gladden’d once our humble sphere.”

HEDON.—In the Vicinity of HULL.

HELMSLEY.

INNS :—*Crown ; Black Swan*—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea, 1s. 6d. ;
Red Lion, etc.

From Gilling Station, 4 miles (coach once a day) ; Kirkby Moorside, 5½ ; Pickering,
 13½ ; Malton, 16 ; York, 31.

This quaint old market town is interesting on its own account, while the proximity of its old castle, of the stately mansion and noble park of Lord Feversham, and of the beautiful ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, gives it attractions to the tourist of no ordinary description. The town is pleasantly situated on the Rye, and its neighbourhood is picturesquely wooded. The population is scarcely 1800, and is principally agricultural, although a few persons are employed in the linen manufacture. Several large fairs are held here annually for sheep, horses, and cattle.

The town is irregularly but pleasantly built. One or two of the picturesque timber-fronted houses with which the market-

place was once surrounded, still remain, and the ancient market-cross holds its wonted site in the spacious square.

THE CHURCH is a fine old building, dedicated to All Saints, displaying a mixture of different styles. It consists of nave, north aisle, transepts, chancel, and tower, with battlements, at the west end. On the south side of the church there is a fine Norman doorway with the zig-zag ornamentation. The arch is of four series, and has risen from four cylindrical columns on either side ; but these have been broken and removed. A modern porch, with a pointed entrance, has been built for the protection of this doorway. Other remains of the same style of architecture exist in the interior of the edifice, the cylindrical columns between the nave and chancel being, from the style of their bases and capitals, undoubtedly Norman work. The pointed arch, however, which rises from these columns, is an indication that they were built when the Norman style was beginning to give way before the early English. There are small Norman windows in the south transept and in the north wall of the chancel. At the east end of the north aisle there is a piscina, in the style of the fourteenth century, judiciously preserved when this aisle was rebuilt in 1849. There are several monuments in this church, the principal one being a brass, with the engraved effigies of a knight, his lady, and their three children, without inscription. From the arms it bears, and its apparent date, it is believed to commemorate Sir Robert Manners of Etall Castle, Northumberland, to whom the estate of Helmsley came by marriage. The other monuments are unimportant. In the churchyard there is a small mausoleum of the Duncombe family.

HELMSLEY CASTLE is within the grounds of Duncombe Park, on a fine eminence overlooking the town. It was built in the twelfth century by Robert de Roos, surnamed Fursan, from whom it is called Fursan Castle in some of the early records. After continuing in his family for many generations, the castle and estate passed by marriage to the first Duke of Buckingham. On the miserable death of his profligate successor (*see* KIRKBY MOORSIDE), the estate was sold by his trustees to Sir Charles Duncombe, Knight, with whose descendants it still remains. Pope refers to the sale of the estate in one of his "Imitations of Horace"—

“ And Helmsley, once proud Buckingham's delight,
 Slides to a scrivener or a city knight.
 Let lands and houses have what lords they will,
 Let us be fixed, and our own masters still.”

The only historical event of any interest connected with Helmsley Castle is its siege by the Parliamentarians in 1644. After maintaining a strenuous defence for some time, the garrison made an honourable capitulation.

The castle has been defended by an outer and an inner moat, both of them very broad and deep. The sides of the inner moat are adorned with trees, which add very much to the picturesqueness of the ruin. The principal entrance has been from the south; and the remains of the gateway and barbican are very interesting. The most important part of the building now remaining is the keep, a fine fragment about ninety-five feet high. It has been square, about fourteen yards each way; but only one side, the west, remains complete. It is battlemented at the top, and has bartisans at the two angles. The style is early English; the windows in this western front are only slightly pointed on the outside, but somewhat more acutely within. The interior arrangements of this keep seem to have been much of the same description as those noticed in similar and more important fortresses in this county—a dungeon, of course, below; and three storeys above it, communicating with each other by a stone staircase, the remains of which may be seen. A fireplace also remains on the north side.

On the western side of the castle, close to the moat, is a range of buildings in good preservation, in the Elizabethan style of architecture—perhaps the scene of some of the revelries of “proud Buckingham.”

A walk of half a mile, through the beautiful grounds of Duncombe Park, will bring the tourist to the mansion of Lord Feversham.

DUNCOMBE PARK, the stately residence of Lord Feversham, is half a mile from Helmsley. It was built in 1718 by William Wakefield of Easingwold, from a design by Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect of Castle Howard and Blenheim House. The site selected could hardly be surpassed, and the building is worthy of it. The style is Doric, and the general effect very imposing, though in some parts rather heavy. A high gratification awaits the tourist in the inspection of this fine mansion and its grounds—the noble owner, in the most liberal spirit, throwing them open to the public.*

The interior of this mansion is worthy of its exterior. Many

* The person who shews the house, of course, expects a gratuity.

of the apartments are magnificent in their proportions and decorations. The hall and saloon are especially admired. The *Hall* is 60 feet long by 40 broad, and is surrounded by lofty Corinthian columns. This splendid apartment contains much valuable sculpture. The *Saloon*, 88 feet by 24½, is formed into three divisions by Ionic pillars, and is adorned with sculpture and paintings. It is impossible to particularize the other apartments, which are in a corresponding style of magnificence. The mansion contains a large and valuable collection of works of art in sculpture and painting. Our space admits of only a bare mention of the most important of these.

Sculpture. The Dog of Alcibiades, supposed to be the work of Myron, the famous Greek sculptor, who flourished about 440 years before Christ, at once arrests the eye of the tourist on his entering the hall. This statue was purchased by an ancestor of the present owner for 1000 guineas. Here also is the Discobolus, or Quoit Thrower, said to be the finest antique statue in England. This beautiful work has also been ascribed to Myron, though perhaps not with so much probability as the other. Besides these two exquisite pieces of sculpture, which are the gems of the collection, there are antique statues of Apollo, Bacchus, Mars, Mercury, etc.; busts of Greek and Latin poets; medallions, etc.

Paintings. These are numerous, and include specimens of several of the great masters. Among the pictures in this collection which are most admired are the following:—

Leonardo da Vinci—Head of St. Paul, one of his master-pieces.

Old Palma—Scourging of Christ. This picture is from the Justinian Palace at Rome. It was painted in competition with Titian, and crowned.

Poussin—A Land Storm.

Titian—Venus and Adonis; and the Madonna della Coniglia.

Carlo Cignani—Madonna and Child.

Claude Lorraine—Two Landscapes.

Hogarth—Garrick in the character of Richard the Third.

Guido—The Adoration of the Shepherds; and numerous other works.

This collection also contains paintings by Rubens, Carlo Dolce, Parmegiano, Salvator Rosa, etc.

The Grounds are very tastefully laid out, and command prospects of great extent and beauty. There is a splendid sweep of park before the house, unbroken by plantations, but encircled with dense woods. The Horne Terrace, on the opposite side of the house, overhanging the river Rye, has one of the grandest

prospects in Yorkshire. At the one end of the terrace is an Ionic temple, at the other a Tuscan one. The view from the latter is specially admired.

A walk of about a mile and a half from Duncombe Park will bring the tourist to Rievaulx Abbey. This road lies through the middle of the open sweep of park already referred to, on gaining the border of which he takes a country track to the right (*see* RIEVAULX ABBEY).

HEMINGBROUGH.—In the Vicinity of SELBY.

HOVINGHAM.—In the Vicinity of MALTON.

HOWARD CASTLE.—*See* CASTLE HOWARD.

HORNSEA.

HOTEL :—*The Marine Hotel*—Board 4s. per day, attendance 9d.

From Beverley, 13 miles ; from Hull, 16. An omnibus daily from Beverley during the season.

Hornsea has become of late years a favourite sea-bathing place for the people of Hull, Beverley, and the south-eastern district generally. It presents pretty much the same characteristic features as other places of its class—fishermen's cottages, marking the original village ; a row of good modern houses, let for lodgings ; and several inns, of different grades.

The place is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in old records of the thirteenth century. The CHURCH is a spacious and venerable structure, mostly belonging to the fifteenth century, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower, the upper part of which has been rebuilt. There is a vaulted crypt under the chancel, said to have been at one time used as a receptacle for smuggled goods. From the south aisle we quote a curious epitaph upon "Will. Day, gentleman," who died in 1616.

" If that man's life be likened to a day,
 One here interr'd in youth did lose a day
 By death, and yet no loss to him at all,
 For he a threefold day gain'd by his fall ;
 One day of rest in bliss celestial,
 Two days on earth by gifts terrestriall—
 Three pounds at Christmas, three at Easter day,
 Given to the poore until the world's last day.

This was no cause to heaven ; but, consequent,
 Who thither will, must tread the steps he went,
 For why ? Faith, Hope, and Christian Charity,
 Perfect the house framed for eternity."

There is a tradition that Hornsea once stood ten miles from the sea ; and the spire with which the low tower was once surmounted, but which fell in 1773, is said to have borne the inscription—

" Hornsea steeple, when I built thee,
 Thou was ten miles off Burlington,
 Ten miles off Beverley, and ten miles off sea."

The sea is steadily encroaching upon the land ; and the geologist may see the gradual operation of those causes which have produced many of the most marked physical features of the country.

On the west of the town there is a large lake, called HORNSEA MERE. It is about two miles in length, and abounds in fish. In olden times the fishing in this mere was very valuable. This is sufficiently proved by the fact that, in the year 1260, the conflicting claims of the abbots of St. Mary's, of York, and of Meaux, to the right of fishing in it, were solemnly brought to the issue of a combat. The abbots, of course, fought by proxy. The combat lasted all day, and resulted in the victory of the abbot of Meaux.

" Hornsea Mere," observes Mr. Phillips, " is now undergoing some of the changes which are traced in the old lakes cut into by the sea at Outhorne, Sandley Mere, and other places. It is slowly filling up, by depositions of vegetable matter and earthy sediment round the shores and islands. The sea, once (they say) ten miles distant from Hornsea, which now stands on the cliff, is advancing steadily to destroy the barrier of the Mere ; when that happens, a section will be presented like what is seen at many of the old drained lakes in the cliffs of Holderness—a hollow in pebbly clays or sands, covered by fine argillaceous, perhaps shelly, sediments, over which peat is spread, and above all the sandy, loamy, and argillaceous accumulations which are in daily progress." *

There are some places of interest in the vicinity of Hornsea. Two and a half miles distant is SIGGLESTHORNE, the church of which is pronounced by Poulson the most picturesque in Holder-

* " Rivers, Mountains, and Sea Coasts of Yorkshire," p. 123.

ness. It is charmingly embowered among fine trees, and clad with ivy. ALDBROUGH, about five miles to the south, is interesting for its memories of Ulphus, whose drinking horn is preserved in York Minster. A stone of the old church, which was washed away by the sea, is preserved in the wall of the present fabric. From a Saxon inscription upon this stone, we learn that the church was built by Ulf. The inscription may be of the time of Canute. SKIPSEA, about four miles northwards, on the coast, has a high artificial mound, steep and difficult of ascent, the site of a castle, founded by Drogo the Saxon. The remains are extensive and very interesting. The outworks form a crescent—the outer rampart being in some places as high as the mound itself (from 20 to 80 or 90 feet)—and are in circumference about half a mile. The keep was situated on the mound in the centre, the circumference of the top of which is 130 paces. The width of the inner ditch or hollow, running round the central mound, is about 20 paces. Some British remains have been found in this neighbourhood.

HOWDEN.

INNS :—Bowman's *Commercial Hotel* ; *Half Moon* ; *Wellington*.

From Selby, 8 miles ; from Hull, 22½.

This small but thriving town has a population of 2488, and 553 inhabited houses. It is noted for its horse fairs, which attract dealers from all parts of the country. But what gives this country town its interest in the eyes of the tourist is its interesting old church.

HOWDEN CHURCH is one of the noblest in Yorkshire. It belongs chiefly to the thirteenth century ; but there are some fine additions of a later date. The eastern part is in ruins, and has a magnificent and venerable aspect. The western portion is in good repair, and used regularly for divine service. The church of Howden was originally a rectory parochial, in the patronage of the prior and convent of Durham. In 1267 it was made collegiate, the patrons ordaining that in this church there should be "five prebends for ever, and each of them to maintain at his own proper cost a priest and clerk in holy orders, to administer in the same, in a canonical habit," etc. On the dissolution of the college, in the reign of Henry VIII., the revenues, which should have kept the church in repair, passed into private hands, and

the fabric began soon to shew symptoms of decay. An ineffectual attempt was made in 1591 to procure a grant of money for repairing the chancel. In 1630, the chancel being considered unsafe for the celebration of divine worship, the nave was repaired and fitted up for that purpose. The roof of the chancel fell in in 1696, since which period this part of the church has been in ruins.

The church is in the form of a cross, with a lofty square tower in the centre. The following are its principal dimensions:—Length of nave, 105 feet—breadth, 66; length of transept, 117—breadth, 30; length of choir, 120—breadth, 66; height of the tower, 135; total length of the church, 255 feet. The west front is extremely elegant. It consists of four divisions, made by buttresses terminating in crocketed finials. The buttresses on either side of the central elevation are panelled, and have niches containing statues, the one of a bishop, the other of a saint. A large window of four lights, divided by a transom, and containing much beautiful tracery, is the main feature of this front. This window is surmounted by a crocketed pediment rising to the roof. The entrance from this side is by an elegant pointed doorway under the centre of the great west window, the parts of the central division on either side of it being panelled with blank pointed arches, considerably defaced. The north aisle has a window of three lights, with tracery corresponding in its general design with that of the central window. There are two south aisles; the window of the one nearest the nave being the same as that of the north aisle, while the other has a depressed arched window of three lights. The south side of the latter aisle is lighted by two windows with depressed arches, containing richer tracery than the window of similar design at its western extremity. The parapet of the nave has some beautiful carving, consisting of human heads, foliage, monsters, etc. The pointed windows of three lights on either side of the nave differ in details from each other, but correspond each with that opposite it on the other side. The windows of the transepts contain elegant tracery. The south transept has a small chapel attached to it on its east side. The ruins of the chancel are by no means the least interesting part of the structure. The great east window has lost its tracery; but, if it has been at all in keeping with the architectural details still uninjured, it must have been of exquisite beauty. Adjoining the choir, on the south side, is the

chapter-house, an elegant octagonal building, resembling the chapter-house of York, erected about the middle of the fourteenth century. It was surmounted by an elegant octagonal stone spire, which fell in and reduced it to a ruin in 1750. The north side of the church does not require to be described, being similar to the south side. The tower is plain, but tasteful, with no architectural features requiring to be noticed.* Its summit affords a good view.

The interior of the church is no less worthy of examination than the exterior. Six pointed arches, resting on clustered columns with octagonal capitals, divide the nave from the aisles. The arch between the nave and choir is filled up, and has an altar-piece between its bows. There are several interesting sepulchral monuments of great antiquity. The most splendid is an altar-tomb, in a chapel adjoining the south transept, bearing the effigies of a crusader and his lady, beneath a beautiful canopy. The warrior is without his helmet, and has a shield on his arm bearing the arms of Metham. In the same chapel is the altar-shaped monument of another crusader, with his recumbent figure. His shield bears the arms of Saltmarsh. The two windows of this chapel, which is named after the Metham family, are full of coats of arms of the Methams and Saltmarshes. At the south-east pier of the transept is an altar-monument, with shields of arms on the dado. Behind this monument is the full-length figure of an ecclesiastic, with his right hand in the attitude of benediction.

In the ruined choir may be seen some stone coffins, found here in 1785, on the removal of the ruins of the roof. The chapter-house is entered from the choir by a splendid arch, and a passage of much beauty. This is generally regarded as the most interesting part of the building. It is octagonal, like the chapter-house at York, as has been already said, but it is greatly inferior in dimensions. It contains thirty seats, the exquisitely delicate and beautiful sculpture of which is much admired. Seven sides of the building have large windows of three lights, with fine tracery. The entrance from the church is on the eighth

* It has been playfully remarked, on the authority of Camden and the "Book of Burham," that this tower was built with the same view as that of Babel! The town occupies a low situation, and is subject to inundations from the Ouse and the Derwent. One of the county historians takes the trouble to shew that, to guard against any possible inundation, it was quite unnecessary to erect a tower 135 feet high!

side; and the space above the door, corresponding with the other windows, is occupied with niches for statues, beautifully canopied with tabernacle work. The springings of the vaulted roof, which fell in 1750, still remain. Hutchinson, in his "History of Durham," pronounces this chapter-house the most perfect example of pointed architecture in England, remarking that it may justly vie even with Melrose Abbey with its elegant work in stone—opinions in which few antiquaries or tourists will coincide.

Adjoining the church, on the south side, are the remains of the ancient palace of the bishops of Durham. Several eminent bishops died here.

The town has one or two dissenting chapels. The country round is flat and unpicturesque, but fertile. From Howden a walk of three or four miles will bring the tourist to Goole, whence he can proceed by rail to Pontefract; or he may proceed onwards to Hull and Holderness, by the line of rail on which he has already been travelling.

HUDDERSFIELD.

HOTELS:—*George, Thomas Wigney*—Bed, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; breakfast, 1s. 9d.; dinner, 3s.; tea, 1s. 6d. *Station Hotel, Imperial, Rose and Crown, Queen, Albion, White Swan, White Hart, Pack Horse, etc.*

From Wakefield, 14 miles; Sheffield, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$; Halifax, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$; Bradford, 16; Manchester, 26; London, 203 $\frac{3}{4}$.

This important manufacturing town is supposed to derive its name from Oder or Hudder, the first Saxon colonist in the place. Though it seems thus to be able to claim a tolerable antiquity, there is little in its history deserving to be mentioned. The town is named in several old charters of the time of Richard II., which grant "free warren in Huddersfield to the prior and canons of Nostel." It appears that there were profitable mills here as early as 1200, an old grant by Colin de Dammeville giving "to God, the blessed St. Mary, and the abbots and monks of Stanlaw, for the soul of his lord, Roger de Lacy, all his part of the said mill at Huddersfield, on the river Caune, and 20s. annual rent."

At the census of 1861, the population of Huddersfield was 34,874, and the inhabited houses 6480, shewing an increase, since 1851, of 3994 persons, and 741 houses. The manufactures

of this town are varied as well as extensive. Almost every variety of the woollen cloth manufacture is carried on here. The principal articles are broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, flushings, serges, cords, and fancy goods.

Coal is abundant in the neighbourhood. In 1860, there were 51 collieries at work, and their produce that year was 355,000 tons.

In addition to the railways, which afford rapid communication with all parts of the country, Huddersfield is connected by canals with both the Mersey and the Humber. The canal communicating with the Mersey is carried, at the highest canal level in England, through the "English Apennines" by a tunnel $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long.

Huddersfield is very handsomely and substantially built of stone. Many of the warehouses and other business premises are structures of great architectural beauty; and the town altogether has a pleasant and prosperous aspect.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Peter, is an elegant modern building in the perpendicular style. It consists of nave and aisles, chancel, and one transept on the south side, with east and west aisles. At the west end of the church there is a beautiful tower, with buttresses at the angles, and terminating in a parapet in open work, with crocketed pinnacles at the corners. On the north side of the chancel there is a vestry, built in hexagonal chapter-house fashion. The interior of the church is very handsomely fitted up. The east window, which is of five lights, with a transom, is small but tasteful, and filled with stained glass representing scripture characters. The transept is lighted with five windows, the lower parts of which are also filled with painted glass. The aisles of the nave and the transept are occupied with galleries, which somewhat detract from the lightness and general effect of the interior. On the oak roof are painted the arms of various vicars of this parish. The pulpit, which is of carved stone and of a peculiar design, stands in the middle of the nave, a little in front of the chancel. There are a few modern monumental tablets on the walls of the church. The churchyard is tastefully kept. An ugly brick dwelling-house, which comes close to the tower of the church, and mars the effect of this beautiful structure, should be removed by the authorities whenever they have the opportunity.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, a building of less pretensions, in the

early English style, is deserving of notice. It has a handsome spire, and is internally light and tasteful. There are also churches dedicated to St. John, St. Thomas, and the Holy Trinity. Dissenting chapels are numerous; one of these, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, is said to be the largest Methodist chapel in England. It was built at an expense of £8000, and has sittings for 2400 persons.

THE CLOTH HALL is an immense circular building of brick, with buttresses of Yorkshire stone. Here on Tuesdays and Fridays the manufactures of Huddersfield and the surrounding district are exposed for sale. The handsome warehouses, shops, and other business premises, in John William, and adjoining streets, have already been referred to.

Among other noticeable buildings may be mentioned the *College*, the *Philosophical Hall*, the *Model Lodging-House*, the *Infirmary*, *Court House*, etc. There are also various charities and schools.

In the vicinity of Huddersfield are Almondbury and Kirklees Hall.

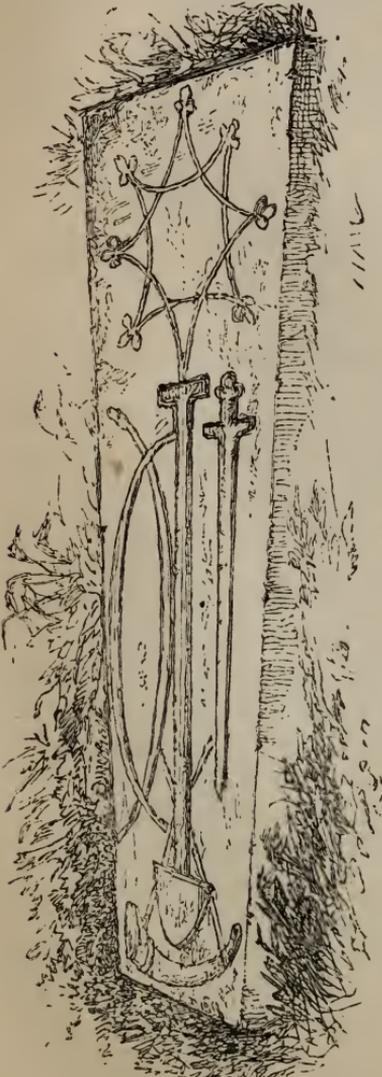
ALMONDBURY, two miles distant, on the Wakefield road, is indicated by many writers as the site of *Cambodunum*, a station mentioned by Antoninus as on the way between Eburacum and Mancunium (Manchester). Whitaker strenuously opposes this opinion, holding that Almondbury is destitute of every symptom belonging either to the site or the structure of a Roman encampment. Hunter thinks that *Cambodunum* was at *Gretland*, near *Elland*, a small town five miles on the other side of Huddersfield. He finds this opinion on the discovery of a votive altar there, bearing the following inscriptions. On the one side, "DVI. CI. BRIG ET. NVM. AVGG. T. AVR. AVRELIANVS. DD. PRO. SE. ET. SVIS. S. M. A. G. S.;" and on the other, "ANTONINO III. ET GET. COSS." This altar was therefore dedicated to the god of the Brigantes and to the deities of the emperors; Titus Aurelius Antoninus being sufficiently latitudinarian in his religious views to present his services to both together. The discovery of this altar, however, does not necessarily fix the Roman encampment at Gretland. Another votive altar was found at *Slack*, in the township of *Stainland*, in this same neighbourhood. It is almost impossible, therefore, to decide positively as to the exact site of *Cambodunum*. Whether or not Almondbury was a Roman en-

campment, it appears to have been a place of some importance in Saxon times ; for it is said to have been a seat of the kings of Northumbria and to have had a church built by Paulinus. Subsequently there was a castle here, some few traces of which may still be seen. "The crown of the hill," says Dr. Whitaker, "has been strongly fortified by a double wall and trenches ; the area within has also been subdivided into an outer and inner enclosure from the gate ; and the remains of mortar and stones, almost

vitrified, prove beyond all controversy that the place has been destroyed by fire."

KIRKLEES HALL is not far from the Cooper's Bridge Station, which is about three miles from Huddersfield. This elegant residence, the seat of Sir G. Armytage, Bart., occupies the site of a Cistercian nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. Some traces of the nunnery may yet be seen, and the tomb of a prioress has been discovered, bearing the inscription—"Douce Jhesu de Nazaret fites mercy a Elizabeth de Staynton jadis Piores de cest Maison." Kirklees is interesting as the burial-place of Robin Hood. Falling sick, he put himself, so runs the tradition, under the hands of a nun belonging to this abbey, and was treacherously bled to death. His grave is still pointed out in the park. There has been some discussion among antiquarians as to the genuineness of an epitaph said to have been originally engraved over the tomb. There can be no doubt that there once was an inscrip-

tion of some kind, though no evidence has been given to establish the genuineness of the epitaph in question. There are



many versions of it. We give the oldest, as found "amongst the papers of the learned Dr. Gale, late dean of Yorke:"—

"Hear undernead dis laitl stean
 laiz robert earl of Huntingtun
 nea arcir ber a3 hie sa gend
 an pipl kauld im robin heud
 sick outlaw3 a3 hi an i3 men
 bil england nibr si agen.
 obiit 24 kal dekemberis 1247."

HULL.

HOTELS:—*Royal Station Hotel, J. Holiday*—Bed and attendance, 3s. 6d. ; breakfast, 2s. ; tea, 2s. *Minerva, J. Hurst*—Bed, 2s. ; breakfast, 2s. ; dinner, 2s. 4d. and upwards ; tea, 1s. 6d. and 2s. *Cross Keys*—Bed 1s. to 2s. ; breakfast 1s. 9d. and 2s. ; dinner, 2s. to 3s. 6d. ; tea, 1s. 6d. *George, Nelson, Victoria, Corn Exchange, Paragon Inn*, etc.

From York, 41½ miles (by Market Weighton), or 53½ (by Milford Junction) ;
 Leeds, 51 ; Scarborough, 53½.

Hull, or Kingston-upon-Hull, one of the most important sea-ports in the kingdom, takes its name from the river on the banks of which it stands. The estuary of the Humber, which forms its boundary on the south, is the great natural outlet for the drainage of Lincolnshire, and of a large part of Yorkshire, as well as the great inlet for the waters of the German Ocean. Hull is most advantageously situated for trade, both export and import ; and it is to this circumstance, even more than the royal favour with which it was visited at an early period, that its rise into importance is to be ascribed. Hull cannot boast of an antiquity equal to that of many other towns in this county. The first historical notice of any consequence which we have of it, is the purchase by Edward I., from the Abbot of Meaux, of the point of land on which the present town is built. Edward I. changed the name of the place from Wyke to Kingston-upon-Hull, and held out many inducements to settle here, in the shape of privileges and immunities. Hull first employed its energies in the whale fishery, and in the importation of stock-fish from Iceland, which latter trade seems to have been very lucrative to the inhabitants in the reign of Edward II. That monarch fortified the town in the year 1322. Trinity Church was built ten years

previous to that date. Sir William de la Pole, originally a merchant of Hull, and the friend and favourite of Edward III., was a great benefactor to his native town. He commenced a Carthusian monastery and hospital, a pious work completed by his son, Sir Michael de la Pole. Sir Michael, being created Earl of Suffolk, built a stately palace, afterwards known by the name of Suffolk's Palace. The fortunes of this family are intimately mixed up with the history of their times. Few towns can boast of having given rise to so celebrated a family, or to one which has been so mindful in prosperity of the interests of the locality from which it sprung. In 1414, we find the merchants of Hull furnishing several large ships to Henry V., for his expedition against France. In the wars of the Roses, Hull was steadfast in its attachment to the house of Lancaster, its mayor falling, in the moment of victory, at the battle of Wakefield Green. During the Parliamentary war, the town was twice besieged by the Royalists, but without success. The subsequent history of Hull presents no remarkable features. Taylor, the water poet, who visited this town in 1622, pays it this compliment :—

“ It is the only bulwark of the north ;
 All other towns for strength to it must strike,
 And all the northern parts have not the like ;
 The people from the sea much wealth have won,
 Each man doth live as he were Neptune's son.”

Hull is the birth-place of several eminent men. From Sir William de la Pole, a merchant prince of Hull, already mentioned, sprang the powerful family of Suffolk. William de la Pole, fourth Earl and first Duke of Suffolk, is the most important historical personage of the family. He served, both in arms and in diplomacy, in France, and took a foremost place in court intrigues at home. His character and fate are sketched by Shakspeare in “King Henry VI., part II.” Sir John Lawson, the famous admiral, is supposed to have been a native of Hull. He distinguished himself in numerous engagements with the Dutch. After a brilliant career, he died of a wound received in an action off Lowestoffe, June 3d, 1665. William Wilberforce was born in the High Street of Hull, on the 24th of August 1759. He was returned to Parliament, as member for his native place, in 1780. The long struggle for the abolition of the African slave trade, which was commenced in 1788 and terminated in 1807, and the success of which was mainly owing to Wilberforce's able and per-

severing efforts, is matter of history, and need not be detailed here. Wilberforce retired from public life in 1825, having thus sat in Parliament for forty-five years. He died on the 29th of July 1833, a month before the passing of the act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies. His "Practical View of Christianity," first published in 1797, occupies a high place in our standard religious literature. William Mason, the poet, was born at Hull in 1725, and died in 1797. His principal works are the dramas of "Elfrida," and "Caractacus," both of which are cast in a classical mould. Mason, is, however, best known as the biographer of his friend Gray, the poet, whose letters he has edited with much care. John Ellerton Stocks, M.D., an able and zealous botanist, was born near Hull in 1820. While inspector of forests in Scinde, in the service of the East India Company, he made an extensive collection of plants, as well as of materials for a work on the natural history, productions, etc., of Scinde. He returned to this country in 1854, and was engaged in arranging his materials, when he was suddenly cut off by apoplexy, at the early age of thirty-four. His published papers are chiefly contained in the "London Journal of Botany, and the "Kew Garden Miscellany."

At the beginning of the present century, the population of Hull was 29,580. At the census of 1861, the town contained 98,994 persons, and 19,996 inhabited houses, being an increase since last census of 14,304 persons, and 3,362 inhabited houses. The borough is represented in Parliament by two members.

The trade and commerce of Hull are large and important, its situation being highly advantageous both for importing and exporting. It trades with all parts of the world, as a walk along its large and crowded docks will shew ; but its most extensive commercial relations are with Holland, Hamburgh, the Baltic, Sweden, and Norway. In 1850 there were 258 vessels of 50 tons and upwards, and 195 of smaller dimensions, belonging to the town of Hull. The value of exports from Hull, in the same year, was £10,366,610. The custom-house dues amounted to £383,519. The number of vessels which entered inwards at the port of Hull in 1850 was—British, 1172, with a tonnage of 297,710 tons ; foreign, 1313—168,720 tons. Of vessels clearing outwards, there were 836 British, 237,900 tons ; and 928 foreign, 131,843 tons. Hull exports the cottons of Manchester, the woollens and linens of Yorkshire, and the lace and net of

Nottingham ; and imports, in return for them, large quantities of foreign wool, flax, iron, timber, deals, tallow, grain, etc. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, as well as the making of ropes and sails. The chief manufactures are of cotton, the crushing and refining of oil from linseed and rapeseed, and the making of linseed cakes. There are also glass works, pottery works, colour works, etc.

Hull does not possess many architectural attractions, although as a whole it is well built. The streets in the old parts of the town are mostly narrow and poor ; but those in the newer parts are spacious and handsome. There are some fine ranges of houses near the docks. The *Market Place* will probably be among the first places visited. On market days this fine street presents a very animated appearance. In the centre of it is Schemaker's equestrian statue of William III. in gilt bronze, erected in 1734.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY is on the west side of the market-place. This venerable and interesting edifice is considered to be the largest parish church, not a cathedral, in England. It was founded in the beginning of the fourteenth century, or towards the close of the thirteenth. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and transepts. The church is as beautiful as it is complete. Its magnificent east window is worthy of the finest cathedral. The central tower at the crossing of the nave and transepts, with its decorated pinnacles, the light delicate work of the western or nave portion, the fine tracery of the large window of the south transept, will all be found worthy of more than a mere passing glance. The interior is at once light and magnificent. The pointed arches between the nave and its aisles rise nearly to the roof, the space above them being occupied with ranges of clerestory windows, which add to the gracefulness and lightness of the interior. The extreme length is 272 feet ; of which the nave occupies 144 feet, and the chancel 100. The breadth of the nave is 72 feet, and that of the chancel 70. There are several interesting monuments, the chief of which are the recumbent effigy of a female in an arched recess, long built up in the south wall of the chancel, and accidentally discovered in 1821 ; and another tomb, on the same side, nearer the east window, bearing the recumbent effigies of a knight and his lady, with a lion at the feet of the former, and a dog at those of the latter. Both these monuments are defaced. There are some handsome modern monuments in

different parts of the church, one of them to the memory of the Rev. Joseph Milner, author of a "History of the Church of Christ," and vicar of this parish, who died in 1797. Among other objects in the interior that are deserving of notice are the carved oak screens, the brass lectern, and the handsomely sculptured stone pulpit, executed by R. Wilson of Hull. In 1861-2 the west end of the nave underwent considerable repairs and improvements, the most important of which was the insertion of rich stained glass in the great west window.

There are numerous other churches, most of them handsome buildings, but none of them of any interest to the tourist, with the exception of ST. MARY'S, or LOW CHURCH, in Lowgate. This church was founded in the beginning of the fourteenth century ; but the chancel is the only part of it which can be referred to that date, the rest of the edifice having fallen or been destroyed about the year 1540. The tower was built in 1696, and altered, to harmonize with the ancient part of the church, in 1826. This church underwent enlargement and restoration in 1862.

Dissenting chapels are numerous, but architecturally unimportant.

THE MANSION HOUSE or GUILD HALL is in Lowgate. It is a neat building on the site of an ancient structure taken down in the year 1806.

TRINITY HOUSE is in the vicinity of Trinity Church. This is a handsome brick building, in the Tuscan style, erected in 1753. It has a pediment of stone, with the figures of Neptune and Britannia supporting the royal arms. The Guild of the Trinity House was established in 1457, and, after various modifications in its constitution, its use is now defined to be "the conservation and government of all mariners, and increase of the navies and seamen belonging to the town." This influential guild has also for its object the relief and support of poor mariners, their widows and children. In Trinity House there is a portrait of Andrew Marvel. The chapel of Trinity House is elegantly fitted up, and has a good stained glass window, representing the Ascension.

THE CHARTER HOUSE, in Charter House Lane, is an ancient foundation, dating from the reign of Richard II. ; but the present structure, which is of brick, is neither ancient nor interesting. It is for the support of a number of poor men and women.

“feeble and old.” There are numerous other hospitals and charitable institutions.

Of edifices connected with education, the oldest is the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded in the reign of Richard III., the existing structure, however, being Elizabethan both in date and style. Among the masters of this school we find the names of the Rev. Andrew Marvel, father of the great patriot of that name; the Rev. John Clarke, translator of Suetonius and Sallust; and the Rev. Joseph Milner, the church historian. Among the eminent men educated here may be mentioned the following—Andrew Marvel, long member of Parliament for Hull; Thomas Watson, D.D., F.R.S., Bishop of St. David’s in the time of James II.; and William Wilberforce, for many years member for Hull, and the champion of the slave. The birthplace of Wilberforce is No. 25 High Street. A fine *Monument* to his memory stands near the Junction Dock, at the end of Whitefriargate. It consists of a fine Doric column, surmounted by a statue of the eminent philanthropist. The foundation stone was laid August 1, 1834.

Other prominent buildings are the *Corn Exchange*, the *Museum*, the *Theatre*, *Bank of England*, the *Citadel*, and the *Railway Station*. Hull has a well laid out *General Cemetery* and *Botanical Gardens*.

THE DOCKS, it is scarcely necessary to say, are highly interesting. An hour or two may be very pleasantly spent in walking round them.

VICINITY OF HULL.

Cottingham—Hedon—Patrington—Welwick—Winestead—Withernsea.

BEVERLEY, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant, to the north, has been already described (p. 31).

COTTINGHAM, a pleasant hamlet, 4 miles distant by rail in the same direction, has an interesting *Church*, in the early English and perpendicular styles, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and transepts, with a lofty tower at the intersection. The chancel is a fine specimen of perpendicular work. The great attraction of this church to antiquarians is the old monumental brass in its chancel, perhaps the finest in the county. The brass has the

carved figure of an ecclesiastic, with folded hands, under a beautifully engraved crocketed canopy. Round the edge of the brass runs the following inscription, from which it will be observed that its date is 1383. The Latinity is very bad; some of the lines, indeed, are quite untranslatable in accordance with grammatical rules :—

Huius erat rector domus hic Nicholaus humatus
 Factor et erector de Luda queso beatus
 Porro vires Christi gestans dedit ecclesiarum
 Prebendas isti Beverlaci quoque Sarum
 Famelicos pavit rixantes pacificavit
 Nudos armavit feneratam nam geminavit
 Sed quia labe carens sub cœlo nullus habetur
 Natum Virgo parens aie pete propicietur
 Obiit iii die mensis Junii ano dni millio cccclxxxij.

The epitaph is thus rendered in “The History of Cottingham,” a pleasantly written little work, recently published by the Rev. Charles Overton, vicar of the parish :—

“ Here Nicholas of Louth beneath is laid,
 Entombed within the chancel that he made !
 Both Rector and erector ; may he rest
 In peace, and to eternity be blessed !
 For Christ, and for His Church, his zeal and love
 Prebendal stalls in rich abundance prove ;
 Yonder in Beverley they meet thy view,
 Nor there alone, in distant Sarum too.
 He fed the hungry, kindly helped the poor,
 Contending neighbours reconciled once more ;
 He clothed the naked ; for his hands restored
 Each varied talent doubled to his Lord ;
 But, since on earth immaculate is none,
 Mary, for him propitiate thy Son !
 He departed this life June 3d, 1383.”

Little is known of this Nicholas de Luda, who appears to have been a Capuchin friar. He was presented to the rectory by Edward the Black Prince, in 1364, and, during his incumbency, either added the chancel to the church, or rebuilt it on the site of one previously in existence.

There are several smaller brasses in this church. In the south transept there is a painting of the Raising of Lazarus.

The Curfew bell is still regularly rung at Cottingham.

Near Cottingham once stood Baynard Castle, only the site of which can now be traced. There is a romantic tradition—without the slightest foundation, however—concerning its destruc-

tion, to the effect that when Henry VIII. was lying at Hull, he sent a message to Lord Wake, the owner of the castle, that he meant to pay him a visit. Lord Wake had a wife of great beauty, to whom he was passionately attached; and, fearing the effect that a sight of her might have upon the unprincipled monarch, he caused his house to be set fire to, and burned to the ground, and so evaded the unwelcome visit.

HEDON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant eastward by rail, is a pleasantly situated and thriving market town, though it has none of the commercial importance that made it rank above Hull in the time of Edward I. "The treuth is," says Leland, "that when Hulle began to flourish, Heddon decaied." This place is not mentioned in Domesday, the first authentic records in which it occurs being of the reign of Henry II. In the time of Edward I., Hedon was thought of sufficient importance to be represented in Parliament; but in the succeeding reign this privilege was withdrawn, doubtless from the growing importance of the neighbouring and rival town. Hedon gradually yielded to its fate; the deposits formed in its harbour by every tide were allowed to accumulate; and now there is a luxuriant meadow where, in the days of the fourth Edward, stately ships lay at anchor freighted with the commerce of many lands.

The town consists mainly of one long street, with the market place in its centre. It has a respectable *Town Hall*. Near the head of the town stands a beautiful old *Cross* which is believed to have been erected at Ravenspurn or Ravensrode,* in memory

* RAVENSPURN, Ravenser, or Ravensrode, was an important seaport at the mouth of the Humber, sheltered from the sea by the point now called Spurn Head. Like Hedon, it returned a member to the Parliaments of Edward I. In 1346 it had suffered so much injury from the sea, that the merchants who resided there removed to Hull, and the dead were transferred to Easington. The high tides of 1357 and subsequent years swept away almost the whole of the port. The vestiges of this ancient town and harbour must have been very small when Bolingbroke landed here to fight for and win the crown of England. Here, again, in 1471, Edward IV. landed, after his brief exile in Holland, to renew the struggle for the House of York, and to overthrow Warwick and the Lancastrian party on the field of Barnet. Probably by this time the town of Ravenspurn had wholly disappeared. The name, however, continued to be applied to the spot for some time afterwards; for Leland mentions Ravensburg as ten miles from Patrington, at "the very point on York side of the mouth of the Humber." After this we have no further reference to the place in any historical records.

Ravenspurn is only one of a list of villages that have been destroyed by the sea in the district of Holderness. KILNSEA had its church destroyed in 1826 by the advancing waves, which year by year continue their encroachments upon the vil-

of the landing there of Henry Bolingbroke, Earl of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., in 1399. To prevent its destruction by the sea, it was first removed to Kilnsea, and again in 1818 to Burton Constable, whence it was in 1832 brought to Hedon, and placed in its present position.

Its *Church*, "the pride of Holderness," is the great attraction of Hedon. This edifice, with its noble proportions, at once arrests the eye of the tourist on arriving at the station. It consists of nave, aisle, chancel, and transepts, with a tower at the intersection, and is of three periods of architecture—early English, decorated, and perpendicular. The walls of the aisles are each divided into five bays by buttresses, and have double buttresses at the angles. The windows (four in number on each side—one compartment being occupied with a pointed doorway, built up) are pointed, and of three lights, that nearest the west end being filled with decorated flowing tracery, and the others having a series of plain quatrefoils. At the end of each aisle there is a pointed window with decorated tracery. The clerestory range on each side is of five pointed windows of two lights. The west window is perpendicular, of five lights, with a transom. The transepts and chancel are for the most part early English. The north transept has a fine doorway, with two ranges of three lancet windows in the courses above it. The chancel has plain buttresses at its angles; and the east window is perpendicular, of five lights. The tower is 129 feet high, and in beautiful proportion, with double buttresses at its corners, and single ones in the centre of each face. Each face has four large perpendicular windows of three lights, cinquefoiled. It terminates in a handsome pierced parapet and pinnacles. The extreme length of the church, from east to west, is 164 ft. 6 in., and from north to south, 103 ft. 2 in.

The interior of the church is equally deserving of examination. The north and south sides of the chancel have each a triforium of six arches, with a clustered column between each arch. On the north side there are three sedilia, and on the south a piscina and ambry. There are triforia also in the transepts.

lage. OWTHORNE, a village beyond Withernsea, has shared the same fate. On old maps of Yorkshire we may read—"Here stood Auburn which was washed away by the sea;" "Hartburn, washed away by the sea;" "Hyde, lost in the sea." In old documents there is mention made of places, as upon the coast here, which now no longer exist.

Four massive piers, from which springs a lofty arch, support the tower. None of the monuments are of much interest.

There is a fine church at *Preston*, about a mile from Hedon.

PATRINGTON is fourteen miles from Hull by rail. This quiet village was, as ancient records still attest, a place of importance long before the Conquest. At the present day, however, its trade, which consists of agricultural produce, is not extensive. Its CHURCH, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a splendid specimen of the decorated style of Gothic architecture, combined, however, with fine perpendicular work in some places. For purity of taste and design, and for harmony of proportion in its several parts, this edifice is unsurpassed even by the church of Hedon, "the pride of Holderness." Archdeacon Wilberforce pronounced it the model parish church of England. It is of the time of Edward II., and is probably built on the site, and partly from the materials, of an older structure. Externally and internally alike, it deserves a careful examination.

The Exterior.—The western front is formed into three divisions by buttresses, finished with square pinnacles with pyramidal caps, with foliated crockets and finials. The nave on each side is made into four divisions, and the transepts into three, by buttresses. At the west angle of the south transept there is an octagonal staircase, finished with a pedimental cap and finials, which originally communicated with the interior. The chancel is on each side formed into four divisions by buttresses, and has a pointed doorway in the third division of the north side. The east window, the lower part of which is blocked up, is in seven lights, cinquefoiled, with a transom. It contains some fine perpendicular tracery. The tower is of three stages, divided by string courses, with double buttresses at the angles. There are four pointed niches in each face of the upper course. An octagonal spire rises from the tower, surrounded at its base by crocketed buttresses, which have, with a gallery and four flying buttresses (one broken) from the angles of the tower, a very elegant effect. There are many points in the architecture of the different parts of this church which deserve a careful and deliberate examination, to which our space will not allow us to refer. The gargoyles on the buttresses are very quaint and grotesque. Some of the figures with which the fertile imagination of the builder of this church has adorned its exterior are certainly the reverse of appropriate for such a purpose.

The Interior.—The nave is separated from its aisles by pointed arches, rising from clustered columns. The tower rests on four magnificent columns, each consisting of twenty cylindrical shafts, with exquisitely foliated capitals. The transepts, which are similar in architecture to the nave, have aisles which are separated from them by pointed arches. The east aisles of the transepts each contain three chapels, those of the south transept especially being unusual and interesting. Each of the recesses has a piscina. In the cross transept stands a fine old sculptured font. The chancel has three sedilia and a piscina, with crocketed pinnacles and finials. In the north wall there is a curious sculptured recess called the Holy Sepulchre, used before the Reformation in the celebration of the Easter Mysteries. It is in four compartments, two of which are shelves, and the other two representing the figures of a child, a woman, and an angel, and those of three soldiers asleep, respectively.

This church, strange to say, contains no old monuments of any importance. As we turn away, we may take with us some lines from a tablet to a young lady who died of a decline—

“ See from the earth the snowy lily rise ;
 It buds, it blooms, then droops its head and dies ;
 So this fair flower scarce blossomed for a day,
 Ere she from earth's bleak soil was called away ;
 And now she blooms where there is no decay.”

Besides the church, Patrington has little to attract the tourist. It deserves to be added, however, that Mr. Poulson fixes the site of Prætorium of the Roman itinerary at or near this town. The correctness of this opinion is very doubtful ; but there are reasons for believing Patrington to have been a temporary Roman station. Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood, and an altar, believed to have belonged to the same people, was taken from the foundations of an old house near Patrington church.

WELWICK, three miles from Patrington, is worth a visit for the sake of its *Church*, which contains a magnificent monument, considerably defaced, however, consisting of a recess, formed by a semicircular arch, supported by figures of angels, and crowned by vine leaves, fruit, and flowers. On each side of the arch there is a buttress, terminating in an elegant niche with a mutilated female figure, and surmounted by a crocketed pediment and finial. The roof of the arch is delicately ribbed. The arch

contains a stone coffin with the effigy of a woman in flowing robes, and with folded hands. There is a tradition that this tomb belonged to one of the Albemarles, and was brought from Burstall Priory, before the destruction of that building by the sea, but of this there is no evidence. There can be no doubt, however, that the present is not the original position of the monument, as it is not a mural monument, and was evidently made so as to be approached on either side. Welwick Church also contains a monumental brass, of date 1621, to the memory of "Willm. Wryght of Plewland, Esq^e., and Ann his wife, who after they had lived lovingly together y^e space of 50 yeares in the feare of God and love of Men finished a faire Pilgrimage to a Ioyful Paradise."

From Welwick to SPURN HEAD is a walk of about ten miles—the latter part very toilsome. The lighthouse commands an extensive view over both sea and land.

WINESTEAD, 13½ miles distant by rail, has a small *Church* of considerable antiquity beautifully embosomed among trees. The fabric is dedicated to St. Germain, and consists of only a nave and chancel. Architecturally, the church is not of much pretension; but it contains some interesting monuments. Two of these are altar-tombs, and bear the effigies of knights clad in armour. One of them is to the memory of Sir Christopher Hildyard, knight, who died in 1634. This monument is somewhat defaced. The other, which is in excellent preservation, has no inscription, but appears by the arms to have been in memory either of a member of the Hildyard family, or of a person connected with it by marriage. At the foot of this monument is the mutilated stone effigy of an ecclesiastic, with folded hands. In the chancel there is a large stone with the monumental effigies in brass of a knight, his lady, and their thirteen children.

Winestead is the birthplace of Andrew Marvell, the patriot and the friend of Milton. His father was rector of the parish, and in the register his baptism is entered, on March 31st, 1621, in his father's handwriting. No name of his age is more thoroughly deserving of admiration than that of this excellent man and incorruptible senator. As a poet and controversial writer, he holds a high position. He died suddenly, August 16, 1678—it was suspected of poison, though by whom administered is unknown.

WITHERNSEA, 18 miles from Hull by rail, is rising into im-

portance as a sea-bathing place. The only stone building in the village is the *Church*, which is a handsome modern edifice, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, tower, and porch. The chancel is the only part of the fabric which is built of quarried stone, the rest of it being constructed of boulders gathered off the fields or the sea beach. The interior is tastefully fitted up. The only other note-worthy building is the *Hotel*, a large and tasteful structure of brick. There is nothing to attract the tourist to Withernsea, except the sea, and the company who take up their residence in the hotel, and in private lodgings, during the season.

ILKLEY.

HOTELS :—*Crescent Hotel*, J. B. Fleischmann—Board in public room per day 5s. 6d., bed 1s., attendance 1s. (if less than three days, 1s. per day extra), private room, 3s. to 5s. per day. *Lister's Arms*, George Brumfit.

From Arthington Station, 10 miles ; Skipton, 9 ; Apperley Bridge, 10 ; Leeds, 16 ; Bradford, 14. A coach daily from Arthington, and thrice a week from Bradford.

Ilkley is charmingly situated upon the right bank of the Wharfe, six miles above the town of Otley. Antiquarians are agreed that this is the *Olicana* of the Romans. An inscription dug up near the church, and preserved in Camden, states that the town was rebuilt in the days of Severus by Virius Lupus, legate and proprætor—"IM. SEVERVS. AVG. ET ANTONINVS CÆS DESTINATVS RESTITVERVNT, CVRANTE VIRIO LVPO. LEG. EORVM PR. PR." To Camden also we are indebted for the preservation of the inscription once legible on a Roman votive altar found here. The inscription ran thus—"VERBELE SACRVM CLODIVS FRONTO PRÆF. COH. II. LINGON." From this it would appear, that the second cohort of the Lingones was stationed here, and that their præfect dedicated this altar to the goddess or nymph Verbeia—probably the presiding genius of the Wharfe. Professor Phillips remarks, regarding this name, that it "scarcely conceals the British *Gwru*—rough, rapid—which exactly fits this free and impetuous mountain-stream. The Saxon name *Guerf* is scarcely different." Very distinct remains of a Roman camp can be traced on the south side of the Wharfe, near the church ; and in the neighbourhood are entrenchments and camps, "rocking stones," and tumuli of an earlier people.

At the present day Ilkley is of considerable note, on account of its two splendid hydropathic establishments, Ilkley Wells

House, in the immediate vicinity of the village (*see* p. 183), and Ben Rhydding, about a mile distant (*see* p. 28), which are yearly the resort of large numbers of patients and visitors. The charges of these establishments being above the means of many persons, a second-class house, called the Craigieland's Hydropathic Establishment, was erected a few years ago. Many patients take lodgings in the village, and avail themselves of the medical and hydropathic treatment of one or other of the establishments in its neighbourhood.

With the exception of its church, and the two fine buildings already referred to, and elsewhere described, Ilkley has little to interest the tourist. Its buildings are neat, some of them elegant. Many handsome houses have lately been erected in the village or its vicinity.

THE CHURCH, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat but not very important edifice, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. It contains, however, an ancient monument worthy of notice—the tomb of Sir Adam de Middleton, with his effigy in chain mail. The date of this monument is 1312. There is a piscina in the chancel, and the east window is filled with good stained glass, representing the crucifixion. There are two other windows of painted glass. The handsome stone font and an old carved oak pew are the only other objects in the interior calling for even a passing glance.

In the churchyard stand the remains of three Saxon crosses. They are unequal in height, and dissimilar in their ornamentation, but are all well deserving of a careful examination. Camden thought these crosses Roman; but the unmistakable runic design puts it beyond doubt that they are Saxon. Leland was of opinion that they were monumental; but Whitaker suggests with more probability that, from these erections often occurring in threes, they may have had some reference to the mystery of the Holy Trinity.

The scenery within reach of Ilkley is very attractive. The classic ruins of Bolton Priory are reached by a pleasant walk or drive of five miles. Above Bolton there is much fine scenery. Skipton, with its castle and church, is nine miles distant. A pleasant walk of about four miles over the heights of Rombald's Moor into Airedale will bring the tourist to Keighley, whence, by walking four miles more, he may reach Haworth, the home and burial-place of the Brontës. The excursion down Wharfe-

dale is also an attractive one. Otley and its neighbourhood, six miles down the valley, are described in a subsequent part of this work. (*See OTLEY AND LOWER WHARFEDALE.*)

ILKLEY WELLS HOUSE.

For distances, *see* ILKLEY.

Ilkley Wells House, a stately building in the Italian palazzo style, occupies a fine site on the slope of the hill above the village of Ilkley. It was erected some years ago for the carrying out of all the processes of the water cure, as well as for the reception of visitors in search of nothing but bracing air, attractive scenery, and pleasant society. The building is as well arranged internally as it is beautiful externally. The principal apartments are—the dining-room, in which from eighty to a hundred persons can dine comfortably, the public drawing-room, a private drawing-room for ladies, billiard-room, news-room, sitting rooms, etc. In an elegant colonnade erected in the grounds there are an American bowling alley and other provisions for the amusement and healthy exercise of patients and visitors. The grounds are extensive, and are laid out with much taste.

The medical direction of this establishment is in the hands of Dr. Edmund Smith, late of Sheffield. The treatment embraces all the processes of the hydropathic system, including the recently introduced Turkish or hot-air bath. Dr. Smith combines with the hydropathic treatment the use of drugs, and the other resources of medical science, when these are deemed necessary to supplement it. From what has been observed regarding the attractive scenery within reach of Ilkley, it scarcely requires to be stated here that Ilkley Wells House is an agreeable summer residence.* It possesses all the means and appliances for making a few days or weeks pass very pleasantly.

The following are the main charges, as given in the prospectus :—

FOR PATIENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Introductory Consultation Fee (<i>not charged again in case of return within Six Months</i>)	1	1	0

* Visitors and patients are also received in winter, which is considered as suitable as summer for carrying out the hydropathic treatment.

	£	s.	d.
Board, Lodging, Medical Attendance, and Baths, per week	3	13	6
Do. do. do. under 10 years of age	2	12	6
Patients using the Turkish Bath, etc., extra per week	0	3	6

All other Baths and Bath Attendants are included in the above charges.

Blankets, Sheets, and Towels, for Bathing, can be purchased or hired in the house, or Patients can bring their own.

Patients taking treatment in the Village, per week	1	1	0
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FOR VISITORS.

Board and Lodging, per week, taking meals at the table d'hote	3	0	0
Do. do. if two visitors occupy one Bed-room, each	2	12	6
Do. per day, if for less than a week	0	10	6
Do. Children under 12, each, 6s. a day, or per week	2	0	0
Do. Children under 6, each 4s. do. do.	1	5	0
Private Sitting Rooms, 5s. per day, and per week	1	10	0

One Bath per day, 1s. Turkish Bath, etc., 3s. 6d. each.

Where Patients or Visitors are charged by the week, no deduction is made for occasional absence during the week.

The above charges include Servants.

INGLEBOROUGH,

AND THE NEIGHBOURING HEIGHTS.

The mountains of Yorkshire form a subject of vast interest to the geologist and the botanist. In common with the other features of the country, they have been ably described by Professor Phillips and other writers, to whose works those who wish full information on the whole subject must be referred.* The plan of this work does not admit of a detailed account of the principal mountains of the county. The main heights will be found noticed in connection with places of interest in their neighbourhood. Ingleborough is here selected for special notice on account of those famous caves, which render it, to the general tourist, by far the most interesting and important of the mountains of Yorkshire. Along with it may be conveniently noticed the principal features of the neighbouring hill district.

INGLEBOROUGH, according to the Ordnance Survey, is 2361 feet in height, being inferior only to Mickle Fell (2600), and Whernside (2384). It may be reached from either the Clapham or the Ingleton station of the North-Western (Midland) Railway. The former is the more convenient point for reaching the princi-

* See Professor Phillips' "Geology of Yorkshire," in 2 vols.; "Geological Chart;" and "Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-Coasts of Yorkshire;" Baines' "Flora of Yorkshire;" Young and Bird's "Geology of the Yorkshire Coast," etc.

pal cave. Conveyances may, if desired, be obtained at an inn close to the station; the walk to the village, however, is short and easy. CLAPHAM—(*Inns: The New Inn; Bull and Cave*)—is a charmingly picturesque village, irregularly built on the banks of a small brook, and embowered among fine trees. It has a neat modern Church, dedicated to St. James. *Ingleborough Hall*, the residence of J. W. Farrer, Esq., the lord of the manor, is in the neighbourhood of the village. The view of Ingleborough from many distant points in the adjacent country, particularly from the valley of the Lune, above Lancaster, is bold and striking. “Its conical mass,” says Mr. Phillips, “is crowned by a nearly flat cap of millstone grit, and is founded on a vast tabular surface of time-worn limestone rocks, these being in their turn supported by huge cliffs of massive and slaty Silurian strata. Magnificent caverns penetrate into the substance of Ingleborough, and on every side large cavities swallow up the moisture collected about the summit. Purified by trickling through the subterranean clefts of rocks, the water issues from the clearest of fountains with a constant temperature, often depositing on the surface the calcareous earth which it had dissolved on its passage, and had refused to give up to the stalactites which are always growing in the caverns.”

The caverns are numerous. The largest and most magnificent of them is that which goes by the name of the Ingleborough Cave.

THE INGLEBOROUGH CAVE cannot be seen without a guide, who may be found either in the village of Clapham, or at the station inn. (The charge for a single person is 2s. 6d., but the rates are much lower for each member of a party.—Ladies who intend to explore these caves should not go in dresses which will be easily spoiled.) The gate of the cave is kept locked for the preservation of the stalactites with which it is adorned.

This cavern is of great extent. Till not many years ago only about eighty yards of it were known; and it was by the explorations of Mr. Farrer, the present proprietor, that the vast and beautiful grotto, as it is now exhibited to the tourist, was laid open. It is about half a mile in extent, but seems longer from the time taken in exploring it. It is by no means improbable that future discoveries may open up chambers extending still farther into the bowels of the mountain. The course of the cavern is first north, then north-west, then north and north-east,

and finally east. In some places its roof admits of persons walking erect ; in others it is necessary to stoop, more or less ; while in one or two places the only practicable way of proceeding is by clambering along on the hands and feet—a mode of locomotion requiring some skill, particularly if the tourist wear a hat for which he has any regard. At these latter places wooden shields are provided for the hands, and make the passage much easier than it would otherwise be. At every step there is some object to attract the attention of the visitor. Stalactites and stalagmites may be seen in every stage of advancement, from the incipient drop to the complete pillar. As the guide who conducts the tourist will not fail to dilate on the various features of interest, a minute enumeration of them here is unnecessary. There is one peculiarly fine stalactitic pillar. A curiously-shaped mass of stalagmite, called the “Jockey Cap,” ten feet in circumference at the base, and about two feet high, is calculated to have been formed by the continual droppings of 260 years. One part of the cave, called the “Gothic Archway,” is exceedingly beautiful. It has the beauty, and almost the regularity, of an aisle of the finest pointed architecture. The effect of the lights on the surface of the water in various places is very striking.

The rill of water which flows through this cave, and the much larger stream which is heard at a lower level, and issues from the foot of the rock a little way from the entrance of the cave, are derived from the hill overhead. If the tourist ascend Ingleborough, he will find it worth while to take a look on his way at the chasm called *Gaping Gill Hole*. Here a stream of water falls into the bowels of the mountain to a vast depth. The time which elapses before the sound produced by a stone thrown into it dies away may serve to give the visitor an idea of the profundity of this gloomy abyss. This is the only known opening into the cave from the upper ground. The water flows for at least a mile in the heart of the mountain before it reappears. There are numerous pot holes of this description in the sides of the mountain.

The summit of Ingleborough is the site of an ancient *British Camp*. It is in shape an irregular quadrangle, of which the longest side is somewhat less than 400 yards, and the shortest about 220. The area enclosed by the walls, which are of grit-stone, is about 15 acres. Within this space there are the horse-shoe-shaped foundations of **nineteen** ancient huts, about 30 feet

in diameter. All of them have their openings towards the south-east, doubtless to avoid the bitter blasts which come from the north-west. There are no traces of fire in these huts.

WHERNSIDE, the neighbouring and slightly higher summit, can be easily ascended from the east and south, but is very precipitous on the north and west. It is insulated by valleys, in the exploration of which some days might be very pleasantly spent. Near the summit of the mountain, which, like that of Ingleborough, commands magnificent views, there are three small lakes. Westward from Whernside, and on the border of the county, is the point called Dent Crag, or County Stone. At this point the three counties of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, meet. The secluded village of DENT, in the dale of that name, is the birthplace of Professor Sedgwick, the eminent geologist.

There are numerous caves in this group of mountains, inferior in extent and importance to the one in Clapdale already noticed, but still extremely interesting. These may be most conveniently reached from the village of INGLETON, about four miles from Clapham by road or rail. The two little valleys of Gretadale or Chapeldale and Kingsdale, which unite at Ingleton, are both deserving of being traced to their head, on account not only of the caves which they contain, but of the grand views of Ingleborough and Whernside which they afford from various points. The caves in these dales are sufficiently interesting and important to require a rapid notice.

GRETADALE lies between Ingleborough and Whernside. Ascending the valley from Ingleton, *Douk Hole* is soon reached. This cave has a small cascade. About four miles above Ingleton is the little hamlet and church of CHAPEL-LE-DALE. The chapel is a very small one, having accommodation for scarcely a hundred persons; but it is large enough for the scattered and scanty population of this district. Southey draws a charming picture of this secluded spot in "The Doctor." This was the birthplace of Doctor Daniel Dove and of his progenitors, "all Doves and Daniels, in uninterrupted succession from time immemorial." The following is the description of the chapel—to which Southey has added a porch which it does not possess :—

“The little church, called Chapel le Dale, stands about a bowshot from the family house. There they had all been carried to the font ; there they had each led his bride to the altar ; and thither they had, each in their turn, been borne upon the shoulders of their friends and neighbours. Earth to earth they had been consigned there for so many generations, that half of the soil of the churchyard consisted of their remains. A hermit, who might wish his grave to be as quiet as his cell, could imagine no fitter resting place. On three sides there was an irregular low stone wall, rather to mark the limits of the sacred ground than to inclose it ; on the fourth, it was bounded by the brook, whose waters proceed by a subterraneous channel from Weathercote cave. Two or three alders and rowan trees hung over the brook, and shed their leaves and seeds into the stream. Some bushy hazels grew at intervals along the lines of the wall ; and a few ash trees, as the wind had sown them. To the east and west some fields adjoined it, in that state of half cultivation which gives a human character to solitude : to the south, on the other side the brook, the common, with its limestone rocks peering everywhere above ground, extended to the foot of Ingleborough. A craggy hill, feathered with birch, sheltered it from the north.

“The turf was as soft and fine as that of the adjoining hills ; it was seldom broken, so scanty was the population to which it was appropriated ; scarcely a thistle or a nettle deformed it, and the few tombstones which had been placed there were now themselves half buried. The sheep came over the wall when they listed, and sometimes took shelter in the porch from the storm. Their voices, and the cry of the kite wheeling above, were the only sounds which were heard there, except when the single bell which hung in its niche over the entrance tinkled for service on the Sabbath day, or with a slower tongue gave notice that one of the children of the soil was returning to the earth from which he sprung.”

Above Chapel-le-Dale there is a series of caves not far from each other. The first of these, called *Hurtle Pot*, has its entrance overhung with trees and fringed with ferns. The deep pool in its bottom nourishes black trout. Farther up is *Gingle Pot*, which is dry, except in very rainy weather, but has heaps of water-worn pebbles on its floor. A little farther up the dale is the gem of this neighbourhood, Weathercote Cave. The key is kept at a

house near the cavern, and the charge for admission is one shilling.

Weathercote Cave is eminently worthy of a visit. It is possessed of an attraction unusual in such places—a magnificent cascade 75 feet high. This waterfall is much admired by artists, and has often employed their pencils. When the morning sun shines into the cave it produces a vivid rainbow with the spray which fills it. The water disappears in a fissure in the floor of the cave as it falls, and runs underground for about a mile. A huge block of stone, suspended between vertical cliffs, overhangs the fall, and adds greatly to the effect of the scene. The cave is of lozenge shape, and is divided into two by an arch of rock. The extreme length is 60 yards, and the breadth 30 yards. Its mouth is picturesquely shaded with trees.

Ascending the valley from Weathercote, another mile will bring the tourist to *Gatekirk Cave*. This cavern is 100 yards long, and has two entrances, one towards the north, the other towards the south. It is richly ornamented with stalactites, and is traversed by the principal feeder of the Greta—the same stream which passes through Weathercote Cave. A mile or two farther, and the tourist will be under the frowning brow of Whernside.

KINGSDALE may be reached from the upper part of Gretadale by a walk of about three miles westward across the moors. The tourist, starting from Ingleton, may thus go up the one dale and return down the other. We take the objects of interest in this dale in the order in which they present themselves in the descent from its source towards Ingleton.

Yordas Cave is near the foot of the slopes of Graygarth, or Gragreth, on the south-west side of Whernside, and about four and a half miles north of Ingleton. The entrance is through a rude arched opening, closed by a door for the protection of the stalactites. The principal part of this cave consists of a lofty apartment, 180 feet long and 60 high, adorned with stalactites and stalagmites, some of which are of curious shapes. A narrow passage leads to a circular chamber beyond. The bed-chamber, oven, etc., of Yordas, the mythical personage who has given his name to the cave, are also pointed out. A small cascade in the circular apartment alluded to considerably heightens the effect of this fine cave.

The scars which occupy the western side of the valley below

Yordas Cave are very remarkable. Tier upon tier of rocks rises from the edge of the stream, parallel to the sides of Graygarth, presenting many features of interest to the geologist. One cliff, called *Thornton Scar*, which rises to a height of about 300 feet, is in some places very picturesquely clad with ivy and other plants. *Thornton Force*, a fine cascade at a short distance from the scar, falls about 90 feet from a ledge of limestone over a breast of slate. Thornton Force is about a mile and a half from Ingleton. The hamlet of THORNTON IN LONSDALE, like Ingleton, is of no particular interest. Both of them have some remains of old architecture in their churches.

PENYGHENT, which rises with a bold, well-marked outline on the east of Ingleborough, from which it is separated by the head of Ribblesdale, is deserving of a brief notice here. It is 2270 feet high, and is easy of ascent from HORTON, a village six and a half miles from Settle (p. 13). Horton has a church, dedicated to St. Oswald, which, according to Whitaker, dates from the reign of Stephen. The columns and arches are genuine Norman work, the latter having in some places the zig-zag ornamentation. The ascent of Penyghent may also be combined in the same excursion with that of Ingleborough, taking Ingleton as the starting point, as above. The view from its summit is good, but not so striking as that from Ingleborough. In the scar limestone of this mountain there are several caves, "swallow-holes," and fantastic little glens, which there is not space to notice in detail. At *Gearstones*, near the source of the Ribble, there is a country inn, where the tourist can find shelter and homely entertainment, when bent on exploring this interesting district.

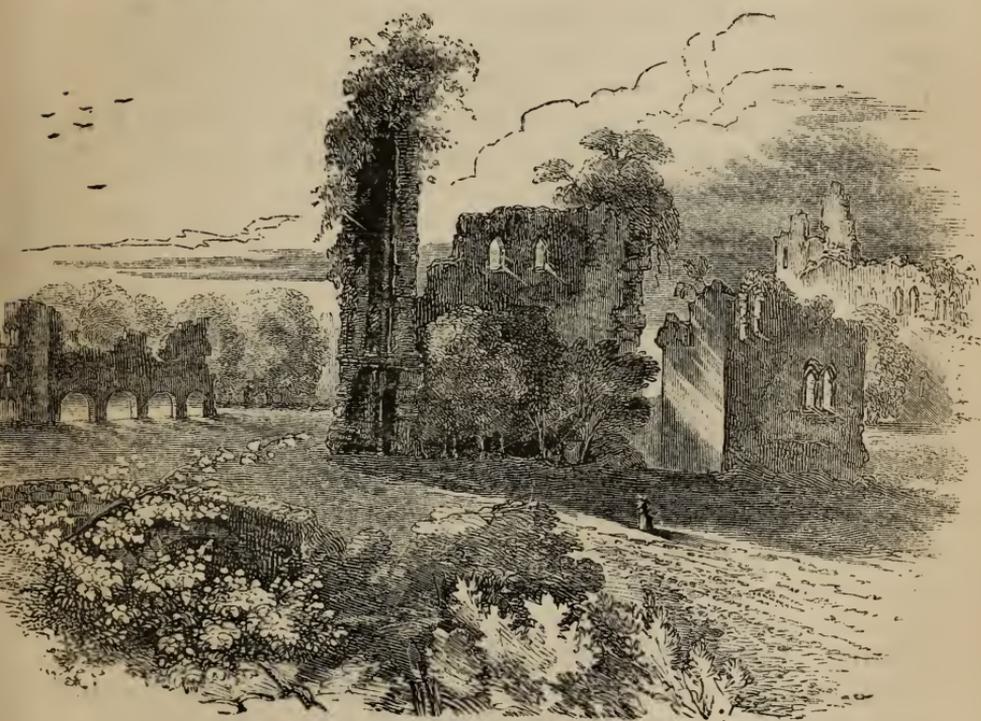
JERVAUX ABBEY.

From Leyburn, 5 miles; Bedale, 7; Masham, 5; Ripon, 15.

The ruins of Jervaux Abbey are pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Ure, at the bottom of the great valley of Wensleydale. They can be conveniently visited from Leyburn—Middleham Castle, the stronghold of the great king-maker, being included in the excursion. From Ripon they may be reached by the coach, which runs daily, during the summer, between that town and Middleham.

Jervaux Abbey was founded in 1156, by Gonan, fifth Earl of Richmond, for Cistercian monks. Succeeding earls added to its endowments; and at the Dissolution the gross annual revenue was £455:10:5. The last of the abbots of this house was executed at Tyburn, for having taken part in the Pilgrimage of Grace. The reader of Scott will scarcely need to be reminded that Prior Aymer of Jorvaulx (as Sir Walter prefers to spell it) is an important personage in *Ivanhoe*.

The remains, though not extensive, are interesting. In addition to the fragments of walls which still rise in picturesque masses, festooned with ivy, the foundations of the whole of the abbey buildings, excavated in 1805 by the Marquis of Ailesbury, may be examined.



JERVAUX ABBEY.

The abbey church and conventual buildings can be distinguished with the utmost correctness. The church is 270 feet long. On its floors there are many tombstones, with their inscriptions still legible. Here also is the mutilated effigy of Lord Fitzhugh, who died in 1424. Adjoining the nave, on its south side, was the quadrangular, or cloister court. On the west

side of this court was a range of cloisters, with the dormitory above; and on its east side the chapter-house and refectory. The chapter-house adjoins the south transept. It is a noble apartment, 48 feet by 35, and still displays the hexagonal columns of grey marble which supported the groined roof, and the stone benches on which the members of the chapter sat. Here the abbots were buried; and the tomb-stones of several of them may be seen. The remains of the refectory, also, are very interesting; the walls are somewhat higher than those of any other part of the abbey, and the late Norman and early English styles can be very distinctly noticed in its architecture. The kitchen, of course, immediately adjoins the refectory; and its huge fireplaces, the freestone of which still shews the effect of intense heat, sufficiently prove that the monks of Jevraux were not indifferent to the pleasures of the table. Beyond the kitchen and adjoining apartments is the site of the abbot's house.

The grounds surrounding Jevraux Abbey are well kept, being planted with shrubs and flowers, and laid out with walks. The spot, altogether, is very attractive.

KEIGHLEY.

INNS:—*The Devonshire Arms*, John Ellison—bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 8d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 8d., attendance, per night, 1s. 3d.; *Wellington: Midland Hotel: The Queen; Hare and Hounds.*

From Leeds, 17½ miles; Bradford, 9¼; Skipton, 8¾.

Keighley is picturesque in spite of its chimneys and smoke. It is finely situated in a hollow at the foot of several high but gently sloping hills, about four hundred yards from the southern bank of the Aire; and the views from several points, particularly from the heights on the opposite side of the stream, are very striking. This town is of no historical note, the only fact recorded in connection with it, in former times, being an insignificant skirmish between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians.

The population of Keighley at the last census was 18,815; and the inhabited houses, 3455. In 1851, there were 13,050 persons, and 2402 inhabited houses. There are numerous factories, which give employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. The principal manufactures are worsted goods.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large and elegant building, probably erected in the reign of Henry I. It

has, however, undergone some alterations. The interior is very handsomely fitted up. The east window is filled with fine modern stained glass, representing the Crucifixion, with the Virgin on our Saviour's right, and St. John on his left. The baptismal font, and its finely carved canopy of tabernacle work, also modern, are well worthy of notice. The church is as tastefully and handsomely pewed as the best metropolitan edifices of the same kind. In the north aisle there are two remarkable gravestones. Each of them has a cross, and one a sword and two escutcheons—the higher nearly effaced, the lower charged with a cross fleury, and circumscribed—*Gilbertus Ingghlay de Utlay et Margaria Uxor Ej. A° D° M° MCCCIII*. This date is of such an unusual antiquity that some writers have supposed that the original date was 1203, and that the *CC* of the inscription, becoming defaced by time or accident, were restored as *XX* by some careless hand. The conjecture is by no means improbable.

There are in Keighley several respectable public buildings, chief among which the Craven Bank deserves to be noticed. The County Court is neat, though small; and two Methodist chapels display more taste than one commonly finds in such buildings. The town is built of stone—a feature which distinguishes it pleasingly from many towns of its class in Yorkshire and the midland counties.

From Keighley the tourist may conveniently visit Haworth, which is about 4 miles distant. (*See* HAWORTH.)

A pleasant walk of about the same length, in the opposite direction, over the heights of Rombald's Moor, will bring him to LLKLEY (which *see*).

KIRKBY MOORSIDE.

INNS:—*White Horse*—Dinner, 1s. 9d.; *King's Head*; *Black Swan*.

From Pickering, 8 miles; Helmsley, 5½.

This is an irregularly built, but pleasant little market-town of about 1850 inhabitants. With no railway station nearer than Pickering, which is eight miles off, Kirkby Moorside is a quiet stand-still place, shewing little life except on market and fair days. When the railway, however, which is in contemplation, is obtained, it will doubtless give an impulse to the town and the neighbouring districts.

THE CHURCH is an ancient building, and consists of nave,

aisles, and chancel, with a square tower at the west end surmounted by battlements and pinnacles. On the south side of the nave there is a massive circular porch ; but the prevailing style is decorated. Among other monuments in the interior, there is a brass to the memory of a Lady Brooke, with the carved figures of herself and her six sons and five daughters.

This town derives its chief interest from its associations with George Villiers, the famous Duke of Buckingham, who died in a house in the market-place (not "the worst inn's worst room," for there is no tradition of the house having ever been an inn). This house is next door to the King's Head inn, and may be visited by the tourist. The poet has taken rather more than the usual license in describing the scene of the death of this remarkable man, or he has been misinformed. The following are Pope's famous lines :—

" In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock-bed, but repaired with straw,
With tape-tied curtains, never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies—alas ! how changed from him,
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim !
Gallant and gay in Cliveden's proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love ;
Or just as gay at council, in a ring
Of mimic statesmen, and their merry king.
No wit to flatter left of all his store !
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends."*

" When this extraordinary man," says Horace Walpole, " with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could equally charm the Presbyterian Fairfax and the dissolute Charles ; when he alike ridiculed that witty king and his solemn chancellor ; when he plotted the ruin of his country with a cabal of bad ministers, or, equally unprincipled, supported its cause with bad patriots—one laments that such parts should have been devoid of every virtue. But when Alcibiades turns chymist, when he is a real bubble, and a visionary miser ; when ambition is but a frolic ; when the worst designs are for the foolishest ends—contempt extinguishes all reflections on his character."† The account

* " Moral Essays," Epistle iii. ver. 299-314.

† " Catalogue of Noble Authors," vol. ii. p. 77

which Pope has given regarding the death of Buckingham, in a note to the passage quoted above, is as follows:—"This Lord, yet more famous for his vices than his misfortunes, having been possessed of about £50,000 a-year, and passed through many of the highest posts in the kingdom, died in the year 1687, in a remote inn in Yorkshire, reduced to the utmost misery." His burial is recorded in the parish register as follows:—"1687, April 17th. Gorges vilaus Lord dooke of bookingam."

Kirkby Moorside is on the Dove. The scenery of Farndale, the valley traversed by this stream, is varied and pleasing.

KIRKDALE CHURCH AND CAVE. Kirkdale is an extensive but thinly-inhabited parish, running parallel to that of Kirkby Moorside, and watered by the Bran. This stream is swallowed up in the limestone rock near Kirkdale, but reappears farther down the valley. *Kirkdale Church* occupies a most sequestered and beautiful position in the lower part of the vale, between two and three miles from Kirkby Moorside, and about nine from Pickering. It consists of nave and chancel, with a small turret at the west end. The building has undergone many alterations and patchings, none of them improvements; but some very early Norman work still remains to charm the antiquarian with its rude simplicity. A curious dial over the south door, with a Saxon inscription, assigns to this church—though not of course to the building as it now stands—an antiquity possessed by very few edifices in this country. The inscription states that it was built in the days of King Edward and Earl Tosti—that is, about 1060. The value of such a relic as this to the archæologist can hardly be over-estimated, as the instances are very rare in which such distinct and indisputable Saxon work has been preserved to our times. The inscription deserves to be quoted. The sundial is on a semicircular plan, divided into eight hour spaces. Above the dial are the words—"THIS IS DÆGES SOL MERCA" (this is day's sun mark); below, on the semicircle—"ÆT ILCUM TIDE" (at every time); and at the bottom—" + & HAWARD ME WROHTE & BRAND PRS" (and Haward me wrought and Brand Priest). There are two other compartments, one on either side of the dial. The inscription on these sides runs thus—"ORM. GAMAL. SUNA. BOHTE. SCS. GREGORIUS MINSTER. DONNE HIT. WES ÆL TO BROCAN. & TO FALAN. & HE HIT LET MACAN NEWAN FROM GRUNDE CHRE. & SCS GREGORIUS. IN. EADWARD. DAGUM. CNG. IN TOSTI. DAGUM. EORL + " (Orm, Gamal's son,

bought St. Gregory's Minster, when it was all broken and fallen. And he caused it to be made anew from ground to Christ and St. Gregory, in Edward's days, king, in Tosti's days, earl). The interior of the church is interesting, and contains some elegant monuments. There is said to be another dial, of somewhat similar style to that of Kirkdale, at *Edstone*, a hamlet about a mile to the south of Kirkby Moorside ; but its inscription is imperfect.

Kirkdale Cave, celebrated for the fossil bones which were discovered in it, is a short distance from the church, on the road to Helmsley. It was discovered in 1821, in the working of the limestone quarry in which it is situated. The floor of this cave is about thirty feet above the present level of the Bran. There is much probability in the theory that, at the time when the animals lived whose bones have been found here, the Vale of Pickering was a great lake ; for it is difficult to account for the presence of these bones in the cave on any other hypothesis. Professor Buckland, who carefully examined the cave shortly after its discovery, gave the following list of animals, whose fossil remains he had found in it :—hyæna, lion, tiger, bear, wolf, fox, weasel ; elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, horse ; ox, deer (three species) ; hare, rabbit, water-rat, mouse ; raven, pigeon, lark, duck, partridge. The bones were found in a layer of mud, about a foot thick, which covered the floor of the cave, and were in a nearly fresh state, still retaining their animal gelatine. They were mostly broken and gnawed in pieces, and were intermixed with teeth. The only probable conjecture to account for the presence of these bones here is that offered by Professor Buckland, that this cave has been a den of hyænas, and that the bones were carried in for food by them. What a picture may the imagination thus call up of the Vale of Pickering, as it existed ages before the Brigantes began to build their rude huts and to rear their burial mounds ! On the borders of a vast lake lived species of animals, many of which have not been in existence in this country within the period embraced by the remotest tradition. The elephant, the hippopotamus, and the rhinoceros, traversed its banks or disported in its waters ; the lion and tiger lay in wait for the deer as they came to its margin to drink ; the hyæna was ready to feed on the relics of their prey, or to overpower the nobler animals themselves, when the opportunity presented itself ; whilst numerous animals and birds

still in existence filled their appropriate places in the economy of nature, and preyed on, or were preyed on by, each other.

From Kirkby Moorside, the tourist may proceed by a pleasant excursion to Pickering, visiting Lastingham, with its very interesting Norman church, about six miles distant; Cropton, with its British fort, two miles from Lastingham; Cawthorne, with its Roman camp, a mile farther; and Levisham, with its picturesque glens, peculiarly interesting to the botanist and geologist, between two and three miles farther. At Levisham the railway is reached, and the tourist can proceed to Pickering or Whitby. See the VICINITY OF PICKERING.

KIRKHAM PRIORY.

From Malton, 6 miles; York, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Scarborough, 27.

The Priory of Kirkham is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Derwent, close to the Kirkham station on the York and Scarborough Railway. It was founded in 1121 by Sir Walter L'Espece, and Adeline his wife. This pious act is said to have been performed after the death of their only son by a fall from his horse. The bereaved father consulted his uncle, then rector of Garton, who advised him to make Christ his heir by devoting his wealth to founding three religious houses. The result of this recommendation was the foundation and liberal endowment of Kirkham and Rievaulx in this county, and Warden in Bedfordshire.* The curious in such matters may find in Burton and Dugdale an account of the numerous estates with which this priory was endowed, and a list of priors from its foundation to its dissolution.

The remains are not extensive, but they are well worthy of a visit. The view from the railway is very pleasing. The ruin, one mass of which presents a tall and fine Gothic arch, has the Derwent in front, falling over a mimic cascade, and rich woodland scenery in the background. Proceeding to a more particular examination of this priory, the principal portion of it, as it now stands, is the *Gateway*. If we may judge of the priory from this

* The truth of this tradition has been called in question. In the "Life of St. Aelred," an abbot, and the historian of Rievaulx, published a year or two ago, it is asserted, on the authority of the writings of Aelred himself, that Walter L'Espece never had a son. If this be correct, it is curious to find Dugdale giving the story with much circumstantiality, and apparently with no doubt of its truth. See his *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. i. p. 727.

part of it, it must have been a structure of great magnificence. The gateway apparently belongs to the time of Edward I. It is pointed, but very slightly, shewing the transition from the early English to the decorated style. The archway is surmounted by a large pediment, crocketed, and terminating in a finial. Above the archway are two windows, both of them of two lights, with trefoil heads. Above these windows, as well as over the spaces between and adjoining them, is a series of fine crocketed pediments; and the whole is surmounted by quatrefoil panelling, considerably damaged. Between the windows are two niches, with mutilated statues. There are various other niches on the gateway, some with statues and others without them. Among the figures the ingenuity of antiquarians has recognised St. Peter, Pilate sitting in judgment, St. George and the Dragon, David and Goliath, etc. There are numerous shields on this front, bearing the arms of the priory, and other heraldic devices. On the right of the gateway are the remains of a cross. Of the *Church* only the east end of the chancel remains. The mouldings and carvings are of great beauty. A lofty Gothic tower, picturesquely clad with ivy, is said to have stood till 1784, when it was blown down by a high wind. Some portion of the cloisters may yet be seen.

The recent discovery of ironstone has considerably marred the placid beauty of the vale of Kirkham.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

From Leeds, 3 miles; Bradford, 10.

The ruins of Kirkstall Abbey occupy a site on the left bank of the Aire, which still retains not a little picturesqueness, in spite of the presence in its neighbourhood of an iron foundry and numerous tall brick chimneys. They form one of the great attractions of Leeds, and are accessible by many trains in the course of the day.

The Abbey was founded in 1153, by Henry de Lacy, the great baron of Pontefract, in fulfilment of a vow which he had made while suffering under a dangerous illness. A colony of Cistercian monks from Fountains Abbey settled here upon the invitation of De Lacy, who, in addition to the grant of the beautiful site for their monastery, plentifully supplied them with money and provisions. The monks thrived under the protection

of this powerful and generous patron ; and under him and his successor they considerably extended their boundaries. Hard times, however, seem to have followed, or the monks were improvident, for in 1284 we find them in debt to the extent of £5248 : 15 : 7. The affairs of the monastery were considerably retrieved towards the end of the century, the debt being reduced to £160. The gross annual value at the Dissolution in 1540 was stated at £512 : 13 : 4. The site was granted by Henry VIII., in exchange for other lands, to Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. After various transmissions, the abbey and some adjacent estates came into the possession of the Earls of Cardigan, with whom they still remain.

These ruins are considered among the most beautiful in England ; and a day would not be ill spent in a minute examination of them in their various parts. After paying a trifling fee to the person in charge of the Abbey, the tourist is at liberty to examine at leisure, and in whatever order he pleases, the different conventual buildings.

The CHURCH is in the form of a cross, with a square tower at the intersection. The tower remained entire till 1779, when two sides, and part of a third, fell down. This catastrophe, though to be lamented, has probably increased the picturesqueness of the ruin. The body of the church consists of a nave and two side aisles, divided by massy clustered columns, terminating in pointed arches, over which is a range of windows with round arches. The view of the interior from the west end is exquisite. Indeed, both the interior and exterior, from numberless points, present views which artists are fond of transferring to their sketch-books or their canvas. The east window is pointed, but the west end is Norman, and in good preservation. The west doorway is particularly deserving of notice : it consists of five circular receding arches, the centre one bearing the zig-zag moulding, the others plain. The cylindrical shafts from which the arches of this doorway rose have been removed. The north-west doorway, which has sustained a good deal of injury, and is walled up, is also Norman, and of four arches—the outer one bearing the embattled moulding. The era at which this abbey was erected appears to have been a transition period ; for both the round and pointed arches in the body of the church must have been built at the same time. The architecture of the whole structure is remarkable for its chasteness and simplicity. The roof, between

the east end and the tower, was adorned with fret-work and intersecting arches, but has been long destroyed. There are no traces of any monuments in the interior. In the south wall of the choir there is an arched recess which has probably contained sedilia. On each side of this there is a piscina. The choir has on each side of it three chapels with vaulted roofs. The church is 224 ft. 6 in. long; 118 ft. 3 in. across the transepts; and 62 ft. 6 in. across the nave and aisles. It is remarkable that it deviates from due east and west.

The CLOISTER COURT, one side of which is formed by the south wall of the church, is a quadrangle of 143 ft. by 115. On entering this court, the tourist sees on every side of him genuine Norman work. Doorways and windows—some of the more simple, others of the more elaborate Norman style—opening from the church, the chapter-house, refectory, etc., invite, and will reward examination. There are here one or two broken tombstones, but they are of no interest.

The CHAPTER HOUSE adjoins the south transept of the church. It is entered from the cloister court by two circular doorways, and measures 64 ft. 9 in., by 30 ft. 6 in. From two massive columns spring the intersecting arches which support the groined roof of the western portion of this fine apartment. The eastern half of this apartment is of more recent construction than the western, being an addition of the early part of the fourteenth century. Its roof has not been supported by columns like that of the western part, the groins springing from angle to angle. In the walls there are several stone coffins. Adjoining the chapter house, on the south, there are two small arched apartments, the use of which is not known.

Coming to the south side of the cloister court, we next reach the REFECTORY, with four doorways, now walled up. A door at the south-east corner of this apartment communicates with the KITCHEN, where the ovens, with other indications of the nature of the apartment, were found on clearing away the rubbish. Eastward, again, from the kitchen and refectory have been the different buildings of the ABBOT'S RESIDENCE, including hall, court, offices, private chapel, etc. Still farther east are the newly excavated foundations of what has probably been the HOSPITIUM, or house of entertainment for strangers.

Continuing the survey of the monastic buildings in the order in which they present themselves round the cloister court, the

apartment west from the refectory is believed to have been the COMMON ROOM. A wide passage adjoins it, on its west side, forming the main entrance to the court, and having a circular arch at each end. The CLOISTERS form the west side of the court, and have constituted a noble double-arched promenade for the monks, 172 ft. 6 in. long, and 29 ft. broad. A building adjoining the cloisters on the south-west is supposed by Dr. Burton to have been the INFIRMARY. The dormitories of the monks and of the lay-brothers have been on the storeys above the chapter-house, and adjacent buildings to the south, and the cloisters.

THE GATEHOUSE, about 120 yards to the north-west of the abbey, has been a building of great strength. It is in good preservation, and is attached to the residence of A. S. Beecroft, Esq., M.P.

“It is to the neglect of two centuries and a half, the unregarded growth of ivy, and the maturity of vast elms and other forest trees which have been suffered to spring up among the walls,” says Whitaker, “that Kirkstall is become, as a single object, the most picturesque and beautiful ruin in the kingdom. Add to all this the mellowing hand of time, which, by rounding angles, breaking lines, and softening down the glare of recent colouring, may be regarded as the first of all landscape painters.”

And so the fine old ruin stands, in the neighbourhood of furnaces and factories such as its founders never dreamed of, a thing of beauty, asking nothing from the busy industry around but to be protected from violence, and left to gradual and inevitable, but picturesque decay.

KNARESBOROUGH.

HOTELS:—*Crown*—Bed, 1s. 6d. ; breakfast, 1s. 6d. ; dinner, 2s. and upwards ; tea, 1s. 6d. *Commercial, Swan*, etc.

From Harrogate, 3 miles ; Boroughbridge, 7 ; York, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$; Thirsk, 21 ; Leeds, 20.

Whether on account of its situation, or its historical and literary associations, Knaresborough is a most interesting town. “If Knaresborough,” remarks Mr. Phillips, “must yield the palm to Richmond, it may boldly challenge any other town in Yorkshire to match its river, rocks, wood, castles, and houses piled up the sides of the cliff.” From its position, this town was probably a settlement of the ancient Britons ; but on this point we have no precise information. The remains of an ancient ditch and ram-

part have been traced, which may have been constructed either by the Britons or by the Romans. There can be no doubt that the latter people occupied the place, as Roman coins and other relics have been found here. At the Conquest, Knaresborough was a complete Saxon manor. It suffered severely in the ruthless devastation with which William the Conqueror visited the whole country between York and Durham in 1070. The ancient history of Knaresborough is necessarily that of its castle; for it was from the beetling fortress that crowned the cliff that the houses, which clustered round for protection, derived any importance.

The manor of Knaresborough was bestowed by the Conqueror on Serlo de Burgh, Baron of Tonsburgh, in Normandy, who built a castle here, no part of which now remains. The more prominent features in the history of the place are touched upon in the following passages from Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's novel of *Eugene Aram*:—"You would be at some loss to recognise now the truth of old Leland's description of that once stout and gallant bulwark of the North, when he 'numbrid 11 or 12 towres in the walles of the castel, and one very fayre beside in the second area.' In that castle the four knightly murderers of the haughty Becket (the Wolsey of his age) remained for a whole year, defying the weak justice of the times. There, too, the unfortunate Richard II.—the Stuart of the Plantagenets—passed some portion of his bitter imprisonment. And there, after the battle of Marston Moor, waved the banners of the Loyalists against the soldiers of Lilburne. It was made yet more touchingly memorable at that time, as you may have heard, by an instance of filial piety. The town was greatly straitened for want of provisions. A youth, whose father was in the garrison, was accustomed nightly to get into the deep dry moat, climb up the glacis, and put provisions through a hole, where the father stood ready to receive them. He was perceived at length; the soldiers fired on him. He was taken prisoner, and sentenced to be hanged in sight of the besieged, in order to strike terror into those who might be similarly disposed to render assistance to the garrison. Fortunately, however, this disgrace was spared the memory of Lilburne and the republican arms. With great difficulty, a certain lady obtained his respite, and after the conquest of the place and the departure of the troops, the adventurous son was released. . . .

“The castle then, once the residence of John of Gaunt, was dismantled and destroyed. Many of the houses we shall pass have been built from its massive ruins. It is singular, by the way, that it was twice captured by men of the name of Lilburn or Lillburne,—once in the reign of Edward II., once as I have related. On looking over historical records we are surprised to find how often certain names have been fatal to certain spots ; and this reminds me, by the way, that we boast the origin of the English sybil, the venerable mother Shipton. The wild rock, at whose foot she is said to have been born, is worthy of the tradition.”*

The municipal history of Knaresborough presents no points of sufficient importance to call for notice here. Neither would the tourist be interested by a detailed account of the different changes of ownership of the castle and manor. The castle was dismantled and rendered untenable in 1646, by order of the Parliament.

There are manufactories of linen and cotton in this town, but they are not extensive. The corn market, however, is one of the largest in the county. The population of Knaresborough in 1861 was 4848 (shewing a decrease of 31 since last census), and the number of inhabited houses, 1326. The 266 registered electors of this borough are represented in Parliament by two members.

Knaresborough was the birthplace of John Metcalf, commonly called “Blind Jack of Knaresborough.” This extraordinary man was born in 1717, and lost his sight when only four years old. His blindness seems to have been scarcely any bar to his energy and enterprise. He commenced business on his own account as common carrier between Knaresborough and York, and often acted as guide in intricate roads over the forest during the night, or when the paths were hidden by the snow. He was eagerly fond of the chase, and could follow the hounds, on foot or on horseback, as well as most of those who joined in that sport. Still more strange than this, he contracted for, and constructed, roads, bridges, and houses—an employment which he followed for forty years. He died near Spofforth, in 1810, aged 93. A small publication containing an account of his life may be obtained from any of the booksellers in the town.

THE CHURCH, which is dedicated to St John the Baptist, is

* *Eugene Aram*, book iv. chap. 10.

the most prominent building in the town. It consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and tower (scarcely improved by the small wooden spire in the centre), and belongs to different periods. In 1318, this church, as well as a large portion of the town, was burned by the Scots. The tower is founded on four large clustered pillars, from which rise four very beautiful arches. In the interior are several ancient and interesting monuments to members of the Slingsby family. The church underwent important repairs and alterations in the year 1861.

There are here several *Dissenting Chapels*, a *Grammar School*, founded in the beginning of the seventeenth century, National and other schools, and various charities.

THE CASTLE may be visited after this brief survey of the town. The inconsiderable ruins of this fortress are situated on a commanding eminence above the river Nid and the town. It consists of several detached portions, not a few of which are mere shapeless masses of stone and lime. These remains are not unpicturesque, though the presence of a little ivy would improve their general effect. The area of the castle is nearly two acres and a half. It was flanked by eleven towers, the shapeless remains of some of which may yet be seen. The largest and most interesting part of the ruin is the principal tower, which is shewn by a person who has it in charge. This tower is supposed to have been built about the time of Edward III. Some writers claim for it a higher antiquity, regarding the base of the keep as Saxon, and the superstructure Norman, the work of Serlo de Burgh, already mentioned; but the style of the arches in the dungeon is a sufficient refutation of any such theory. The *Dungeon*, the lowest part of the keep, is reached by a descent of twelve steps. Its walls are said to be six yards thick, and they are formed of hewn stone, like those of the rest of the castle. This dark and miserable prison is 23 feet long and 20 broad, and is arched with stone, the roof being strengthened by one round pillar, 9 feet in circumference. Above the dungeon the keep consists of three storeys. In the first is the *Guard Room*, 32 feet by 22, its vaulted roof supported by two massive pillars. There are two other apartments on this floor, one the ancient repository of court records, and the other the old prison for debtors within the forest and liberties of Knaresborough. The second storey was called the *King's Chamber*, probably from its having been for some time the place of confinement of the un-

fortunate Richard II. There were two apartments, the ante-chamber and the state-room, each about 16 feet square. The approach to these apartments was from the outer court, and was carefully defended by portcullis. Each room had a fire-place, that of the state-room being large and handsome. The state-room was lighted by a magnificent window, 15 feet high and 10 broad, the rich tracery of which was destroyed in a thunderstorm in 1806. The third storey was of the same dimensions as the others, and we may suppose that it was divided somewhat in the same way as the one immediately below it. The keep terminated in a parapet and battlements, which must have commanded a most extensive prospect.

There are the remains of a *Gateway*, in the early English style, on the south-east side of the castle. There are also some small ruins of a *Chapel*, probably Norman, discovered in 1786. In the excavations which then took place, some fragments of stained glass, human bones, and a rude marble sculpture of the Virgin and Child, were discovered. The other remains of the castle are of no interest or importance. The castle hill commands pleasant views; one of them presenting a picturesque combination of the railway bridge, the church, and the town.

THE DROPPING WELL. The banks of the Nid, in the neighbourhood of Knaresborough, besides affording charming walks, and presenting beautiful views, have several spots which will be visited with interest by the tourist. He will probably first proceed to view the celebrated Dropping Well (paying 6d. to the guardian of the spring). It is situated in the Long Walk, which is entered by a gate on the left, after crossing the bridge. The water of this spring is strongly impregnated with lime, which it deposits plentifully on bodies exposed to its influence. Articles thus "petrified" are sold on the spot to those who wish to carry away mementos of the place. The spring rises from the foot of a limestone rock, about 40 yards from the river, and, on reaching the rock from which it falls, spreads itself over its top, and trickles down in many little rills. This rock is beautifully clothed with foliage and flowers. The spring gives out about 20 gallons in a minute. It was at the foot of this rock that, according to tradition, Mother Shipton, the Yorkshire sibyl, was born. The Long Walk possesses many features of interest, to which our limits will not allow us to refer.

ST. ROBERT'S CHAPEL.—Recrossing the Low Bridge, and

turning to his right, the tourist will arrive at St. Robert's Chapel. This curious monument of piety is hollowed out of the solid rock, and is ten feet six inches long, nine feet wide, and seven feet six inches high. On one side of the entrance is the uncouth figure of a knight-templar, cut in the rock, as if to guard the cell against intruders. The roof and altar are neatly adorned in Gothic style. The niches have long been destitute of images. This chapel is said to have been executed by St. Robert of Knaresborough. An account of this remarkable man has been given by Drake and other writers. He was born at York, of which his father was twice mayor. From infancy he was inclined to prayer and contemplation; and on reaching maturity he devoted himself to a monastic life. Soon he became famous for his austerity and sanctity; and the lord of the forest, who at first persecuted him as a hypocrite, was induced by a frightful vision to make peace with the holy man, and become his patron. He died at an advanced age, and was buried in his own chapel of the Holy Cross, the site on which the Priory was afterwards built. Numerous and wonderful miracles were performed by him; and after his death, Matthew Paris informs us, a medicinal oil flowed from his tomb.

Above St. Robert's Chapel is a *Hermitage* made of petrifications and other curiosities. Still higher is a house called *Fort Montague*, an ornamental structure laboriously formed out of the rock by a poor weaver and his son, who might have devoted the sixteen years which they took to complete it to some more useful purpose. This spot commands good views of the valley of the Nid. Near the chapel are several excavations in the rock, the chief of which is called the *Rock House*, and is worthy of a visit. The site of the *Priory*, half a mile down the river, is occupied by a modern mansion, called the *Abbey House*.

ST. ROBERT'S CAVE is still farther down the stream. This hermitage is said to have been the saint's usual residence, but its great interest will always consist in its connection with the story of Eugene Aram. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's tale has given this singular man an immortality, which, probably, he did not deserve. There is, perhaps, no case in the whole range of fiction in which the powers of genius have invested a criminal with such a thrilling interest, and enlisted for him such feelings of sympathy and admiration. The words which the curate of Knaresborough utters respecting Eugene Aram in the novel seem almost to have

been Sir Edward's own conception regarding him (at all events they are that of multitudes of his readers):—"Strange, musing, solitary, from a boy: but what accomplishment of learning he had reached! Never did I see one whom nature so emphatically marked to be GREAT." Yet an examination of the actual facts of the case makes it evident that, though undoubtedly a man of extraordinary attainments, the original Eugene Aram can lay claim to few of the excellences of the hero of the novel. Eugene Aram and John Houseman having, in company with their victim, Daniel Clark, defrauded several of the inhabitants of Knaresborough of plate and other goods to a large amount, had met in St. Robert's Cave to consult regarding the disposal of their booty; when Aram and Houseman, wishing to share the whole of the stolen property between themselves, murdered their wretched accomplice, and buried him in the cave. This was in 1745. On Clark's disappearance, it was generally thought that he had absconded, and, though there were some vague suspicions of foul play, little investigation was made regarding the affair. Shortly after the murder, Eugene Aram went to Norfolk, where he had lived for thirteen years, when the murder was discovered in a remarkable manner. A labourer digging in a quarry having discovered a human skeleton, it was supposed by some of the people of Knaresborough to be that of Clark, whose mysterious disappearance was still remembered. An inquest was held, and Houseman, who had brought suspicion on himself by thoughtlessly taking hold of one of the bones, and saying that it was no more Daniel Clark's than it was his, at length confessed his guilt, and directed the officers of justice to St. Robert's Cave, as the place where the body was actually deposited. Eugene Aram was apprehended at Lynn, in Norfolk, where he was usher in a school. Houseman was admitted as king's evidence, and Aram was convicted and executed at York. "Equal to either fortune," as he himself declared, Eugene Aram was his own counsel, and delivered a defence wonderful both for ability and erudition. He tried to prevent his execution by suicide, and had nearly succeeded, being almost insensible from the loss of blood when brought to the scaffold. He was well acquainted with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Celtic, and other languages; and his knowledge of mathematics, heraldry, and antiquities was very extensive. He was born at Ramsgill, about 18 miles from Knaresborough, in the year 1704, and was executed at York in 1759.

We may fitly close this notice with a few stanzas from Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram:"—

" 'My gentle lad, what is't you read—
Romance or fairy fable?
Or is it some historic page
Of kings and crowns unstable?'
The young boy gave an upward glance,—
'It is the death of Abel.'

"The usher took six hasty strides,
As smit with sudden pain,—
Six hasty strides beyond the place,
Then slowly back again;
And down he sat beside the lad,
And talked with him of Cain.

.

" 'And well,' quoth he, 'I know for truth,
Their pangs must be extreme,—
Woe, woe, unutterable woe,—
Who spill life's sacred stream!
For why? Methought, last night, I wrought,
A murder in a dream!

" 'One that had never done me wrong—
A feeble man and old;
I led him to a lonely field,—
The moon shone clear and cold.
Now here, said I, this man shall die,
And I will have his gold!

" 'Two sudden blows with a ragged stick,
And one with a heavy stone,
One hurried gash with a hasty knife,
And then the deed was done:
There was nothing lying at my foot
But lifeless flesh and bone!

" 'Nothing but lifeless flesh and bone,
That could not do me ill;
And yet I feared him all the more,
For lying there so still:
There was a manhood in his look
That murder could not kill!

.

" 'Then down I cast me on my face,
And first began to weep,
For I knew my secret then was one
That earth refused to keep;
Or land or sea, though he should be
Ten thousand fathoms deep.

“ ‘So wills the fierce avenging Sprite,
Till blood for blood atones !
Ay, though he's buried in a cave,
And trodden down with stones,—
And years have rotted off his flesh,
The world shall see his bones !’ ”

THE KNARESBOROUGH SPA. This spring is at Starbeck, between Harrogate and Knaresborough. The establishment is supplied with baths, waiting rooms, and every accessory for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The following is Professor Hoffmann's analysis of the contents of a gallon of the water :—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Sulphate of lime . . . . .	.870	Carbonic acid	9.26
Carbonate of lime	6.960	Carbonetted hydrogen	5.15
Fluoride of calcium	faint trace	Sulphuretted hydrogen	trace
Carbonate of magnesia	5.390	Nitrogen	4.21
Carbonate of potash	12.207		
Chloride of sodium	121.798		
Bromide of sodium	trace		
Iodide of sodium	trace		
Sulphide of sodium	1.711		
Carbonate of soda	5.133		
Carbonate of manganese	trace		
Ammonia	trace		
Carbonate of iron	trace		
Silica	1.753		
Organic matter	1.740		
	157,562		18.62

For an account of places of interest in this neighbourhood, see the Vicinity of HARROGATE.

LASTINGHAM.—See the Vicinity of PICKERING.

LEEDS.

HOTELS:—*Scarborough, J. B. Fleischman; New Midland Railway Hotel; White Horse*—bed 2s., breakfast 2s., dinner 3s., attendance 1s. 6d.; *Bull and Mouth; Albion; Great Northern; Golden Lion; Rose and Crown; Andrew's Temperance; Beecroft's Temperance, etc.*

From York, 32 miles; Hull, 55½; Bradford, 8¾; London, 191½.

Leeds, the largest and most flourishing town in Yorkshire, and the fifth in England in point of population and commercial activity, is situated on the Aire, in the north-east corner of the *Clothing District*, of which it is the capital. The conjectures of

antiquarians as to the origin of its name are very vague and unsatisfactory; but, however that point may be settled, there can be no doubt that the town is of great antiquity. In 655, a bloody battle was fought in this neighbourhood, in which Penda, King of Mercia, was slain, and most of his army perished. A grant of land here was given by William the Conqueror to Ilbert de Lacy, a powerful noble, who also possessed the barony of Pontefract. A castle built here, either by De Lacy or by one of his dependants, makes some figure in history—having been besieged by King Stephen in 1139, and been for a brief period, in 1399, the prison of the unfortunate Richard II., but no vestiges of it now remain. Leeds pronounced for the Parliament in the troubles of the time of Charles I., and was the scene of one or two struggles between the opposing parties. During the great plague of 1665 this town suffered dreadfully; one-fifth of the entire population perished. There are no remarkable events in its subsequent history, which is a record of steady progress in improvement and material prosperity. In the occasional periods of commercial depression with which, like the rest of the country, it has been visited, Leeds has never been reduced to so much distress as many other great manufacturing towns. The cause of this is to be found partly in the great variety of its manufactures—its prosperity thus depending upon no single manufacture or branch of trade, and partly on the high moral tone of the population, who are characterised by activity of mind and energy of action, without undue speculation. The late Mr. Baines used to say that there was no audience before whom he would more readily argue any public question than a Leeds one. It is almost superfluous to add that Leeds, like all other great manufacturing towns, has uniformly exerted its influence in behalf of the leading measures of political progress in recent times. The history of the town records no popular tumults.

Leeds, or its immediate neighbourhood, has been the birth-place of many eminent men. David Hartley, author of "Observations on Man," was born at Armley, in this parish, in 1705, and died in 1757. Benjamin Wilson, the painter, was born here about 1720. Joseph Milner, the church historian, was born here in 1744, and died 1797. His brother Isaac was born here in 1751, and died 1820. (Originally a weaver, he became dean of Carlisle, and achieved some fame as a natural philosopher.) John Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, builder of Eddystone Light-

house, was born in this neighbourhood in 1724, and died in 1792. Joseph Priestley, more noted as an experimental philosopher than a divine, was born at Birstall, seven miles distant, in 1733. He officiated for several years as minister of a Unitarian chapel in Leeds, and founded a library, now one of the most extensive in the north of England. He died in 1804. Less famous than the preceding, but still worthy of mention, are the following natives of Leeds:—Richard Baron, a political writer, died 1768; John Bergenhout, physician and author, born 1730, died 1791; Newcome Cappe, Socinian author, 1732-1800; Samuel Clapham, author, born 1755; Francis Fawkes, poet and miscellaneous writer, 1731-1777; William Lodge, distinguished engraver, 1649-1689; and John Scott, D.D. ("Anti-Sejanus"), author, 1733-1814.

Edward Baines, "the Franklin of Leeds," though not a native of the town with the history of which, from the beginning of the present century to his retirement from public life in 1841, his name is intimately associated, merits an honoured place in the list of its eminent men. He was born near Preston in 1774. In 1801, he became proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, in the office of which he had been employed as an apprentice not many years before. In his hands the *Mercury* soon became one of the most influential journals in the kingdom, and contributed powerfully to the discussion and settlement of the great public questions of the time.* Mr. Baines was elected M.P. for Leeds in 1834, and was returned for the same borough the two succeeding Parliaments. He retired from the representation in 1841, and died in 1848. He was the author of several elaborate works, the chief of which are "The History of the County Palatine of Lancaster," and a "History of the Reign of George III.," both of them in four vols., 4to. Edward Baines, Esq., his son, one of the present members of Parliament for Leeds, was born here in 1800. He is the author of a "History of the Cotton Manufacture," and a life of his father.

The population of the borough of Leeds, in the year 1861, was 207,134; and the number of inhabited houses was 45,014. This shews an increase since the previous census of 34,876 per-

* The *Leeds Mercury* became a daily paper in 1861. It is conducted with all its old vigour and success by members of Mr. Baines's family. Three other newspapers are published in Leeds. The *Intelligencer* is an old and excellently conducted journal of conservative politics. The *Times* and *Express* both advocate "advanced-liberal" opinions.

sons, and 8849 houses. The growth of Leeds since the beginning of the present century has been enormous. In 1801, the population of the borough was 53,162; in 1821 it was 83,746; and in 1841 it was 152,313. The borough is represented in Parliament by two members.

Leeds has probably more varieties of trade and manufacture than any town in England. The woollen cloth manufacture is carried on very extensively in the town and neighbourhood. In 1855 there were within the borough 102 works carrying on the different processes of this manufacture, and employing 10,350 persons. Goods to the value of from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 are annually turned out of the Leeds warehouses. Flax spinning and weaving employ nearly 12,000 hands. The factories turn out more work than any town in the kingdom with the exception of Belfast. Worsted and silk each give employment to upwards of 1500 persons. In the making of machinery, locomotive and stationary engines, tools, etc., about 8000 persons are employed. The various processes of the leather manufacture are carried on here in some of the largest tanneries in the kingdom. Glass holds an important place among the manufactures, and the tobacco sent forth from nine large factories pays about £400,000 of duty annually. Many other branches of trade and manufacture contribute to the support of the population of this great town; but our space does not admit of further details on these points. It may be added here, that in the Leeds district there are 83 collieries, and that the produce of them in 1860 was 2,459,500 tons.

The market days are Tuesday and Saturday. The cattle and sheep fairs are among the largest in the north of England; and the leather market is the largest out of London.

Before the days of railways, Leeds had communication, by means of canals, with both the eastern and western seas. It is now connected by rail with all parts of the kingdom.

The town is well built. The aspect of its streets and shops sufficiently testifies to its immense commercial activity and prosperity. There are many public buildings well deserving of examination.

THE TOWN HALL, in Park Lane, not far from the railway stations, deserves to be noticed first, as by far the most imposing municipal building in Yorkshire. Alike in site, style, proportions, and internal arrangements, this edifice is an admirable

example of what the representative public building of a great and wealthy commercial community ought to be. It is in the Roman Corinthian style, after the designs of Mr. Brodrick of Leeds, and forms a lofty rectangular pile of 250 feet by 200. The foundation stone was laid in 1853, and the building was opened by her Majesty in 1858. It stands on an elevated platform, and is surrounded by Corinthian columns and pilasters, supporting an entablature and attic, rising altogether to about 65 feet in height. The roof of the large hall, in the centre of the building, however, rises to a height of 92 feet. The tower is 225 feet high, exclusive of the vane. The south and principal façade has a deeply recessed portico of ten columns, and is approached by a flight of twenty-five steps, 135 feet in length, with pedestals for sculpture.

The main entrance is on the south side, having in the open space in front of it a bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington. In the marble vestibule through which this entrance leads, stands a fine statue of the Queen, presented by the late Sir Peter Fairbairn. The *Victoria Hall*, in the centre of the building, is a magnificent room, 161 feet long, 72 wide, and 75 high. The decorations of this hall are in the best taste. The ceiling is arched, and divided into panels; the side walls are indented by five bays with coupled Corinthian columns; and at the north end, which is circular, there is a raised orchestra, with a fine organ, which cost about £5000. In one of the recesses of the hall stands a statue of the late Edward Baines, Esq.; and in another, that of the late Robert Hall, Esq. The colour decorations of this noble hall, and of the vestibule, are of a rich but chaste character, and are said to have cost £1600.

There is not space to notice in detail the various apartments in this building. It contains law courts, a police court, corporation and borough offices, etc. The mayor's room is a handsome apartment, containing, among other objects of interest, a portrait of Charles James Fox by Henry Raeburn. On the landing of the stairs by which the visitor ascends to this room there are several good paintings—"Retribution," by Armitage; "Milton and his Daughters;" and a Battle-piece.

The total cost of the Town Hall was about £120,000.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Peter, stands at the bottom of Kirkgate, in the east end of the town. It occupies the site of a building of the time of Edward III., which was taken

down in 1838, and is regarded as one of the best modern specimens of the later decorated style of architecture. The cost of its erection, which amounted to £40,000, was defrayed by voluntary contribution; and the design is by R. D. Chantrell, Esq. It consists of nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and ante-chapels, with a tower at the end of the north transept. The length of the church is 180 feet, 7 inches, and its width 86 feet. The tower, which much exceeds in beauty that of the original church, is 139 feet high, and has a fine peal of bells.

The interior fittings and decorations of the church display much taste and beauty. The main entrance is by the door in the north transept, under the tower. Here a sort of additional north aisle forms ante-chapels on the right and left, containing some fine monuments. The chief of these are:—to Captains Walker and Beckett, natives of Leeds, who fell at Talavera, in 1809, representing Victory seated on a cannon, weeping over the heroes, with appropriate emblematical devices—a beautiful work by Flaxman; to Christopher Beckett, Esq., banker in Leeds—a Gothic arched recess of Caen stone, an elaborate and tasteful specimen of the style of the early part of the fifteenth century; to Roger Holt Leigh, Esq., etc.

The chancel is seven steps above the floor of the nave, and has a fine altar screen of stone. Behind the altar is a good painting, representing the Agony in the Garden. The east window is filled with rich stained glass, representing the Crucifixion, the Virgin Mary, St. John, St. Matthew, St. Peter, etc. The other windows of the chancel are also filled with stained glass.

A richly carved oak screen separates the south transept (in which the organ is placed) from the nave. The pulpit is also elaborately carved. The great west window has the arms of the bishop of the diocese, the vicar of the parish, and the patrons of the living, in stained glass. The church contains 3000 sittings, of which 1800 are free.

There are upwards of twenty other churches in Leeds, but they are not generally of much interest to the tourist. We mention those which are most deserving of notice.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, in St. John's Street, was built in 1634. Whitaker remarks that it has "all the gloom and all the obstructions of an ancient church, without one vestige of its dignity and grace." It has a monument in black marble to the memory of

John Harrison, "the wonder of his own, and pattern of succeeding ages," who enlarged the Free School of Leeds, founded an hospital, and did other beneficent actions.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, in Boar Lane, an edifice in the "Roman-Doric" style of architecture, was erected in 1727. It has several good memorial windows in stained glass.

ST. PAUL'S, in Park Square, is also Grecian in its main features.

ST. GEORGE'S, in Mount Pleasant, occupies a good site. It has an altar-piece by C. W. Cope, R.A., representing "all nations looking unto Christ," and a fine organ.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S, in little Holbeck, is a beautiful building in the early English style, built and endowed in 1850 by Messrs. Marshall, the great flax spinners and weavers. This church is from a design by Mr. Scott of London, and is, externally and internally alike, highly deserving of a careful inspection.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, on Cavalier Hill, East Street, consecrated in 1845, is also well deserving of notice. It is in the decorated style, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, transepts, and spire. The interior is a very elaborate reproduction of the features of ancient churches of the Decorated period, including three sedilia, a piscina, etc.

DISSENTING CHAPELS. Dissent is strong in Leeds; and some of the places of worship erected by several of the denominations display a good deal of taste. Among those deserving of mention are the *Wesleyan Chapel* in Brunswick Street, the *East Parade Independent Chapel*, the *Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception*, and *Mill Hill Unitarian Chapel*.

Of public buildings, and institutions of an educational, scientific, or benevolent description, the number is large, and it is yearly increasing. Our space admits of only the briefest notice of the chief of them.

THE NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL, St. John's Hill, near Woodhouse Moor, was erected in 1859, at a cost of £11,000, defrayed chiefly by public subscription. The style adopted is the early decorated, and the plan is by Edward Barry, Esq., a son of Sir Charles Barry. It is a very elegant building, and has room for 400 scholars. This school is well endowed. It was founded in 1552 by Sir William Sheffield, and received additional benefactions at subsequent periods. The school was originally situated in North Street, but it was judged advisable to remove it to the

present more airy and healthy site. This school is free to all boys natives of the borough.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, situated in Burmantofts, erected in 1848, at a cost of £16,000, is a handsome building in the Elizabethan style. As its name implies, one great object of this institution is to teach the boys a trade, and to prepare the girls for domestic work.

Other schools cannot be particularized. There are about 400 day schools, of all kinds, in Leeds. Of these, upwards of 50 are supported by religious denominations, and 9 are endowed. There are 126 Sunday schools, attended, on an average, by 35,000 scholars.

The Leeds SCHOOL OF MEDICINE holds a high place as an extra-academical school. There are courses of lectures delivered during the winter and summer sessions on all the branches of medical science. The INFIRMARY is an excellently conducted institution. The plain brick building is to be replaced by a more spacious structure on another site. It may be mentioned here that there are numerous *Charities*.

SCIENTIFIC and LITERARY INSTITUTIONS are numerous. The *Philosophical and Literary Society* is an important institution. The hall of this society is in Bond Street. It was erected in 1819, and has recently been much enlarged. The building, which is an elegant one, contains a large lecture room, library, museum, and other apartments. The *Young Men's Christian Institute*, the *Church Institute*, the *Leeds Library* (founded in 1768, and containing one of the most valuable collections of books in the north of England), the *Mechanics' Institute*, etc., are all important and prosperous institutions.

There are various musical societies, a Theatre, Assembly Rooms, Public Gardens, a Music Hall, and other provisions for recreation and amusement.

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, at the southern end of Park Row, is a large structure in the Grecian style, containing a public news-room, the district Bankruptcy Courts, and numerous other apartments. The former Court House (or Town Hall), nearly opposite, has been bought by the Government and converted into a very commodious post office. Fronting this building is a statue of Sir Robert Peel, in bronze, on a pedestal of Scotch granite.

THE CLOTH HALLS form a very interesting spectacle on

market days. The *Coloured* or *Mixed Cloth Hall* is near the Commercial Buildings, in the busiest part of Leeds. It is a quadrangular brick building, 380 feet long by 200 broad, and contains nearly 2000 stalls, arranged in six streets, each of which has its own distinctive name. Each stall is about two feet in width, and is marked with the name of its occupant. The tourist who may be in Leeds on either of the market days would do well to pay a visit to the Cloth Hall; for besides the various fabrics here sold, the mode of traffic and the broad dialect of many of the clothiers and buyers will be found to be novel and interesting. The cloth sold here has been dyed, and undergone all the operations except that of finishing. The hall is kept open an hour and a quarter. During that brief space of time an immense amount of business is done when trade is in a normal and healthy state, although the number of buyers may often be insignificantly small compared with that of the sellers. The *White Cloth Hall*, situated near the Assembly Rooms, is similar in style and arrangement to the hall just noticed. It is 300 feet long, and contains about 1200 stands in five streets. It opens as soon as the Coloured Cloth Hall closes, for the sale of cloth in an undyed state.

Other buildings connected with commerce are, the *Central Market* in Duncan Street, the *Kirkgate Market*, and the *Corn Exchange*.

The principal FACTORIES deserve a word of notice. *Messrs. Marshall's New Flax Mill*, situated in Holbeck, is a very remarkable building. It is of only one storey, and consists of an immense room, 400 feet long, 216 broad, and 20 high. The main front of the building resembles that of an Egyptian temple, and the chimney is of the same character. The roof is supported by fifty pillars, from which it rises in low groined arches or domes. In the centre of each of these domes is a conical skylight. Upwards of a thousand hands are employed in this room, which has an area of two acres, and is perhaps the largest in the world. The *Old Mill* has no features of novelty. In the whole works 2500 persons are constantly employed. *Messrs. Gott's Cloth Mill* is the largest in Leeds, and one of the largest in the kingdom. All the processes of the woollen cloth manufacture are carried on in it, and machinery and steam are made to perform almost every operation, even to the packing of the bales. The *Silk Mills of Messrs. Holdforth*, at Bank Low Mills and Cookridge,

employ from 1300 to 1500 hands, and have a high reputation at home and abroad. The *Airedale Foundry* (Messrs. Kitson and Co.), for the manufacture of locomotive and stationary engines, steam ploughs, etc.; and the *Wellington Foundry* (Messrs. Fairbairn and Co.), for the manufacture of machinery for spinning flax, hemp, and silk, are both establishments of great extent and interest.

VICINITY OF LEEDS.

The railway lines which leave Leeds in different directions bring within reach numerous places of antiquarian or commercial interest. Many of these, however—such as Bradford, distant 10 miles; Halifax, 16; Harrogate, 16; Keighley, 17½; Otley, 11; Selby, 20; and Wakefield, 12—have received separate and lengthened notices in other parts of this work. Kirkstall Abbey, too, the most attractive spot in the neighbourhood, is fairly entitled to a separate description.

ADEL, a hamlet 5½ miles distant by the Otley road (which is left, for a branch to the right, about 4½ miles from Leeds), is a place of very great interest to the antiquarian. It can be most easily reached from the Horsforth station, whence it is distant 2 miles. This is a place of great antiquity. Whitaker conjectures that its name (Adhill in the *Liber Regis*) is derived from Ada, its first Saxon possessor; but, however this may be, the quiet little hamlet was an important place before the Saxons set foot in England—a Roman camp and vestiges of a Roman town still visible in its neighbourhood sufficiently establishing the fact. Its church, although not mentioned in Domesday, testifies to its importance in Norman times.

The Church is a perfect gem, and cannot fail to delight the lover of ancient ecclesiastical architecture. Thoresby gravely conjectures that it was originally a Roman temple; but since his day the chronology of architectural styles has been reduced to accurate and scientific system, and the ecclesiologist can have no difficulty in assigning this fine old church to a period very little later than the Conquest. The architectural details are all good and in admirable preservation; and few churches in the county better deserve, or will better repay, a careful examination.

The fabric consists of nave and choir, without aisles. A small bell turret above the west gable is modern, but in perfect harmony with the rest of the building; and in this wall two small win-

dows have been restored in similarly excellent taste. On the south side of the nave there is a most beautiful doorway in the best style of Norman architecture. It embraces a series of four arches. The inner one is adorned to the base of the column from which it springs (which is square, with the edge rounded off) with beak heads ; the next (also square) is similarly ornamented with zig-zags, with little round balls in the inner angles ; the next is a plain double arch, springing from a plain column ; and the innermost is an elaborate and beautiful zig-zag arch springing from a plain circular column. The capitals of the columns are sculptured with animals and other devices ; and the pediment which rises above the doorway is adorned with sculptures of an angel, a crow, a winged bull, etc. Perhaps the central figure, which is much worn, is meant for our Saviour, or for the patron saint of the church (St. John the Baptist). There is also a small and plain circular doorway in the south wall of the chancel. The north wall of the nave is pierced with four narrow, round-headed windows. The south wall has only one window of the same dimensions, the rest having given way to two square-headed windows of three round lights each. The north wall of the chancel is pierced by two round-headed slits like those of the nave ; and the south wall has one of these slits and a larger window of two lights. The east window is of three lights in the same style. Along the upper part of the walls of both nave and chancel runs a zig-zag line of corbels with grotesque human heads, some of them double at the points. These are also to be noticed in the west gable in three series—five, three, and one. The vestry is an eyesore.

The interior is very interesting. Between the nave and chancel there is an exceedingly beautiful Norman arch, springing from three columns, the ornamentation of which deserves careful examination. The east window has the royal arms in stained glass, extending across the three lights, and under them three coats of arms of families connected with the district. The other windows of the chancel are filled with modern stained glass. Behind the altar is a painting of the Agony in the Garden ; on the left, one of the Crucifixion ; and on the right, one of the Ascension. On the north side of the chancel, within the rails, there is a handsome monument to Henry Arthington, "armiger," dated 1681. In the vestry there is a curious old register chest. The pews and galleries of this church are very tasteless—like

those of a village Methodist chapel, as is also the roof of the nave.

Two old stone coffins may be observed in the churchyard.

The *Roman Station* is on the slope of the hill, a little to the north of the village. Its name has perished ; but, from the number of relics found, the settlement must have been one of some importance. The camp is situated on the line of a cross *iter* from Castleford to Ilkley, which Thoresby was able to trace more fully than it can now be made out. A Roman town has existed to the eastward of the camp, numerous vestiges of buildings, forming streets, having been discovered. Several altars, querns, statues, coins, etc., all indisputably Roman, have been found here from time to time. Some of these are deposited at the vicarage.

The neighbourhood of Adel is pleasing. The tourist may proceed, either by the road over Black Hill, or by the cross road which joins the Leeds and Ripon highway at Alwoodley gates, to HAREWOOD (*see* the Vicinity of HARROGATE). The former road is preferable for the pedestrian. The distance is about five miles.

ARMLEY, two miles west from Leeds, an unimportant village, chiefly inhabited by clothiers, has a neat modern church, in the interior of which there are two fine monuments by Joseph Gott, Esq., of Rome. *Armley House*, a handsome mansion in the neighbourhood, contains some good paintings.

HEADINGLEY, a pleasant and thriving suburb of Leeds, is two miles to the north-west. Many handsome villas have been erected in its neighbourhood, and the number is yearly increasing. The church is modern and handsome, and the Wesleyan chapel is very neat.

WHITKIRK, four miles east from Leeds, is an ancient and interesting village. The *Church* is a spacious building of the time of Henry VII., beautifully situated on an eminence. It has in its interior a fine old altar-tomb to the memory of Robert Scargill (son of the founder) and his wife, with their recumbent figures ; a splendid monument bearing the reclining figure of Edward, Viscount Irwine ; and a monument by Nollekens to the memory of the late Lord and Lady Irwine. A mural inscription commemorates John Smeaton, the builder of Eddystone Lighthouse.

In the neighbourhood of the village is *Temple Newsam*, a very handsome mansion, surrounded by beautiful grounds. It occupies the site of an ancient establishment of the Knights Templars,

commemorated in *Ivanhoe* under the name of Templestowe. The Picture Gallery of this house is a splendid room. It contains many valuable paintings.

LEYBURN.—See WENSLEYDALE.

MALTON.

HOTELS:—*The Talbot*, E. T. Rose—Bed 2s., breakfast 2s., tea 2s., attendance 1s. 6d.; *The Crown*; *The Globe*.

From York, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Scarborough, 21; Thirsk, 30.

Malton, often called New Malton, to distinguish it from the neighbouring village of Old Malton, is situated on a gentle declivity overlooking the vale of Derwent. The elevated ground to the north and west commands views of the east Yorkshire Wolds and Moors, with their romantic valleys and heathy fells; the bold ridge of the Hambleton Hills rises in the background; and the rich vale of Rye, studded with pleasant villages, lies in the middle distance. This is undoubtedly a place of high antiquity. There are good grounds for believing that it was an important settlement of the Brigantes, the earliest known inhabitants of Yorkshire. Indeed, the immediately surrounding district appears to have been in early times the most thickly peopled part of Yorkshire; and, from the traces we have of early British dwellings and burial mounds, it would seem as if the population in those times had settlements pretty much in the line occupied by the ranges of villages at the present day. Some of the trackways that still exist in this neighbourhood, though used and improved by the Romans, may be assigned with tolerable certainty to the Brigantes. The Romans here, as elsewhere, whenever it suited their purpose, availed themselves of the work of the earlier inhabitants; and Malton became a Roman camp and town. Antiquarians are not yet agreed as to the name which Malton bore under the Romans. Drake supposed it to be *Camulodunum*; but this opinion is now abandoned, as there can be little doubt that the site of that colonia was at Colchester in Essex. There are better grounds for supposing Malton to be *Derventio*. There is just one difficulty in the way of this conclusion—in the first *iter* of Antoninus the distance between *Eburacum* (York) and *Derventio* is vii. *millia passuum*, whereas the real distance is more like xvii. If the latter number be read for the former, Malton fits well into the *iter*, the next

station, *Delgovitia*, corresponding with Cawthorne (xiii. miles), and *Prætorium* (xxv., or xxiii. in some copies) with Dunsley, near Whitby. Whether *Derventio* or not, however, Malton must have been a very important Roman station.

This was also a place of some note in Saxon and Norman times. King Edwin is said to have had a villa at Malton, and to have been here preserved from an assassin by his faithful Lilla; but all that is recorded on the point is, that the villa was upon the Derwent. After the Norman Conquest, the manor of Malton was conferred upon the family of De Vesci, who fortified the town and built a castle on the site of the Roman camp. In 1135, the Scots having gained possession of the castle, Thurstan, Archbishop of York, gathered an army and marched against them. He burned the town and invested the castle, which, however, he does not seem to have succeeded in reducing. The town was shortly afterwards rebuilt by Eustace Fitz-John, to whom the manor came through his mother, who was a De Vesci, and was thenceforward called New Malton. Eustace Fitz-John also founded a monastery, important remains of which still exist at Old Malton. A grandson of this Eustace was honoured with a visit from King John in 1213. It is unnecessary to trace the transmissions of this property. The date of the destruction of the original Norman castle cannot be distinctly ascertained; but we find a new castellated mansion erected on its site, in the reign of James I., by Ralph, Lord Eures, or Evers. This mansion came to a ridiculous end. His lordship's two grand-daughters not being able to agree as to the division of the property, the house was pulled down, and its materials shared between them, in 1674, by the Sheriff of Yorkshire. The lodge and gateways still remain. They belong to Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor and principal proprietor of the town.

At the census of 1861, Malton had a population of 8072, and 1696 inhabited houses. The increase in the population since 1851 is only 411 persons—a fact from which it may be inferred that the town has not been materially growing in manufactures and commerce. The formation of the railways, and the draining of the rivers Rye and Derwent, have done much to change the aspect of the place. The former has brought to an end its large trade by water with Hull; for, though the navigation is still open to the town, it is rarely that a sloop is seen. The latter, by destroying the mill weirs, necessitated the adoption of steam for

water power, and increased the number of smoky chimneys, without proportionately increasing the manufactures of the place. Malton, however, still retains its position as the trade centre of the wide agricultural district by which it is surrounded, and many mills are constantly at work preparing flour for the Scarborough, York, and other markets. The corn trade is the principal branch of commerce. Considerable numbers of persons are employed in breweries, tanneries, manure and bone-crushing works, agricultural implement works, etc. Ship-building, once a somewhat important trade here, is now extinct; and an iron foundry occupies the place of the building-yard. In the adjoining parish of Norton there are works for the manufacture of brick, tiles, and drain-pipes. Two weekly newspapers are published in Malton.

Malton derives considerable importance from the fact that it returns two members to Parliament. The town is well built, but irregular in plan. The churches are the principal buildings. They were formerly chantry chapels to the Priory at Old Malton, and subsequently chapels-of-ease. In 1855 they were constituted separate parish churches by an order in council.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH is a large building in the Norman style, with a tower at its west end. It is a structure of considerable antiquity, although the restorations and alterations, inside and outside, which it has lately undergone, give it the aspect of quite a recent erection, the chancel, indeed, being modern. The doorway is pointed, but the windows, and the arches between the nave and aisles, and the nave and chancel, are all circular. There is no tracery in the windows. The clerestory windows are adorned externally with zig-zag mouldings which run the whole length of the upper part of the nave, as well as along the chancel on its south and east sides, the vestry being built against its north side. The chancel is lighted by six narrow windows, three of them occupying the place of an east window. These windows are filled with stained glass. They are all presentation windows; and it is gratifying to find that three of them are the gift of churchwardens. There is a fine old font at the west end of the church.

ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH is an uninteresting edifice, in no particular style of architecture. The oldest part of it is the tower, which has battlements and buttresses. The stone of which it is built is very much worn through the action of the weather. Each

side of the tower has a round-headed window. It is surmounted by a wooden spire, slated, and terminating in an iron cross. In the repairs which were made in this church in 1856, three Norman arches with massive pillars were opened out in the north wall of the chancel, to which the space behind them (formerly a vestibule and part of the vestry) now forms an aisle. The chancel has two piscinæ; and in the south-west corner of the nave there is a Norman font.

There are in Malton several dissenting chapels, and a number of good schools. Other public buildings are the Town Hall, Assembly Rooms, Freemasons' Hall, Mechanics' Institute, etc.

THE CRYPT OF A HOSPITAL, connected with the Priory of Old Malton, still exists as the cellar of the Cross Keys Inn, in Wheelgate. The site and use of the building are indicated by the "'Spital Street" adjoining. Of the foundation and dedication of this hospital history is silent, but from the style of the crypt it must be as old as the priory. The crypt is nearly square, and has a strongly groined Norman roof, with grotesque bosses at the intersections, the ribs springing from massive cylindrical columns with sculptured capitals. The opening which now serves as a window exhibits evidences of having once been a doorway, when the street was much below its present level. The antiquary will find this crypt worth a visit.*

THE LODGE of the castle of Malton is on the east side of the town, on the right of the road leading to Old Malton. It is an interesting building, all the antique features of which are carefully preserved by Mr. Copperthwaite, a zealous and able antiquarian, whose residence it is. This gentleman's collection of antiquities comprises numerous valuable British and Roman relics discovered in the neighbourhood. In the hall there is a series of beautiful carvings in oak, the subjects being taken from the history of Jonah. Three gateways still remain in front of the lodge, two of them partially built up. In the field behind the

* There were two other hospitals served by the monks of Old Malton. One of these was at Broughton, a mile to the north of Malton, founded by Eustace Fitz-John. Of this building there are no remains; but its site is called 'Spital Hill. In the wood here grow the green hellebore and the soapwort, descendants, doubtless, of the garden flowers of the monks.

The other hospital was either on the island in the Derwent or on the Norton side of the river. It was founded in the time of Henry II., and dedicated to St. Nicholas, by Roger de Flamville. Some remains, supposed to belong to it, were found during the excavations for the Scarborough railway.



THE ROMAN CAMP AT MALTON.
(DERVENTO?)

WITH PLAN OF THE ROMAN & NORMAN TOWNS.

Reference

- 1 Site of the Roman Camp & appendages upon a Platform partly natural & partly artificial.
- 2 Site of Castle (temp. Henry 2) said by Leland to have been built upon Roman Foundations. Upon the same site Lord Euseb (temp. Jno. 2) built his Mansion, the Lodge & gates of which still remain.
- 3 Ramparts & ditch filled up.
- 4 The Roman Ford, over which a Bridge was built in 13th Century.
- 5 Site of the Hospital of St. Nicolas, built by the Eastwilles and occupied by Monks from the Priory of Old Malton. This I think somewhat doubtful, as Sculptured Stones were assumed near 9m on the foundation of the Savarico Railway (E.M.)
- 6 The Green where stood the Maypole & where the Roman Games were entered & where in Norman times the "Crux Altar" was erected (hence Cruciality, Shrove-tide Fair).
- 7 Ditch round Roman Malton. This ditch could recently be traced in the Water-Lane & in the Old Carpenter's Dockyard.
- 8 Walls of the Norman Period with 4 Gates, demolished about 1600. Portion remains in a garden in Market Street.
- 9 Camp to protect the Ford. The lower part of St. Nicolas Street Norton is now built on this Site.
- 10 Roman Street through Norton & Sutton upon earthen British Trackway.

Scale - 14 Chains to an Inch

0 44 88 132 176 220 264 308

616

924 Yards

lodge may be traced the site of the old castle, as well as many features of the Roman settlement, presently to be described.

ROMAN MALTON. The subject of Roman Malton is a very inviting one, and has given rise to many discussions among antiquarians. First, as to its name, the preponderance of opinion (and, as we think, of argument) is for *Derventio*, although it can be urged in favour of Stamford Brig that its distance from York corresponds with that in the itinerary between *Derventio* and *Eburacum*. At Malton there is a well-marked Roman camp, in which, as well as in the town and surrounding districts, numerous relics of the Romans have been discovered; while at Stamford Brig there is no camp, nor any abundance of Roman remains. Besides, it is not likely that at such a place as Stamford Brig, only seven miles from *Eburacum*, the Romans would permanently settle a body of troops (called "Derventionenses" in the *Notitia*), who might as easily have been accommodated in the great central stronghold. It seems probable, therefore, that vii. should be read xvii. in the first *iter*, and that *Derventio* was at Malton. Many things go to strengthen this position—among others, the number of Roman roads that converge to this station from different directions. These are no fewer than six in number, some of them very distinctly marked, and others requiring a good deal of skill to trace them. The most important of these roads is that called "Wade's Causeway," leading to Dunsley—probably the first *iter* of Antoninus. A vicinary way from Malton to *Isurium*, by Crayke and Easingwold, brought this settlement in connection with Watling Street, the great Roman highway which traversed the whole length of England. The other roads there is not space to indicate.

A better idea can be obtained of the Roman settlement here from the accompanying plan* than from any verbal description. There have been two camps, one on each side of the *Derwent*; and probably the Roman town has been also double. The principal part of the settlement, however, has been on the north side of the stream, where, besides the camp, which is very distinctly marked, antiquarians have indicated the site of a small Roman

* For this plan, as well as for the plan of Old Malton Priory on a subsequent page, the writer is indebted to Mr. C. Monkman of Malton. He has pleasure in acknowledging his obligations to this gentleman for much valuable information regarding the neighbouring district. From another gentleman of this neighbourhood, the Rev. R. W. Elliot of Norton, the writer has received important assistance in connection with some other parts of this work.

village which grew up under its protection. The ditch by which this village was surrounded (for, though close to the vallum of the camp, the colonists appear to have made assurance doubly sure by drawing a line of fortification round their settlement), and which is marked on the plan as enclosing "Roman Malton" on three sides, the fourth being protected by the Derwent, the tourist will probably try in vain to trace; though, should he have the guidance of any of the local antiquaries, he will be able to satisfy himself as to its position and extent.

The *Roman Camp* is in the field on the south front of the lodge (which is indeed built on the vallum), and in the "orchard field" adjoining on the east. It is a quadrangle measuring 1000 feet by 657, the height of its vallum being about 26 feet. At its south-east corner there is an enclosure 383 feet square, meant probably for allies. From the peculiar form of the Prætorian gate, this camp, like Cawthorne, is supposed to have been occupied by soldiers of the ninth legion. A road leaving the camp by this gate crossed the Derwent by a ford, which was protected by a small camp on the other side. Near the centre of the Malton camp may be traced in the greensward the foundations of Malton Castle, already mentioned.* In this camp, and in its vicinity, have been found many interesting and valuable relics of the Romans. Coins, urns, baths, inscriptions, etc., have from time to time been discovered; and all serve to testify to the importance of this station. There is not space to refer in detail to the relics of the Romans which have been found here. A single inscription may be quoted, as an indication of the fact that here there was not only Roman military occupation, but also to some extent the skilled industry of Roman art. A sculptured stone discovered at Old Malton by Mr. Copperthwaite, and engraved in Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon" (2d edit., p. 251), seems to be the sign of a goldsmith, named Servulus, and to invoke good fortune on the business he carried on here. The inscription, not very correct in its Latinity, is as follows:—

FELICITER SIT
GENIO LOCI
SERVVLE·VTERE

* About 30 or 40 yards of the old Norman mound, outside of which was the ditch defending the town, may still be seen in the garden of Mr. J. Walker, in Greengate.

FELIXTABERN
AM AVREFI
DINAM.

Of the Roman streets leaving Malton in different directions, the traces have repeatedly, in the course of drainage and other works, been found several feet below the surface. Most of the modern streets, indeed, are believed to be upon the ancient Roman ones. In Norton, as well as in Malton, Roman relics of importance are being frequently discovered in the vicinity of the camp (now obliterated by being built upon), and the streets which branch off from it east and south. A fine cinerary urn was found here in April 1862.*

OLD MALTON PRIORY is about a mile from New Malton, close upon the bank of the Derwent. The only remains of any consequence consist of part of the nave of the church now used as a parish church. It is stated that the first stone church in Northumbria was erected here; but this is very doubtful. Old Malton, however, has the antiquity of Domesday, which makes mention of a church here. The priory, of which the present church is a remnant, was founded by Eustace Fitz-John, A.D. 1150, for canons of the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham,† and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was magnificently endowed



* A large and valuable collection of local antiquities and fossils, gathered during a long series of years by Mr. Geo. Pycok of Malton, has recently been purchased by a brother antiquary, Charles Rooke, Esq., M.D., of Scarborough, whose object is to found there a museum illustrative of the pre-Adamite and pre-historic periods in North and East Yorkshire.

† Gilbert de Sempringham was an English priest, who devoted himself to the institution of a monastic order, carrying out an idea of his own—the combination of the monastery and the convent. He took his name from the first of these communities which he set up. The ladies occupied one wing of the building, where they lived under a discipline like that of the Cistercian nuns; and the monks occupied the other, and conformed to Augustinian rules. Watton Abbey, near Driffield, was a house on this plan. Old Malton Priory, however, seems to have been only for regular canons. Gilbert de Sempringham died in 1189, at the advanced age of 106 years.

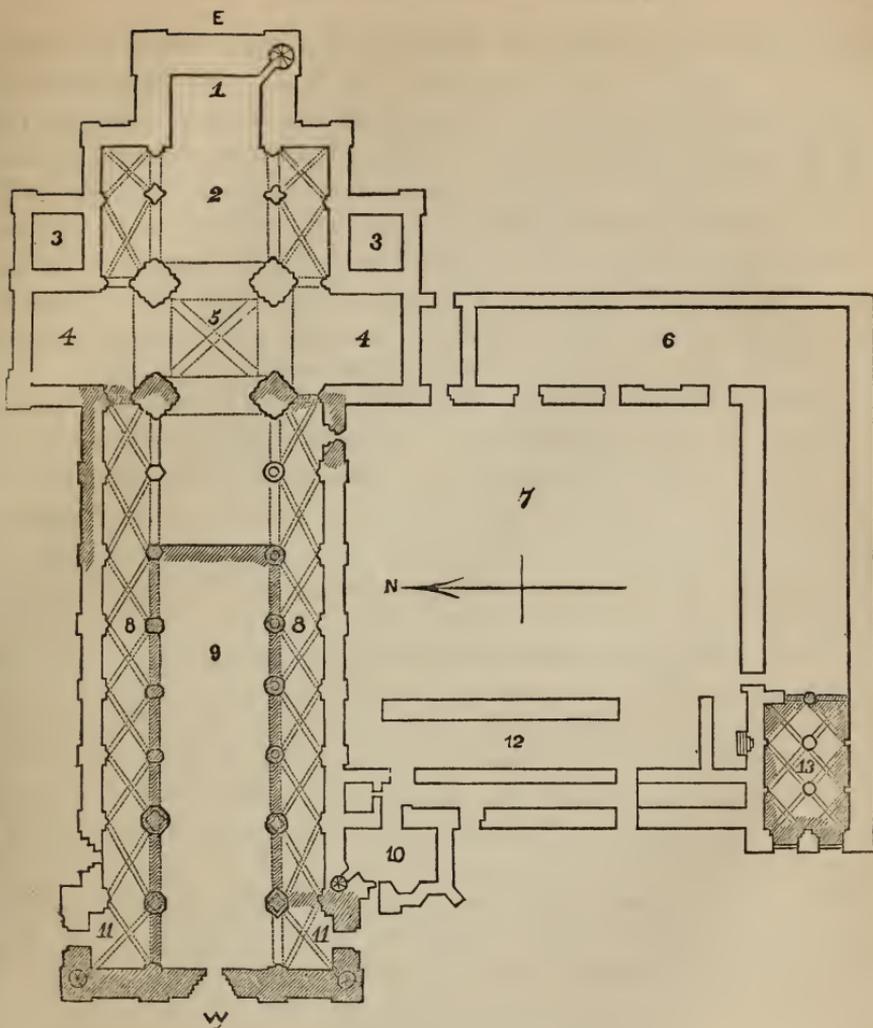
by the founder and his successors, whose grants were confirmed by charter in 1199, and again by Richard II. St. Gilbert himself is stated to have been buried here. With his latest breath he bequeathed the care of all his monasteries to Roger of Sempringham, Prior of Malton. To this Roger it is possible that the inscription (half inverted) upon the capital of one of the columns in the north wall of the church refers, although antiquaries have read the rebus (a barrel with an arrow through it) as Thurstun, and Trusbutt.



Part of the inscription is concealed by the modern wall, enclosing the portion of the nave used as the parish church. The fact of half of the inscription being inverted, apparently intentionally, is very singular. We copy what of it is visible, for the benefit of the antiquarian :—

1011d  snarboye Orate p bono  statu
 ~~~~~  
 mri            

The original building shared the fate of its contemporaries at the Dissolution, and the remains are now ruinous in some parts, especially so in the tower. The original plan has included nave, chancel, transepts, side aisles, and chapels, the high altar having been close upon the brink of the Derwent, where indications of it were found on the recent drainage of the river. The architecture has been early Norman (with the introduction of later styles in the more recent parts of the buildings), of which good examples yet remain in the massive columns (clustered, angular, and round) and circular arches of the present church and tower. The original building had two fine towers at the west end, and a large central tower. The choir was taken down in 1734, and the present east window was inserted, and extensive restorations made, in 1844. The gem of the building is the doorway of the west front, which is an exquisitely enriched Norman arch, springing from the capitals of seven columns on either side. Above this is a fine pointed window of five lights, now partially walled up. The base of the north-west tower remains, but the south-west tower, though ruinous, is yet perfect, and is used as a vestry and belfry. This tower has opened into the aisle by a fine pointed arch, now walled up. The interior of the church is particularly interesting to the ecclesiologist, on ac-



PLAN OF OLD MALTON PRIORY.

(The shaded parts indicate the existing remains of the Priory.)

*The Church.*

- 1, 2, 3. High Altar, Chancel, and Chapels.
4. Transepts.
5. Great Central Tower.
8. Aisles of Nave.
9. Portion of the Nave now used as the Parish Church.
11. The Western Towers.

*The Monastic Buildings.*

6. Dormitory, and other Apartments of the Monks.
7. Cloister Court.
10. Kitchen.
12. Refectory and Prior's Lodgings? (If the Priory was a complete example of the peculiar order of Gilbert de Sempringham—which, however, it does not appear to have been—this side of the square would probably be occupied by the Nuns.)
13. Crypt under "the Abbey." Perhaps the Chapter House was on this site.

count of the fine early work which it contains. There is a good doorway, marking the termination of the south aisle, with a niche, probably meant for an image of the Virgin. One of the pillars in the north wall has a similar niche, the richly worked canopy of which is visible above the wooden skirting. The bases and part of the shafts of the two western clustered columns, which supported the large central tower, still remain. Beside them lie several large stone coffins, which have from time to time been exhumed from among the ruins. The central tower was taken down—it is believed, unnecessarily—in 1636. The monastic buildings were on the south of the church (see plan). They are as usual ranged round the quadrangular cloister court, one side of which is formed by the south wall of the church, and part of another by the south transept. The uses of the different parts of the buildings ranged round this court cannot be exactly ascertained. Possibly, the east and part of the south sides were occupied by the dormitories of the monks, over the vaulted cloisters. The rest of the square may be apportioned, according to the plan of similar establishments elsewhere, to the chapter-house and prior's apartments, the common room, refectory, and kitchen. A crypt yet remains, and is used as a cellar to the modern residence called the Abbey, which was built out of the ruins of the church. Connected with the priory were the three hospitals already noticed (p. 224).

The churchyard contains a number of curious and interesting inscriptions, one or two of which are worth copying. One side of a tombstone has this quaint conceit :—

“ This life is but a winter's day ;  
 Some only to breakfast stay,  
 Others stop to dine, and are full fed,  
 The oldest but stop to go to bed.”

The other side moralizes thus, in a fashion common in Yorkshire churchyards :—

“ Uncertain are the days of natural man,  
 Certain to die, but knows not when.  
 Here is an instance set before your eyes,  
 How soon the stoutest is cut down and dies ;  
 He rose in health, he was the same at noon,  
 Before next sun did rise, his glass was run.  
 O, gentle reader, notice well in time,  
 The next grave that's opened may be thine.”

The following epitaph is of rather a curious and unusual description :—

“Here lies the body of William Hope, who died March ye 2d, 1761, aged 63 years. He was Born in New Malton, brought up a SMITH, Married FRANCES HERD of this TOWN, by whom he had fourteen children, viz., 6 Sons and 8 Daughters.

*His Soul, I hope, in Heaven at Rest,  
Is Singing Praises with the Blest.*

The 5 Psalm to be Sung at his Funeral.

*My Sledge and hammer lie reclined,  
My Bellows, too, have lost their Wind,  
My Fire's extinct, my Forge Decay'd,  
And in the Dust my Vice is Laid,  
My Coal is Spent, my Iron's gone,  
My Nails are Drove, my Work is Done ;  
My Fire dry'd Corpse lies here at Rest,  
My Soul, Smoak-like, is Soaring to be Blest.”*

Adjoining the churchyard there is a building, now used as a saddle-room, which was the school-house of the Free Grammar School, founded by Archbishop Holgate in 1546. An inscription, now almost illegible, built into the end wall, appears to request the prayers of the reader “pro bono statu” of the Rogerus  mentioned in the inscription in the church, already quoted.

The village of Old Malton consists mainly of one long street of houses, most of which are tenanted by farmers and labourers. It contains a national school and two dissenting chapels. There are extensive limeworks in the neighbourhood.

NORTON may be regarded as virtually a part of New Malton, being separated from it only by the river. The principal building here is the *Church*, a tasteless structure, in the Grecian style, erected in 1815. It occupies the site of a monastic cell, belonging to Old Malton Priory. The principal feature of this edifice is its east window, which is of three lights, and is filled with fine stained glass. The central light, which has a figure of our Saviour, was presented by W. P'Anson, Esq. ; that on the left, representing St. Paul, is the gift of Robert Searle, Esq., who for more than thirty years held the office of churchwarden here ; and that on the right, with the figure of St. Peter, was put in by subscription.

Norton is noted for the large training stables of John Scott, W. P'Anson, and Charles Peck, which are in its immediate neighbourhood.

## VICINITY OF MALTON.

NORTHWARD :— Amotherby — Appleton-le-Street — Barton-le-Street — Slingsby Castle—Hovingham—Stonegrave—Nunnington. SOUTHWARD :—Langton Wold—Burythorpe—Birdsall—North Grimston—Duggleby. EASTWARD :—Settrington—Thorpe Basset—Wintringham—Rillington. WESTWARD :—Castle Howard—Kirkham Priory—Bulmer—Welburn—Whitwell.

The country round Malton is rich in scenes of interest. In whatever direction the tourist may bend his steps, he is sure to find places and objects deserving of his attention. The railways will be found of material assistance in the exploration of this district. We notice here only those places which can be most conveniently visited from Malton. Places at a greater distance will be found described elsewhere.

In the course of one excursion northward, the tourist may visit in succession Amotherby, Appleton, and Barton-le-Street, all having interesting Norman work in their churches; Slingsby, with its ruined castle; Hovingham, with its old church and new spa; and Stonegrave, where, though the fine old church with Norman work no longer invites the antiquarian (the greater part of it having been pulled down to make way for a new structure in the perpendicular style), the scenery is sufficiently attractive. This excursion affords a succession of magnificent prospects of the north Yorkshire moorlands, with the great alluvial vale of Ryedale in the middle distance. The road is on the track of a Roman, and perhaps an early British one, and skirts the base of the Howardian hills. We take the places in the order in which they are reached from Malton.

AMOTHERBY, 3 miles from Malton, has a *Church*, containing some old Norman work on its north side. In the chancel there are some sedilia, also of early Norman workmanship, and a piscina, with a "credence" by its side. At *Great Barugh*, 3 miles distant, there is a very perfect Roman camp.\*

\* There are several British tumuli near Amotherby. In January 1862, one of these was opened by Mr. Geo. Pycock of Malton, who discovered in it two British cinerary urns. It was found, in the course of the excavation, that this tumulus had been previously opened; and this led to the suggestion being thrown out, that, on the occasion of any tumulus being opened, a bottle containing particulars of the excavation should be deposited in it before the earth is filled in again, for the information of future explorers. This suggestion is a valuable one, and should be systematically acted upon by antiquarians.

It may be mentioned here, that the researches of the antiquaries of Malton have been carried on lately with a good deal of vigour. In April 1862, human

APPLETON-LE-STREET is a mile beyond Amotherby. The *Church* here is prominently situated, and very interesting. Its tower displays the rude simplicity of the Norman style at its earliest period. In the chancel there are two recumbent effigies of females, without inscriptions. This church underwent restoration some years ago, but not in accordance with its date and style.

BARTON-LE-STREET will be reached by proceeding about a mile farther. The *Church* has two elaborately sculptured Norman doorways. The corbels are grotesquely carved with heads and other devices. This church is said to have been built out of the spoils of Holy Trinity Church, Micklegate, York.

SLINGSBY CASTLE is about a mile beyond Barton-le-Street, and in the vicinity of the Slingsby station (eight miles from Malton). This ruin is worthy of examination, though it does not possess those features of antiquity and gloomy strength presented by many of the castles of Yorkshire. Its history is of no interest. The first possessor of the domain after the Conquest was Roger de Mowbray, who probably founded a castle here. The estates, being forfeited to the crown in 1322, when John de Mowbray was beheaded for being in arms against the king at Boroughbridge, passed next into the possession of Ralph de Hastings, who also erected a castle. In 1503 Sir C. Cavendish, a subsequent possessor, began the present building, which appears to have been tenanted for only a short time after its completion. The castle and estate now belong to the Earl of Carlisle.

The position of Slingsby Castle is not a favourable one for defence, it being built on a plain. A deep moat has, however, surrounded one or more of the ancient buildings. The area of the castle is about 120 feet by 90. The greatest height of the walls is 40 feet. The building is of three storeys; the basement (containing the kitchen, store-rooms, and other offices) being strongly arched, and the second and third storeys being intended for the state apartments and other rooms. The state rooms have

remains were discovered near the Castle Howard Reformatory, 5 miles from Malton, and the burial was ascertained by Mr. Pycock to have been Roman. This led to further investigations, which resulted in the discovery of many fragments of Roman pottery. The fragments have belonged to about fifty different forms of vessel. The country round Malton has many spots as yet unexplored by the antiquarian, and likely to reward a careful search. It is to be hoped that the local antiquaries, who are so well qualified for the task, will not leave this rich mine unworked.

been very large, and lighted with magnificent windows. There is some elegant carving on the tops of the windows and doorways. At each corner of the castle, and in every storey, there is a small room, five feet by four, and twelve high, arched over, and having two small square holes for windows. The ivy with which this ruin is in some parts clothed adds considerably to its picturesque-ness.

The *Church* is mostly in the perpendicular style. There has been a circular window over a piscina in the chancel ; but it is built up. Among the monuments is one with the recumbent effigy of a crusader, holding his heart between his clasped hands.

A tall Maypole still stands in this village.

HOVINGHAM (Hotel: *The Worsley Arms*), about two miles from Slingsby and ten from Malton, has become of late years a watering-place of some importance. It is pleasantly situated in a richly wooded district, and has, besides the hotel, many comfortable lodging-houses, and all the ordinary means and appliances of such places. The attractive scenery, and places of antiquarian and general interest within reach, serve to add to the advantages which Hovingham possesses as a place of summer resort.

This is a place of great antiquity. It is on the vicinal Roman road from Malton to Isurium, and may possibly have been a station on the earlier British trackway which is supposed to have formed the foundation of this road. It was at all events the site of a Roman station or villa, a Roman bath having been discovered here in a good state of preservation in 1745. Other relics of the Romans have been found in the neighbourhood. The original charter for a market at Hovingham dates from the reign of Henry III.

The *Church* was, with the exception of its tower, rebuilt in 1860. The tower is very ancient, either Saxon or very early Norman, and well deserves examination.

The *Spas*, three in number, are at a short distance from the town. Their effect is said to be stimulating and aperient, and their use is recommended, externally and internally, for diseases of the skin, general weakness, etc. The Spa Baths is a neat building, in pleasant grounds.

*Hovingham Hall*, the seat of Sir W. Worsley, Bart., is a handsome modern mansion in the Italian style.

STONEGRAVE. Two miles from Hovingham is the pretty village of Stonegrave, at the foot of the Caukless spur of the

Hambletons. Just below the village is the *Church*, its chief object of interest. This building was one of the oldest and most interesting type, antiquarians being of opinion that part of it was Saxon, while other portions were undoubtedly early Norman. It consisted of nave, aisles, chancel, porch, and square tower. The oldest portions were pulled down in 1862, to be replaced with perpendicular work. Though this has deprived the church of much of its interest to the antiquarian, there still remains enough in the building to tempt the tourist to pause to examine it. Besides the portions of the ancient structure which have been spared in this much-to-be-regretted "restoration," the tourist will find in the interior an altar screen and three old monumental effigies worthy of attention. The altar screen is a fine piece of oak carving of date 1636. Of the monumental figures, two are of females, and the third a Knight Templar. They are all to members of the Thornton family. The other monuments are unimportant.

A short walk over the hill to NUNNINGTON, in Ryedale, will afford some highly beautiful views. The village is a pretty one, and has an old hall in the Elizabethan style, built on the site of an ancient nunnery, which, according to Dodsworth, was dissolved about 1200.

From Stonegrave the tourist may proceed to Helmsley or Kirkby Moorside ; or he may go by Oswaldkirk to Gilling, where he will gain the railway.

An excursion southwards from Malton, through a pleasant country, may include Langton Wold, Burythorpe, and Birdsall, gaining the railway at either Wharram or North Grimston.

Crossing the bridge, and passing through Norton, a walk of two miles will bring the tourist to the table land of the famous training ground, LANGTON WOLD, the various racing stables (for a sight of the interior of which an introduction is needed) being passed on the way. Here there is a small British entrenchment. A walk round the race-course, on the summit of the Wold, will command a panoramic view of a large extent of the surrounding country. Looking towards Malton, which forms a pleasing picture, with the Hambleton Hills and the moors for its background, the tourist may observe on the right, and near the foot of the Wold, a singular detached mound of limestone, capped by a plantation of fir trees. This eminence, which is called How Hill,

has three British barrows on its top. Old armour has been found here.

On the opposite side of the Wold, in a beautiful valley separating the limestone from the chalk, lies the pretty village of LANGTON, which has a church with some good monuments.

About a mile and a half beyond Langton is the village of BURYTHORPE, where there is a beautiful modern church in the early English style. It occupies the site of an ancient Norman edifice, which, having become insecure, was taken down in 1857, to make room for the present structure. The church crowns a steep eminence, and forms a very prominent object in the landscape. In the interior there is an ancient Norman font which belonged to the former church. The east window, which is of three lights, and filled with fine stained glass, is much admired.

A mile to the east of Burythorpe is BIRDSALL, the Yorkshire seat of Lord Middleton. The church is new. Some ruins of the old building stand near it, picturesquely ivied. On the hill above Birdsall there is a British rath of an uncommon form.

Reaching NORTH GRIMSTON, where there is a fine old church, the tourist may return to Malton by rail, or he may walk to the wold village of DUGGLEBY, in the vicinity of which there is a large British rath. He may regain the railway at Wharram-le-Street.

Several places of interest to the east of Malton may be visited in succession, forming a pleasant day's excursion.

Taking the train to SETTRINGTON, the village will not be found to be very attractive or picturesque; but its fine old church will repay a visit. This place furnished the title of Baron to Charles, the natural son of Charles II. The ascent to Settrington Brow, a spur of the Yorkshire Wolds, is worth making for the sake of the magnificent view which it affords of the vast cultivated vale lying between the Wolds and the Moors. Geologists tell us that after the silting up of the valley at Filey, and before the Derwent forced its passage through the limestone at Hutton, near Malton, this valley was a great inland lake. An easy descent on the other side of the Brow brings the tourist to the small village of THORPE BASSET, where there is a very interesting little Norman church. This edifice is one of the type of plainness and solidity, characteristic of the early period of Norman architecture, now fast disappearing. A little to the east

of Thorpe Basset is the village of WINTRINGHAM, with British and Roman entrenchments on the hills above it. From this village or from Thorpe Basset, the tourist can gain the railway at RILLINGTON, where there is a fine church with a beautiful octagonal spire which has several times suffered from the strong winds which rush along the vale of Pickering from the sea.

A charming excursion may be made to the west of Malton to CASTLE HOWARD (p. 72) and KIRKHAM PRIORY (p. 197), visiting, on the way between those places, BULMER, with its ancient church, and WELBURN and WHITWELL, with their handsome modern ones. The scenery traversed in this excursion is of great richness and beauty.

## MARKET WEIGHTON

### AND ITS VICINITY.

INNS:—*Londesborough Arms, Half Moon, etc.*

From York, 23 miles; Selby, 17; Beverley, 10.

Market Weighton is in itself of little interest to the tourist, but may form a convenient starting point for visiting several places in its neighbourhood.

This is one of the places where the site of *Delgovitia*, the first stage from *Derventio* in the first *iter* of Antoninus, has been placed by antiquarians. Drake gave the preference to Londesborough, about two miles to the north-west. There seems, however, to be a preponderance of both argument and authorities in favour of Cawthorne, which is about 13 miles north of Malton (now pretty generally agreed to be *Derventio*). Market Weighton has, nevertheless, been a place of some importance in both British and Roman times. This is shewn by the ancient barrows in its neighbourhood, and the relics (not numerous, however) discovered at different periods. Nothing of importance is recorded respecting the history of this town—the most notable event in its annals appearing to be the birth of William Bradley, the Yorkshire giant, in 1792. At the age of 19, he was 7 feet 8 inches high, and weighed 27 stone. He died young.

Large fairs are held here, several times a year, for cattle and sheep.

The town is irregularly but pleasantly built. The CHURCH is a building of considerable antiquity, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. The tower and some other parts of the building are patched up with brick. In the interior there is little to attract attention. The arches separating the nave from its aisles, and from the chancel, are pointed. The monuments are unimportant.

There are several dissenting chapels, as well as some respectable public buildings.

From Market Weighton the tourist may take a pleasant excursion to Pocklington (7 miles distant), going through Shipton and Hayton. He may also go direct by rail if so inclined.

SHIPTON, about 2 miles from Market Weighton, has a small *Church*, consisting of nave, north aisle, chancel, and tower with battlements and pinnacles. The door of this church it is worth turning aside for a few minutes to examine. It is a Norman arch, with the beak-head ornaments somewhat rudely executed. This door has a porch, the arch of which is also circular. The nave is divided from its aisle by pointed arches rising from short massive cylindrical pillars. The aisle extends the whole length of the church, and has at its east end a window nearly circular like the east window of the chancel.

To the north-east, beyond the railway, the tourist will observe as he proceeds the finely wooded grounds of *Londesborough Park*, the seat of Lord Londesborough. The walk from Shipton to Hayton is through a rich and level country, and presents no objects requiring to be noticed. The distance is 3 miles.

HAYTON is a pleasant village, with an interesting little *Church*, which has been very carefully and tastefully restored. This edifice, like the church of Shipton just described, consists of nave, aisle, chancel, and a square tower at the west end, with battlements and pinnacles. The main entrance is by a Norman arch, protected by a porch, the inside of which bears an inscription stating that it was rebuilt and the windows restored by W. H. Rudstone Read, Esq., lord of the manor, in 1860. There is a smaller doorway, slightly pointed, into the chancel on the same side. The aisle is divided from the nave by circular arches, springing from two large cylindrical pillars, the capitals of which are adorned with sculptured foliage and monsters. There is a pointed arch between the nave and the belfry, also adorned with grotesque heads. The east window is pointed, and of three

lights. Like all the other windows, it is filled with good stained glass. There are no monuments of any importance.

At Hayton the tourist may leave the highway, and proceed to Pocklington by a country track through the fields, which will be pointed out to him by any of the villagers. The distance is about 2 miles.

POCKLINGTON is a thriving country town of 5340 inhabitants. Besides its corn mills and trade in agricultural produce, it has flaxworks, a brewery, an iron foundry, and other manufactures. It is worthy of a visit from the tourist on account of its large and interesting church.

The *Church* consists of nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and a handsome tower at the west end with buttresses at its angles, and surmounted by battlements and pinnacles. The north transept has a continuation, doubtless meant for a chapel and vestry. The nave is separated from its aisles by pointed arches rising from massive columns. The capitals of the columns on the north side of the nave are adorned with monsters, but those on the south side are plain. Grotesque human heads, much larger than life, also ornament the capitals of the piers which support the tower. The east window is new, but in accordance with the general style of the church, which is early English.

This church contains a good many objects deserving of examination. In the north transept there is an interesting composition in elaborately carved oak, brought from Italy by Robert Denison, Esq. of Kilnwick Percy, in this neighbourhood, and placed here, over the family tomb. The large central piece represents the Crucifixion; that on the right, Jesus bearing his cross; and that on the left, the Descent from the cross. There are smaller groups and scenes below. Here also there is a fine monument, the fac-simile of one which bore the date 1589, to the memory of Thomas Dolman, armiger. It is in three divisions—the centre one bearing his recumbent effigy, with that of his wife in a kneeling posture; the left one, his three daughters, kneeling; and the right his five sons, also kneeling. A fine monument to the memory of Robert Southebee of Pocklington bears the date 1594, and is in excellent preservation. The inscription ends with the pathetic exclamation—"O vita, misero longa, fœlici brevis!"

In the churchyard there is an old cross, found by the sexton

in 1835, when digging a grave, and restored by a descendant of John Sotoby, to whom it was originally erected.

The town contains various dissenting chapels, a well-endowed Free Grammar School, a National School, new workhouse, etc.

Pocklington is 16 miles from York, by rail.

## MIDDLEHAM CASTLE.

INNS in Middleham:—Nicholson's *Commercial*; *Green Dragon*; Swale's *Old Commercial*; *Black Bull*, etc.

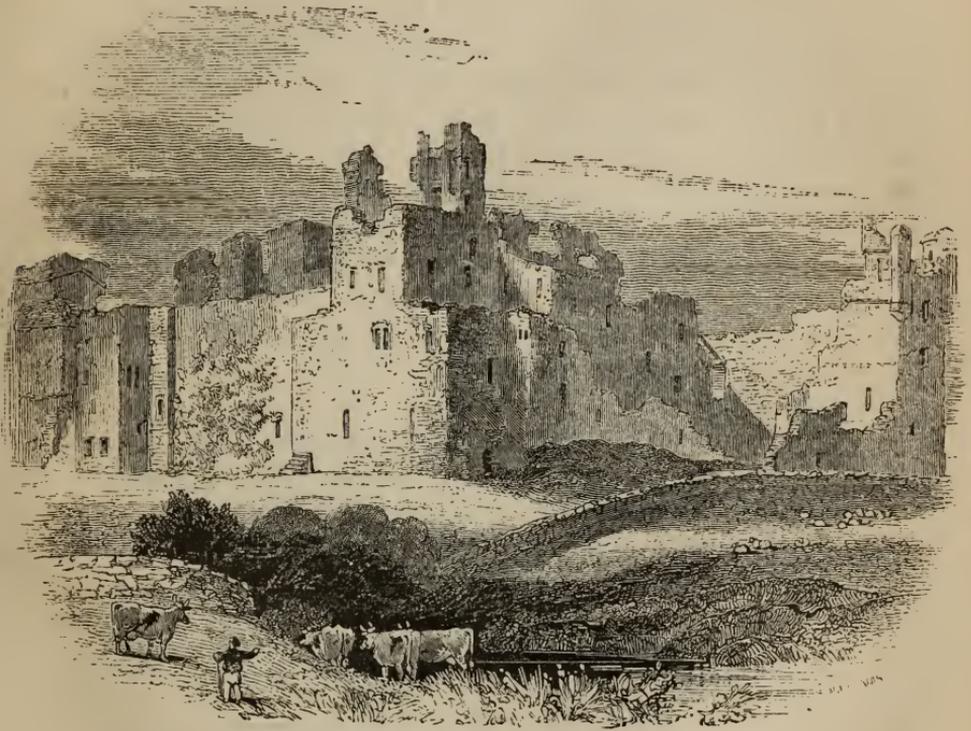
From Leyburn, 2 miles; Northallerton, 20.

The small town of Middleham is prominently situated on the slope of an eminence on the south side of the Ure, from which it is distant about half a mile. It is in itself of little importance, the only prominent building being the church; but the remains of the old fortress of the great Earl of Warwick invest it with great interest to the antiquarian and the general tourist.

The CHURCH of Middleham is worth a visit. It appears from its style to belong to the latter part of the fifteenth century. Richard III. entertained the intention of making it collegiate; but his death at Bosworth Field prevented this from being accomplished. The east window is filled with old stained glass, representing the martyrdom of St. Alkelda. The doorkeeper also points out a tombstone, probably brought from Jervaux, to serve (like other tombstones here) for pavement, on which the twenty-second abbot of that house is quaintly commemorated by the rebus of a sculptured *thorn* and *tun*—his name being Robert Thornton.

The CASTLE, which occupies a commanding position above the town, was founded soon after the Conquest by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, grandson of Ribald, one of the followers of William. In the thirteenth century the castle and lands of Middleham came by marriage into the family of Neville. This celebrated family acted an important part in public affairs in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Ralph Neville, a younger brother of the Lord of Middleham, was the hero of the battle of Neville's Cross, in 1346. John, Lord Neville, who died in 1388, highly distinguished himself in Scotland, France, and Turkey. Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, who succeeded him, and greatly enlarged the castle, was the betrayer of Archbishop Scroop and

his principal supporters in 1405. He persuaded them to disband the forces they had raised to enforce their petition for the "reformation of abuses," by promising that their demands would be complied with ; but no sooner had they done so than they were seized and executed. This Earl of Westmoreland is a prominent character in Shakspeare's "King Henry IV." But the most celebrated of the owners of Middleham was Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, "the setter up and plucker down of kings." Here the great "king-maker" frequently had for his guest



MIDDLEHAM CASTLE.

Edward IV., for whom he afterwards contracted such a deadly enmity as to espouse the cause of Henry VI., whom he had himself been the means of deposing.\* After the death of Warwick, on the field of Barnet in 1471, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., who married Warwick's youngest daughter, came into the possession of Middleham. Richard appears to have often resided here ; and it was in this castle

\* Few tourists will require to be reminded that some of the finest scenes in Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's romance, "The Last of the Barons," are laid here.

that his only son was born, in 1473. From this period little is recorded regarding the history of the castle till the year 1646, when it was rendered untenable by order of the Parliament.

The appearance of the castle from a distance is picturesque, but it is only when the visitor stands among the ruins that he can obtain an adequate idea of the extent and importance of this desolate but still imposing pile. The castle is in the form of a quadrangle of 210 feet by 175, with towers at the angles. The arch of the entrance gateway is very perfect. The central part of the castle is the original structure of Fitz-Ranulph, with, of course, some repairs and changes by subsequent owners; but the quadrangle inclosing it is the work of the Nevilles. The central keep is a good specimen of the Norman work of the close of the twelfth century. The arch over the staircase leading to the great hall is worthy of notice. The different apartments will be pointed out by the person who has charge of the ruins. The walls of the keep are of great thickness, and the mortar seems to be almost as durable as the stone itself. Solid masses of masonry lie here and there in the area of the castle; and, in some places, ponderous piles hang overhead, with very little support other than is afforded by the tenacity of the mortar, and apparently in defiance of gravitation.

“As a specimen of architecture,” says Dr. Whitaker, “Middleham Castle is an unique, but not a happy work. The Norman keep, the fortress of the first lords, not being sufficient for the vast trains and princely habits of the Nevilles, was enclosed, at no long period before Leland’s time, by a complete quadrangle, which almost entirely darkened what was dark enough before; and the first structure now stands completely insulated in the centre of a later work of no very ample dimensions within, and nearly as high as itself. I must, however, suppose that the original keep was surrounded by a baily, occupying nearly the same space as the present quadrangular work. Within the original building are the remains of a magnificent hall and chapel; but it might be difficult to pronounce whether the first or second work consists of the more massive and indissoluble grout work.”

The castle has been surrounded by a moat, which can be partially traced. On the south side of the castle there is a fine echo.

Mr. Walbran of Ripon is in possession of a very handsome gold ring, found here many years ago. It bears the sculptured figure of St. Agatha, and the inscription—*en ba en an*. The

meaning is doubtful (it may be a presentation inscription, wishing the recipient "a happy new year"). Possibly this ring may have once belonged to one of the Plantagenets.

NEW MALTON.—*See* MALTON.

## NORTHALLERTON.

INNS:—*Golden Lion*—bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., tea 1s. 9d.; *Black Bull*; *King's Head*.

From York, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles; Thirsk, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Ripon, 17.

This town consists chiefly of one long street, irregularly built, and is situated on a gentle eminence, sloping towards the west. Its spacious market place would be improved by the removal of certain small houses, used as shops, and for other purposes, which are erected on the street after the fashion of several other old towns in Yorkshire. The town is noted for its races. It returns a member to Parliament, and had a population of 4755 at the census of 1861.

The CHURCH is the principal edifice. It is a large building of some antiquity, though not of much interest, being neither regular in plan nor uniform in style. It occupies the site of an edifice raised, according to Dr. Stukeley, as early as the year 630. The interior contains several monuments, none of them, however, calling for special mention.

There is a PRISON here, built upon Howard's plan.

Northallerton was a Roman station, indubitable traces of the sixth legion (consisting of a circular wall, a wooden floor, coins, etc.) having been discovered in the Castle Hill by railway excavators. In the neighbourhood of the town, in 1138, was fought the battle of the Standard, in which David I. of Scotland was defeated by Thurstan, Archbishop of York. The battle took its name from the standard of the English, which was a tall mast, fixed in a huge chariot, having at the top a pix with the host, and a cross bearing the banners of St. Peter and St. John of Beverley.

The position of Northallerton on the North Eastern Railway is highly favourable for excursions by rail. Here a branch from the main line strikes off westward, by Bedale, into Wensleydale; and another to the north-east leads to Cleveland, the mouth of the Tees, and the sea-bathing places on the northern part of the coast.

From Dalton Junction, nine miles to the north, there is a branch to Richmond.

BEDALE (*Inns: George, Royal Oak, Black Swan*) is eight miles from Northallerton by rail. This quiet little market town is pleasantly situated in a rich valley. The *Church* is a spacious building with a handsome square tower, which is said to have often proved useful in former days for defence against the Scots. It was restored in 1855, when due care was taken to preserve its various features of antiquity. There are two old monuments in the interior, at the west end, both having a pair of recumbent figures, with lions or other animals at their feet. The figures on the right, on entering, have no inscription. Those on the left are the effigies of Sir Brian Fitzallan, Earl of Arundel, and his wife. "He was the King's Lieutenant," says an inscription on a board over the figures, "of the whole Realme of Scotland, in ye time of Edward ye first. He built a castle at Kilwardby, and another at Bedale, Com-Ebor. His coat armour is in the east window of the south Isle of this Chancell (*viz.*) Barry of Eight Pieces or. and Gules." There is a monumental brass inserted in a stone in the floor, in front of the chancel. In the chancel there are three sedilia and a piscina. The east window is a good one though small, and is filled with fine stained glass. Two modern monuments may be noticed—that of Sir John Poo Beresford, Baronet, K.C.B., G.C.H., and G.C.T.S., Admiral of the White; and that of Henry Peirse, Esq. of Bedale, and his daughter, with their sculptured figures in relief. There is a handsome font at the west end of the church. Some old sculptured stones, probably sepulchral, have been built into the outside of the vestry wall. The churchyard contains a few interesting epitaphs.

Of the castle built at Bedale by Brian Fitzallan, to which reference is made in the inscription quoted above, there are now no remains visible. It stood at a short distance from the church, and partly on the grounds of the elegant mansion of H. Peirse, Esq.

About 7 miles north-east from Northallerton are the RUINS OF MOUNT-GRACE PRIORY. This priory was founded in 1396 by Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, for Carthusian monks. Its situation is secluded and romantic; and its remains will repay an examination. The church is the most interesting part of these ruins. It is cruciform in its plan, and has the remains of a square tower at the intersection of the transepts. Many parts of

the walls are still of considerable height, and the masses of ivy, which cluster luxuriantly in some places, add much to the effect of the ruins. The east end of the chancel has disappeared, as has also the south wall ; but part of the north wall is about half its original height, and has two windows of three lights each. Some tracery remains in a window in the south transept. The remains of the conventual buildings are also interesting, especially to antiquarians, as this is perhaps the only Carthusian house in the county. The refectory, the cells of the monks, the kitchen, with the marks of fire in its ample chimney, and other details, may be noticed and compared with those of the houses of other religious orders more commonly met with. No inscriptions are visible ; but it is thought that a careful excavation of the ruins might lead to discoveries which would repay the trouble.

PATRICK BROMPTON, about a mile from Newton-le-Willows station ( $11\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Northallerton, by same line), has a *Church* of some antiquity, consisting of nave, aisles, and chancel, divided from each other by pointed arches with zig-zag ornaments ; and a tower at the west end. There is a doorway with a porch, both pointed, the zig-zag mouldings of the former concealed by whitewash. In the interior there are a piscina and a small but neat marble font.

The village stocks may be observed by the roadside, not far from the station.

*Hornby Castle*, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, is five miles from Bedale, and about three from Patrick Brompton. Some portions of this stately mansion are of much antiquity, being said to date as far back as the Conquest ; but the general aspect of the building is modern. The apartments are superb in their dimensions and style of furnishing, and contain numerous paintings, some of them valuable. The site is a commanding one, presenting fine views, and the grounds and neighbourhood are very attractive.

LEYBURN, eighteen miles from Northallerton, where this line of railway terminates, is described under WENSLEYDALE, in a subsequent part of this work.

OLD MALTON.—See MALTON.

## OTLEY AND LOWER WHARFEDALE.

HOTELS:—*White Horse, Black Horse, The Mount*—Bed, 2s. 6d. ; breakfast, 1s. 6d. ; dinner, 2s. 6d. ; tea, 1s. 6d.

From Arthington Station (North-Eastern Railway), 4 miles ; Leeds, 11.

Whitaker says this place is the Othelai of Domesday Book, the field of Othe or Otho, a name not uncommon before and after the Conquest. Long before the Conquest the manor of Otley was given by Athelstan to the Archbishops of York, who had a castellated palace here, no traces of which now remain. This town at one period returned two members to Parliament, but, having to pay their expenses, was relieved from the burdensome honour, on petitioning Henry VI. to that effect. Its population is about 5000, and its trade is considerable, several large factories in its neighbourhood giving employment to many persons. The staple articles of manufacture were formerly spurs and saddlery ; they are now woollen yarns and paper.

The town is well but irregularly built, and charmingly situated. The CHURCH, dedicated to All-Saints, is a spacious and interesting structure. A Saxon church existed here, but no part of it now remains. A circular arch, forming the north doorway, is, however, of considerable antiquity. The building as it now stands is probably not older than the time of Henry VI. The interior contains numerous ancient monuments to the families of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, Palmes, and Pulleyn. The tomb of Thomas Lord Fairfax and his wife, Lady Helen Aske, the grandfather and grandmother of the famous Parliamentary general, has the quaint inscription:—

“ Here Lea’s frvtfvlns, here Rachel’s bevtv,  
Here lyeth Rebecca’s fath, here Sarah’s dvtv.”

The churchyard, too, has several interesting tombs. One to the memory of a Mr. Ritchie bears the following lines:—

“ From torrid climes by nautic art conveyed,  
I sought the refuge of a peaceful shade ;  
Oft in the tumult of the broken wave  
I votive called, and Heaven vouchsafed to save.  
Here all is calm ; ye idly vain, deduce  
The pointed moral to salvation’s use :  
Tired of this mortal toil, debate, and strife,  
I rise triumphant to eternal life.”

The MANOR HOUSE, a handsome edifice at the head of Kirk-

gate, occupies the site of the ancient archiepiscopal palace mentioned above. Adjoining it is the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, which is fitted up in the style of the superior class of these buildings. There are several other dissenting chapels in the town. Some of the houses have a quaint, antique aspect.\*

The CHEVIN, a precipitous cliff at the south-east of the town, has been often described by travellers. It now presents fewer of its bold crags, these being to a considerable extent hid by trees, or quarried for building purposes. It is said that blocks of stone from the Chevin were taken to London, and now form the foundations of the Houses of Parliament. The view of Wharfedale from the summit of the Chevin is one of great beauty.

Wharfedale, both below and above Otley, is full of beauties. The upper part of the dale from Bolton Priory has already been described (pp. 44-53). Ilkley, and the fine hydropathic establishments in its neighbourhood, have received separate notices (pp. 28 and 181), as has also Cawood, with its memories of Cardinal Wolsey (p. 78); and Harewood has been described at length in the Vicinity of Harrogate (p. 143). Tadcaster, the Roman *Calcaria*, will be found described in a subsequent part of this work (see TADCASTER).

From ARTHINGTON to Otley the walk or drive is a very pleasant one. Arthington is in the parish of Adel, the fine old Norman church of which is described at length in the Vicinity of LEEDS. A mile from Arthington the tourist passes through the village of POOL, which has a neat chapel of ease and one or two paper mills. Passing on to Otley, which is three miles from Pool, the interesting old mansion of CALEY HALL will be passed on the left. This house was the property of the Gascoigne family in 1500. Two miles below Otley the Wharfe receives on its left side the Washburn river. FARNLEY HALL, a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, with modern additions, situated in pleasant grounds, occupies the angle above this junction. It contains some good paintings and other objects of art, but is not opened to the public. On the east bank of the Washburn, a little above its junction with the Wharfe, stands the rural and picturesque hamlet of LEATHLEY, possessing a little old church with Norman

\* A clever gossiping account of Otley and Wharfedale is given in two lectures delivered by the Rev. J. Hart, B.A., vicar of the parish, to the Mechanics' Institute, Otley, and published under the title, "Wharfedale, its Topography, Antiquities, and Scenery."

work in its tower. There are no other places calling for notice below Otley.

Half a mile to the north of Otley is NEWALL, the birth-place of the poet Edward Fairfax, best known for his translation of Tasso. He died in 1632.

Three miles south of Otley, over the Chevin, is the village of GUISELEY, which has an old church of some interest. This edifice contains a representation of almost every style of Gothic architecture. The porch door is Norman, with cylindrical columns and enriched capitals. The nave and south aisle are divided by circular arches rising from columns, the capitals of some of which exhibit an approach to foliation. Around the piers, from which rise the arches at the entrance to the chancel, there are curious disengaged shafts deserving of notice. We have not space to describe the other features. There are windows in the early English, the decorated, and the perpendicular styles; and, to complete the effect, there are patchings and alterations in the square meeting-house style for which country churchwardens appear generally to have a great predilection. In the churchyard there is the remnant of a Saxon cross.

Ascending the stream from Otley, the village of BURLEY will be reached after an agreeable walk or drive of three miles. It consists of a long street, lining the road on both sides for a distance of about a quarter of a mile, and has a clean and pleasant look. The population is about 1700, and is mainly dependent upon the worsted mills in the neighbourhood. The church is a modern building, with a fine spire. There are several mansions in the vicinity of Burley. *Burley Old Hall*, at the back of the church, is the residence of the proprietor of the mills. *Burley New Hall* and *Burley Lodge*, both near the road at the east end of the village, were built by Mr. Maude, author of several poems descriptive of Wensleydale and Wharfedale, who died in 1798. WESTON, on the other side of the Wharfe, has some interesting remains of antiquity in its Church and Hall. MARSTON, a mile and a half south from Burley, is a village of some antiquity. Cromwell is said to have passed a day there with Charles Fairfax, previous to the battle of Marston Moor.

Two more miles bring the tourist to Ben Rhydding (p. 28), opposite which, on the other side of the Wharfe, is DENTON PARK. This was the residence of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the noted Parliamentary general, and was for several generations the

property of the Fairfax family. The present edifice is modern, and the grounds, though finely wooded, are not extensive. A mile farther up the stream is Ilkley, the *Olicana* of the Romans, noted in modern days for the virtues of its springs, and for its hydropathic establishments (p. 181).

Ascending the valley from Ilkley, the tourist may observe on the left of the road, just beyond the turnpike (one mile distant), the remains of the Roman road to *Cocciūm* (Ribchester). ADDINGHAM, three miles from Ilkley, has a neat church, erected by the Vavasours, to whom the manor was devised by Robert de Romillé, towards the end of the eleventh century. There is a Norman arch between the nave and chancel of this church. Here the Skipton road is left for a branch on the right, which conducts the tourist through two miles of pleasant scenery to BOLTON BRIDGE, whence, after refreshing himself at either of the inns, he may proceed to examine the Priory and the other beauties of Upper Wharfedale (page 44).

PATRINGTON—In the vicinity of HULL.

### PICKERING.

HOTELS:—*Black Swan*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d; *George*; *White Swan*.

From York, 32½ miles; Whitby, 24; Scarborough, 23.

Pickering, though not of much importance in the present day, is a town of great antiquity. There is a legend told by the old chroniclers, that it was built 270 years before Christ, and derived its name from the recovery of a ring lost in the river Costa, a little below the town, by a British king, and found in the belly of a pike. The manor of Pickering belonged to Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, in the time of Edward the Confessor. After the conquest it remained for many years in the possession of the Crown. After various transmissions, it came into the possession of John of Gaunt, and was subsequently annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, to which the town still belongs.

Pickering is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the bottom of which flows a small stream called the Pickering Beck, which joins the Costa a short distance from the town. With the exception of its castle and church, this town has nothing to interest the tourist. These edifices, however, taken in conjunction with

the neighbouring scenery, which can be conveniently visited from this town, entitle Pickering to a separate notice.

THE CASTLE is situated on an eminence on the northern extremity of the town, near the railway station. The date of its erection is unknown ; but there can be no doubt that a castle existed here from a very early period. The first mention of it in authentic records is in documents of the reign of Henry III. In the year 1399, the unfortunate Richard II. was confined here for a short time, previous to his removal to Pontefract Castle, where he was murdered. An old rhymer says—

“ The kyng then sent kyng Richard to Ledes,  
 There to be kepte surely in previtee,  
 Fro thens after to Pykeryng went he nedes,  
 And to Knauesburgh after led was he,  
 But to Pountefrete last, where he did die.”

In the time of Charles I., it was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians, who appear to have dismantled it. The extensive and interesting ruins of this fortress still remain.

The area inclosed within the castle walls is about three acres, a portion of the space being used as garden ground. The gate tower, which is on the south side, is in ruins. Through this tower, a modern doorway gives admission to the castle. It consists of an outer and inner court, each strongly defended with walls and towers. Two interesting surveys of this castle, the one taken in the time of James I., and the other in the time of the Commonwealth, are printed in a work on the “Scenery on the line of the Whitby and Pickering Railway.” There is not space for comparing the present remains with the particulars of that survey. The principal features still exist as they were then described, but are much more ruinous. Rosamond’s Tower, so named from a tradition that Fair Rosamond, the beautiful and unfortunate mistress of Henry II., was once a prisoner in it, is still nearly complete. It is three storeys high ; and a staircase, communicating with the different apartments, leads to its top. The Devil’s Tower, as that to the north is designated, is in ruins ; but the Mill Tower, at the south-west corner, is of some elevation. The Keep, the oldest part of the structure, occupies a position on a large artificial mound in the inner court. Only the basement storey remains, with some openings for windows or arrow slits, about two inches wide. The inner court has been defended by a wall and towers, and by a moat.

Fine views of neighbouring scenery may be obtained from various parts of the ruins, particularly from the Mill Tower and the Keep.

THE CHURCH is a spacious and ancient structure, with a beautiful spire, and is dedicated to St. Peter. It consists of nave, aisles, transept, chancel, and tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, and has some remains of Norman architecture; though, as a whole, it is a specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of the fourteenth century, when the early English passed into the decorated style. The stone of which it is constructed is considerably worn by the action of the weather. The interior is interesting. Circular arches, rising from massive pillars with square capitals, divide the aisles from the nave; but the arches of the transepts and chancel are pointed. On entering by the door in the south aisle the tourist will observe in the wall on his right the remains of a piscina. In the chancel there are three sedilia, with sculptured canopies in tabernacle work, and a piscina. Here also there are two fine old monuments, one on either side of the chancel. That on the north side has the effigies of a knight (in armour) and his lady, recumbent with folded hands, both figures having a pair of angels at the head. On the south side is the effigy of another knight in armour, with two defaced angels at his head. In the chancel also lies the mutilated trunk of a knight, from some monument that has been destroyed. The east window is a good example of the prevailing transition style of the church. It is of five lights, and is filled with beautiful stained glass, having the figure of our Saviour in the centre light, and those of the four evangelists in the others. This window was erected in 1861 in memory of Thomas Mitchelson, Esq., by his nephew. In 1853, in the course of some repairs, several frescoes were discovered on the wall of the chancel, on the accidental displacement of a portion of the whitewash. The figures, it is said, were life-size, and finely drawn, the colours being as fresh as when they were laid on. The subjects of the paintings were the Last Supper and the Crucifixion. These relics of Roman Catholic times were regarded by the vicar as improper decorations of a Protestant place of worship; and they were accordingly again covered with a coat of whitewash. It is perhaps to be regretted that some means was not adopted for the preservation of these frescoes for the inspection, at proper times, of antiquarians, and other persons interested in such things. A

folding panel, or some such device, might have served for this purpose.

This church underwent extensive repairs and restorations, especially in the chancel and the chapel adjoining it on its south side, in the year 1861.

### VICINITY OF PICKERING.

The country round Pickering is very interesting. Many of the small villages are near, or upon the site of ancient Brigantian settlements, the traces of which still exist to delight the antiquary. There is not space to give a detailed list of all these spots where our rude forefathers have left such enduring marks of themselves. The discovery of them here and there for himself will increase the interest and pleasure of the tourist, while traversing the surrounding country. In the following account of the chief places of interest in this vicinity, the most important of these British remains in this district will be noticed.

CAWTHORNE, four miles from Pickering, and about half that distance from the Levisham station, is a place of high interest to the antiquarian on account of its extensive Roman fortifications. Many antiquarians are of opinion that this is the *Delgovitia* of the first *iter* of Antoninus. Various considerations go to favour this idea. One of the four camps which exist here has evidently been a permanent military station, with the Roman road from Malton to Dunsley passing through it. Again, if antiquarians are right in making Malton *Derventio*, and Dunsley *Praetorium*, the intermediate station of *Delgovitia*, according to the measurements of the *iter*, must fall near Cawthorne. These camps are deserving of a careful examination. King (in his "Munimenta Antiqua," vol. ii., p. 132) is of opinion that these works confirm the idea of auxiliary troops being encamped or stationed distinct from legionary troops, and by themselves. The principal camp here has been the most westerly one. Though smaller than the others, it is superior to them in strength and workmanship; it is square, and fortified by a double trench. The Roman road from Dunsley to Malton passes through this camp, dividing it into two equal portions. The adjoining works are irregular in their outlines; that next the principal camp approaching an oval, 850 feet in length, and 320 in breadth. The other two are larger, forming an oblong divided into two irregular squares by a com-

mon wall. The largest of these Roman camps is about 560 feet by 550. These fortifications are among the most complete and interesting in the country. On the moor, near them, are some British tumuli.

CROPTON, half a mile distant from Cawthorne, is the site of some early British works. The chief of these is a lofty mound about 200 yards west from the church. It is about 30 feet high, and 150 feet when measured from the bottom of the trench by which it is defended, over the top, and to the bottom on the other side. It is very generally agreed by antiquarians that the mounds or "raths," of which this is a good example, were British. They are sometimes wholly artificial; but often, as in the present instance, advantage is taken of some natural elevation of the ground. This mound has never been opened; neither, indeed, we believe, have any of the other British camps of this kind in this part of the country. The summit of this mound commands a beautiful and extensive prospect. To the north is a great sweep of brown moors, contrasting with the cultivated fields that lie in the foreground. To the north-west is the village of Lastingham, half hid from view by a wooded ridge. Westward is a pleasant vale, well cultivated and picturesquely wooded; and close at hand on the south is the hamlet of Cropton, with its pretty little modern church.

Near the mound there are several tumuli. The village itself is unimportant.

LASTINGHAM is reached by a walk of two miles more. This picturesquely situated village has an extremely interesting Norman church, the details of which cannot fail to delight the ecclesiologist, although he will feel pained by the ignorant disfigurement which it has undergone. Its fine apse is blocked up by a modern painting, and a lantern-light has been introduced into the roof of the chancel, as a substitute for the small Norman windows that are shut up by the picture and two monumental tablets. The painting, which represents Christ in the Garden, is indeed a very beautiful one, probably one of the best works of John Jackson, R.A., a native of this village (born 1778, died 1830), who presented it to the church; but most antiquarians will be of opinion that it was dearly gained at the cost of such disfigurement to this ancient structure. The introduction of the lantern-light and the closing of the windows were the work of Jackson himself; and, if the incongruous feature in an ancient

church can be forgiven, it must be confessed that the painting by this arrangement is placed in an admirable light. Under the church there is a vaulted crypt, altogether a fine piece of very early Norman, if not Saxon, work. The font appears to be Saxon. This church once possessed a fine screen of carved oak in tabernacle work ; but some repairs having to be effected during the absence of the vicar, the churchwardens made a fire with it to melt the lead !

From Lastingham the tourist may proceed three miles northwards to ROSEDALE, where there are some fragments of a Benedictine priory, founded in the time of Richard I. The intense loneliness and seclusion of this place has been lately invaded by the formation of a railway branch from the Cleveland lines, for the purpose of working and carrying away the ironstone which is here abundant.

Or, from Lastingham, the tourist may proceed by Appleton-on-the-Moor, or Hutton-in-the-Hole, to Kirkby Moorside, a distance of about seven miles.

LEVISHAM, six miles from Pickering by rail, is an unimportant hamlet, but has in its neighbourhood various places worth a visit. Levisham Bottoms, as the vale here traversed by the railway is called, is cultivated and well wooded, but not so picturesque as the upper and wilder part of Newton Dale. The view of Newton Dale from its head at Fen Bog has been compared to that of a wilderness in Judea. The line of railway between Whitby and Pickering presents views of scenery of the most diversified kind ; and many of the smaller glens which branch off from Eskdale, the Vale of Goathland, and Newton Dale, possess considerable attractions to the lover of nature.

“The sections of strata about the Levisham station,” remarks Professor Phillips, “are very instructive parts of the peculiar oolitic coalfield, shewing, in downward order, the coralline oolite, calcareous grit, Oxford clay, Kelloway’s rock, cornbrash, sandstones and shales, with plants, marks of coal, and granular ironstone of great richness, in thin irregular beds and nodules. This dale is occasionally enlivened by the evening strains of the black-cap, a warbler not to be contemned even where the nightingale has been heard.”

A delightful moorland walk may be commenced at Levisham, taking the old coach road over the moor to the summit of Saltersgate Brow. To the left of this eminence, and close to the road,

is a remarkable hollow called the Hole of Hercum. Here, on the east side, near the enclosed land, the rare plant *Cornus suecica* grows among the heather. This is also a habitat of many plants which the botanist may wish to add to his collections. At a short distance is the Saltergate Inn, an important house in the old coaching days. To the right is BLACKHOW TOPPING, a peculiarly shaped eminence, on the moor adjoining which there is a number of tumuli and other ancient works, deserving of the attention of the antiquarian.

Turning his back upon Blackhow Topping, and walking due south, the tourist will in a short time come in sight of THE BRIDESTONES, a number of huge rocks fringing both sides of a deep glen. Some of these singular rocks are shaped like mushrooms, particularly one, called "The Salt Cellar," which is thirty feet high, and in one place near the top twenty feet broad, while the stalk which supports it is only three feet across in one direction, and six in the other. These stones have a Druidical reputation.

From the Bridestones the tourist may proceed down the valley to Dalby Farm, and thence to ELLERBURN, which has a curious old church, and Thornton, where he is about two miles from Pickering.

## PONTEFRACT.

HOTELS:—*Elephant*, Robert Clayton—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 9d. ; *Red Lion*; *Dragon*, etc.

From York, 22½ miles ; Knottingley, 2½ ; Doncaster, 17½.

Camden remarks regarding this town:—"In the Saxons' time it was called Kirkby, but the Normans, of a broken bridge named it in French, Pontfract. Upon this occasion, as it is commonly thought, that the wooden bridge over Are hard by was broken, when a mighty multitude of people accompanied William, Archbishop of York (King Stephen's sister's son), newly returned from Rome. Whereby a great number fell into the the river, and yet by reason that the Archbishop shed many a tear at this accident, and called upon God for help, there was not one of them that perished." The town is pleasantly situated and well built. It has a population of 11,678, and 2618 inhabited houses, shewing a very slight increase upon the census of 1851. Round the town there are extensive gardens and

nurseries, from which large quantities of vegetables are sent to Leeds, Wakefield, and other towns; while seedlings are sent to considerable distances. Liquorice is much cultivated here; and the liquorice cakes of Pontefract are largely exported and justly celebrated. The town has been uninterruptedly represented in Parliament since the time of James I. It returns two members.

All that is remarkable in the history of Pontefract is embraced in that of the castle, which is its main attraction.

PONTEFRACT CASTLE, the ruins of which still serve to give some idea of its ancient strength and magnificence, is one of the most celebrated fortresses in the kingdom. It was built by Hildebert de Lacy, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, about 1080. In 1310, the Castle and estates came by marriage into the possession of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded in the neighbourhood of his castle for an unsuccessful rising against Edward II., several lords, his adherents, being hanged at Pontefract the same day. Pontefract Castle is chiefly famous as the scene of the death of Richard II., in 1399. Historians are not agreed as to the manner of Richard's death. Some say that he was starved to death; others that he was murdered by Sir Pierce Exton and his attendants. Shakspeare adopts the latter version:—

*“Enter EXTON and servants, armed.*

KING RICHARD. How now? what means death in this rude assault?  
Villain, thine own hand yields thy death's instrument.

*(Snatching a weapon, and killing one.)*

Go thou, and fill another room in hell.

*(He kills another, then EXTON strikes him down.)*

That hand shall burn in never quenching fire,  
That staggers thus my person. Exton, thy fierce hand  
Hath with the king's blood stained the king's own land.  
Mount, mount, my soul! thy seat is up on high;  
Whilst my gross flesh sinks downward here to die.

*(Dies.)*

EXTON. As full of valour, as of royal blood:  
Both have I spilt; Oh, would the deed were good!  
For now the devil, that told me I did well,  
Says that this deed is chronicled in hell.  
This dead king to the living king I'll bear;  
Take hence the rest, and give them burial here.

*[Exeunt.]*

*King Richard II., Act V., Scene 5.*

In the reign of Henry IV., Richard Scroop, Archbishop of York, who had been in arms against the king, being treacherously taken prisoner, was here condemned to death. The

sentence was executed near Bishopthorpe, June 8, 1405. Again, in 1483, was Pontefract Castle the scene of a bloody tragedy. Earl Rivers, Richard Lord Grey, and Sir Thomas Vaughan were executed here without any legal trial by the orders of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Shakspeare puts the following lines in the mouth of Rivers :—

“ O Pomfret, Pomfret ! O thou bloody prison,  
 Fatal and ominous to noble peers !  
 Within the guilty closure of thy walls,  
 Richard the Second here was hacked to death ;  
 And, for more slander to thy dismal seat,  
 We give thee up our guiltless blood to drink.”

*King Richard III., Act III., Scene 3.*

The castle sustained three sieges—one in 1536, from Robert Aske, captain-general of the “Pilgrimage of Grace,” to whom it surrendered ; and the other two in the time of Charles I. It was demolished in 1649, by order of the Parliament.

The style of the castle is Norman, but there have been additions and improvements of a later date. The defences were on an elaborate scale. To reach the round tower or keep, which was the citadel of the building, it was necessary to pass one of the outer barbicans or gatehouses, traverse the outer yard, pass another gate in the centre wall into the castle yard, from which a steep flight of stairs conducted to the keep. Add to this the moats or ditches, the great strength of masonry of the tower, and its excellent position, and the importance of this fortress may be conceived.

The principal part of the ruin is a fragment of the keep, consisting of the remains of two massive round towers, with some connecting walls. Entering the keep, which is about sixty-four feet in diameter, the remains of the great staircase (leading to the state and other apartments above, now destroyed) may be observed on the right hand. Farther on from this staircase is a small square room, probably designed for the captain of the guard. It is formed in the heart of one of the round towers referred to, which is of solid stone from the level of this room to the bottom of the mount on which the keep is built. The other tower, also built down to the ground, has a very singular staircase, narrow and zig-zag, leading down to a sally-port at the outside of the tower. About half-way down this staircase there are two small branches, leading, the one to what seems to have been a well, and the other to a frightfully small dungeon.

There seem to have been no provisions for the admission of light into the lower storey of the keep. Like Conisborough Castle, its great lower apartment has evidently depended for light upon the doorway. There has been a small window in the guard-room already mentioned. A little way in front of the foot of the stairs, by which the keep is entered, is the square mouth of what may have been either a dungeon or the commencement of a subterranean sally-port. In the great wall, which is eighteen feet thick, and farther from the entrance to the keep, is a wretched chamber or dungeon. Tradition says that it was here that Richard II. was confined and murdered. The smallness of the apartment, however, hardly agrees with the ordinarily received account of his death. It is not improbable that the unfortunate monarch was confined and murdered in one of the large apartments in the keep, now destroyed. Near the centre of the area is the powder magazine, cut out of the solid rock, and 27 feet below the surface of the ground. It is 18 feet long by 10 broad, and has several cells or dungeons adjoining.

The entire area of the fortress has been about seven acres. It has been turned into orchards and gardens. From the highest part of the ruins there are very extensive and beautiful views in all directions.

The parish church is a handsome but modern building. The original CHURCH received much injury during the war between Charles I. and his parliament, and has been ever since in a ruinous condition. It was partially restored a number of years ago, and fitted up for public worship. The tourist will find it worth examination. There are several dissenting chapels and good schools.

Other leading public buildings are the *Market Hall*, *Court House*, etc.

There are several spots of interest to the tourist in this neighbourhood.

CASTLEFORD, about 3 miles to the north-west of Pontefract, is the *Legeolium* of Antoninus. Camden was the first to direct attention to this place, though all that he has recorded is the fact of the frequent discovery here of ancient coins, to which the ignorant inhabitants gave the name of Saracen's heads. Urns, stone pavements, and foundations have been found here. At this place, Rudgate, the great road from Isurium, crossed the Aire, by a ford at the head of the tide. Dr. Whitaker remarks, regarding Castle-

ford, "It is still a fact to me inexplicable, that the sites of some of our stations, and Castleford among them, appear to have been sown with coins. When I was there, considerable gleanings of the harvest remained, and, besides a pretty intaglia on a cornelian, I procured a scarce denarius of Caracalla, reverse a lion." The church, which is of no interest, occupies the site of the Roman *castrum*, and is, perhaps, built out of its ruins. The omnibus, which runs several times a day between Pontefract and Castleford, will often be found more suitable than the railway.

FERRY BRIDGE, 2 miles distant to the north-east, is celebrated as the scene of a skirmish in 1461, previous to the great battle of Towton Field. Human skeletons, ancient armour, and other relics of the contest have been found here. This was a place of some considerable importance in the old coaching days, but it is now a sufficiently dull and melancholy village.

METHLEY,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant by rail, is a pleasant village, situated in a rich and finely-wooded district. It is a place of much antiquity, being mentioned in Domesday. The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Oswald, is an interesting old edifice, consisting of nave, south aisle, chancel, and tower, surmounted by a fine spire. It is partly in the decorated, and partly in the Tudor style. Over the south entrance there is a mutilated statue of St. Oswald. The interior contains various objects worthy of notice. At the end of the aisle, partitioned off by a fine screen of perpendicular carved work, is the Waterton Chapel, founded by the executors of Sir Robert Waterton, who died in 1424. This chapel contains some fine sepulchral monuments. That to the memory of the founder is an altar tomb, bearing the figures in alabaster of himself and Cecily his wife, recumbent, and with their hands folded as in prayer. Opposite this is a monument of similar character, with the effigies of Lionel, Lord Wells, who fell at Towton Field, and Cecily his wife, also in alabaster. The chapel likewise contains several beautiful monuments to members of the Saville family, with their figures. The details of the ornamentation of this very interesting chapel are well deserving of examination, but cannot be here particularly referred to.

*Methley Park*, the residence of the Earl of Mexborough, is a stately building, finely situated at a short distance from the village.

## REDCAR.

HOTELS :—*Red Lion, Crown and Anchor, Swan, Royal, Clarendon, etc.*

From Darlington, 25 miles; Northallerton, 39; Guisborough, 8.

The small town of Redcar, a few miles south from the mouth of the Tees, has become, along with the adjoining village of Cotham, a favourite sea-bathing resort. It consists mainly of one long street, and contains several good hotels, and a considerable number of respectable lodging-houses. The sands are very fine and extensive, and are well adapted for bathing.

REDCAR CHURCH is a plain, modern building, not calling for any special notice.

COTHAM CHURCH, on the other hand, is an elaborately beautiful structure, in the decorated style, well deserving of examination. Everything in the architecture and the ornamentation is in fine taste; and the building, which was erected a year or two ago, is throughout a good example of the style in accordance with which it has been constructed. The details of the interior are especially interesting. The nave is divided from its aisles by pointed arches rising from elegant clustered columns with foliated capitals. The windows of the aisles are of two lights, and the clerestory ranges consist of a series of four trefoils on either side. An arch similar to, but loftier than those of the aisles, separates the chancel from the nave. On the south side of the chancel there are two sedilia, with beautifully sculptured canopies terminating in crocketed pediments; and on the north side there is a piscina in the same style. The east window is of three lights, filled with rich stained glass—the central one representing the ascension of our Saviour; that on the left illustrating the text, “Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed;” and that on the right, “Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things that I say unto you?” This window has a handsome reredos of sculptured stone. Most of the other windows are of stained glass. The pulpit is of stone, finely carved in accordance with the style of the church. The pews, the floor, and the roof all display taste; and the church is, altogether, a gem.

None of the other buildings of Redcar are of such importance as to require description. There are here a hydropathic establishment, a sea-bathing hospital, etc.

In the neighbourhood is MARSKE, where there is a seat of the Earl of Zetland. KIRKLEATHAM, about a mile and a half inland from Cotham, is worth a visit. The *Church* contains monuments of the Turner family, long proprietors of the *Hall*, and attached estate. Adjoining the east end of the church is a splendid mausoleum, erected in 1740 by Cholmley Turner to the memory of his son, and near it is the tomb of Sir Charles Turner, the last of the family. A short distance from the church is *Turner's Hospital*, founded in 1676 by Sir William Turner, woollen draper, of London, for forty poor persons. Among the curiosities of this building, there is a waxen effigy of the benevolent founder, with the wig and band that he once wore.

### RICHMOND.

HOTELS:—*King's Head*—Bed 2s., breakfast 2s., dinner 3s., tea, 2s. ; *Turf*; *Fleece*; *Town Hall Inn*.

From Darlington, 15½ miles; Dalton Junction, 9½; Northallerton, 18½.

The town of Richmond is beautifully situated on a little amphitheatre of hills above the river Swale, which is here charmingly wooded. The name may be derived either from a castle in Brittany, which belonged to the Norman baron on whom the Conqueror bestowed this district, or from the fertility of the tract of land in which this castle was built. Alan, the first Norman Earl of Richmond, and the founder of the castle, appears to have been a special favourite of William, his services being rewarded with no fewer than 164 manors in this county, as well as nearly 300 in other parts of the kingdom. A town soon began to grow up under the walls of the castle. Markets appear to have been held here as early as the middle of the twelfth century; and there are records of various privileges having been granted to the inhabitants by an Earl of Richmond about the same period. The Scots occasionally made a foray upon the country round Richmond, in their incursions into England, when the burgesses "gave a great summe of monie in like manner as at other times they had done, to have their countrie spared from fier and spoile." The dates of the various charters of this town are of no interest to the tourist. It was first represented in Parliament in 1584, and has ever since returned two members. The population of the borough at the census of 1861 was 5134, and the inhabited houses 1066.

The town contains a good deal to interest the tourist. There are two churches of considerable antiquity, though the date of their erection cannot be exactly ascertained. An old grant speaks of the churches of Richmond being given to the Abbey of St. Mary at York, in the year 1137; but it is manifest that neither of the present edifices can lay claim to such antiquity.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, probably belongs to the latter part of the thirteenth century, though there are Norman columns on the south side of the nave which are at least a hundred years older. The tower is the most recent part of the building, having been erected about the year 1390. The east window is a fine specimen of the perpendicular style. The interior of this church is very interesting. Some beautiful stalls of carved wood, occupied by the members of the corporation, are deserving of observation. These stalls originally belonged to the church of St. Agatha's Abbey, whence they were removed at the Dissolution. Among the monuments is a curious one to the memory of Sir Timothy Hutton of Marske, who died in 1639, containing the effigies of himself and his wife and children. The quaint conceits by which the names of Sir Timothy and his lady are expressed render this monument somewhat interesting. On the floor of the chancel is a monumental brass, much worn, bearing the date 1506. At the west end of the nave, affixed to one of the sides of the tower, there is a monument to George Cuit, a landscape painter of some excellence, who was born near Richmond, and died in 1818. There are several sedilia in the chancel; and the Norman piers, already referred to, which have been preserved by the architect who rebuilt the church in the reign of Henry III., are worthy of examination. The church was extensively restored in 1860, the whole of the interior being renewed. The east window of the south aisle was filled with handsome stained glass in the same year in memory of Ottiwell Tomlin, late of Richmond. A very handsome new stone pulpit is worth notice.

In the churchyard may be observed the tomb of Christopher Clarkson, Esq., F.S.A., author of a "History of Richmond." He died in 1833. There are numerous poetical inscriptions, but none worth quoting.

The churchyard of Richmond will possess to many tourists a touching interest from its associations with Herbert Knowles.

This gifted young poet, whose first effort Southey regarded as “brimful of power and promise,” died in 1817, at the early age of nineteen. His “Lines written in the Church-yard of Richmond” are well known. We quote part of this poem:—

“Methinks it is good to be here :  
If thou wilt let us build—but for whom?  
Nor Elias nor Moses appear,  
But the shadows of eve that encompass the gloom,  
The abode of the dead, and the place of the tomb.

“Shall we build to Ambition? Ah, no!  
Affrighted, he shrinketh away ;  
For see ! they would pin him below  
In a small narrow cave, and begirt with cold clay,  
To the meanest of reptiles a peer and a prey.

“Unto Sorrow? The dead cannot grieve,—  
Not a sob nor a sigh meets mine ear,  
Which compassion itself could relieve ;  
Ah, sweetly they slumber, nor hope, love, or fear ;  
Peace, peace is the watch-word, the only one here !

“Unto Death, to whom monarchs must bow ?  
Ah, no ! for his empire is known,  
And here there are trophies enow ;  
Beneath—the cold dead, and around—the dark stone,  
Are the signs of a sceptre that none may disown.

“The first tabernacle to Hope we will build,  
And look for the sleepers around us to rise ;  
The second to Faith, which ensures it fulfilled,  
And the third to the Lamb of the great sacrifice,  
Who bequeathed us them both when he rose to the skies.”

TRINITY CHURCH is in the market-place. It is supposed that a church existed on this site before the Norman Conquest, and that the edifice was rebuilt about 1260. The present church, however, has little left even of what attracted the notice of Leland in its architectural style three hundred years ago. It was repaired in 1740 ; but about the same time the houses which so strangely and disgracefully encroach upon the sacred edifice were erected. The Consistory Court for the archdeaconry of Richmond is held in an apartment adjoining the north aisle.

THE TOWER OF THE GREY FRIARS stands at the northern entrance into the town. The monastery of mendicant friars, of which this ruin is a part, was founded in 1257. This beauti-

ful tower, however, is manifestly not a part of the original building. It is in the richest and lightest style of late Gothic architecture, and there is much probability in the conjecture that this was the commencement of a new friary church, which was never completed. At the Dissolution, the monks of this house were treated with great severity, some being put to death, and others imprisoned, for their opposition to the rapacious decrees of the royal "reformer." The tower is in good preservation; it is lofty and well-proportioned, and the pointed arches from which it rises are of great height and beauty. The buttresses are corbelled out in a singular manner, and there are some small and unimportant remains of walls adjoining. A winding staircase conducts to the top of the tower.

THE PRIORY OF ST. MARTIN is a quarter of a mile distant, near the railway station. It was founded about 1100. The remains are small, and, with perhaps the exception of the western door of the chapel, unimportant.

Of less importance are the remains of the HOSPITAL OF ST. NICHOLAS, a short distance from Richmond, on the Catterick road. The hospital was founded before 1172. Its poor remains are incorporated with a modern house.

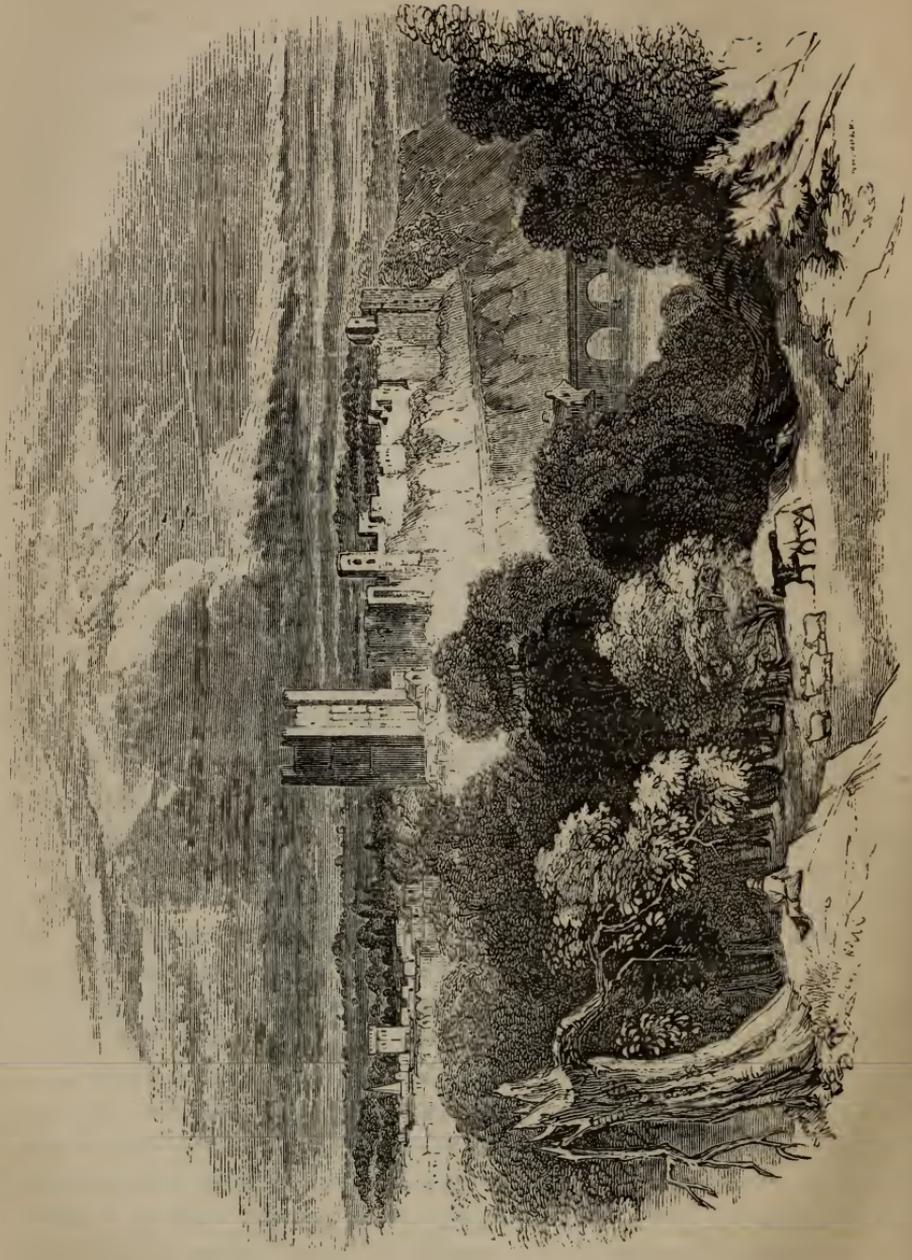
THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. A grammar school was erected at Richmond, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, with the funds obtained by the corporation from the seizure of the properties of various guilds, hospitals, chantries, etc. The revenues derived from this endowment, and subsequent bequests, amount now to about £300. The present handsome edifice, situated on the other side of the road from the parish church, was erected in 1849. It is dedicated to the memory of the Rev. James Tate, A.M., who was master of the school for thirty-seven years. "Mr. Tate of Richmond," as he was commonly known in the literary world, sent forth from this school many of the most distinguished men of his day. In 1833 his connection with the school ceased, he having been appointed to the stall of a canon residentiary in St. Paul's, London. He died in 1843. A Latin inscription to his memory is over the entrance of the porch.

Other public buildings are—the Town Hall, dissenting chapels, and schools. Richmond has an extensive corn-market, but otherwise its traffic is inconsiderable. The branch of railway, by which it is connected with the great central line, will perhaps give an impulse to its commerce.

**RICHMOND CASTLE.** This fine old Norman fortress is on the south side of the town, on an eminence overlooking the Swale, which runs in a deep valley beneath. Between the castle and the river, and sixty feet above the latter, is a terrace, of modern formation, which affords an agreeable promenade. The only side on which this castle would have been easily approached by an enemy is the north, which is very little elevated above the town. This side is defended by the keep, the strongest part of the fortress.

The castle was founded by Alan Rufus, Earl of Bretagne and Richmond, in 1071. His successors, Allan Niger and Stephen Fergant, made considerable additions to the original structure, and Conan, the fourth earl, built the great tower or keep in 1146. Richmond Castle does not occupy a place of any prominence in history. Its vast strength, indeed, caused it to be regarded as one of the great bulwarks of the north ; but its name is associated with no historical events of note, with the exception of the imprisonment here of William the Lion, king of Scotland, after his defeat at Alnwick, by Randolph de Glanville, in 1174. A curious rhyming chronicle in old Norman French, translated and published for the Surtees Society, gives an account of William's unsuccessful invasion. In this poem Henry II. of England is represented as anxiously inquiring, when the defection of one powerful baron after another is reported to him—"Is Randolph de Glanville in Richemunt?" And when the messenger of Randolph comes to the king with news of the defeat of William, Henry impatiently and fearfully demands, "Has the King of Scots entered Richemunt?" William was set at liberty on taking an oath of allegiance to the King of England.

*The Keep*, or Great Tower, will be first examined. This imposing structure is 100 feet high, and its walls are 11 feet thick. It remains almost in the condition in which it was when constructed by Earl Conan, more than seven hundred years ago. It is divided externally into regular compartments by very flat vertical buttresses and horizontal plain string courses, and is allowed to be as admirable in its proportions as it is remarkable for its massive strength. The keep is at present used as a store for the accoutrements of the militia. The different storeys are shewn by the person who keeps the gate. From the summit of the tower a magnificent view is obtained. York Minster, forty miles distant in a straight line, can be seen in clear weather.



RICHMOND CASTLE.

The antiquarian will not turn away from the keep till he has examined the massive octagonal column in the centre of the lower storey, from which spring circular groined arches to support the floor above.



VAULTS, KEEP OF RICHMOND CASTLE.

Leaving the keep, and turning to the left, the visitor next has his attention drawn to *Robin Hood's Tower*. It has borne this name immemorially, but tradition has not preserved the reason why it is so called. On its ground-floor is a small chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas. A narrow loop-hole forms the "east window" of this interesting relic of the worship of early and comparatively simple times. The sill of the narrow window formed the altar. Two circular holes gave light to the stalls, the rude semicircular heads and sculptured pillars of which are well deserving of the notice of the antiquarian.

The next tower is called the *Gold Hole*, from the tradition that a quantity of treasure was found here. In the lowest apartment of this tower is a low arched doorway, said to be the entrance to a subterranean passage communicating with St. Martin's Priory, on the opposite bank.

*The Hall of Scolland* is in the south-east corner of the castle area. It derives its name from Scolland, Lord of Bedale, one of the noble feudatories who performed military service in the castle of their superior lords, the Earls of Richmond. This hall, which is 72 feet by 27, is of early Norman work. It was the state or banquet-hall, and was entered by a large semicircular doorway, on a higher level than the present entrance, which leads to a lower apartment. This hall displays more attention to ornament and comfort than any other part of the castle.

The remaining portions of these ruins do not require to be

noticed here. The castle is the property of the Duke of Richmond. The area inclosed within its walls is about five acres.

Before turning away from this ancient fortress, it may be worth while to mention the fact that Richmond Castle is one of the places fixed upon by tradition as the scene of the enchanted sleep of King Arthur and his court. In a huge cave beneath this castle, Arthur and his followers lie asleep, awaiting the time when "England's extremity" will break the enchantment, and call them forth to deeds such as made their names illustrious of old. A legend is even told, to the effect that, once upon a time, a man, wandering about the castle, found access to the cave of the sleepers. He half-drew from its sheath the enchanted sword; but, getting frightened at the stir which he at once observed among the sleepers, he let the blade slip back to its place. As he fled, these words from a mysterious voice met his ear:—

"Potter, Potter Thomson!  
If thou had either drawn  
The sword, or blown that horn,  
Thou'd been the luckiest man  
That ever was born!"

Richmond has much attractive scenery and numerous spots of antiquarian interest in its neighbourhood. Easby Abbey is distant only a mile (see page 101); and the Roman *Cataractonium* is three miles farther down the stream. The valley of the Swale above Richmond has much to attract the artist and the lover of nature (see SWALEDALE).

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, once the residence of the family of Fitz-Hugh, is five miles north-west of Richmond. A castle existed here before the Conquest; and it is thought that part of the present ruins belonged to the old Saxon fortress. The remains are small, and not of much importance. A small tower, which is the most interesting part of the ruins, has the following inscription in bold letters in high relief, each word on a separate stone:—*x̄p̄̄t. dn̄'s. ih̄̄t. bia. fons. & origo. alpha. & oo.* (*Christus Dominus Ihesus, via fons et origo, alpha et omega.*)

The Church of Kirkby Ravensworth is prominently situated on an eminence about a mile from the castle and the village. It was erected, in the end of the fourteenth century, on the site of a former structure, which is said to have dated from Saxon times. One of its aisles has been destroyed, the corbels of its

arches, some of which are very curious, still remaining in the wall of the nave. The interior of the church is worth inspection. It contains an old monumental slab to the memory of Gerardus de Hornby, and a monument to Dr. Dakyn, an incumbent of this church, and founder of a hospital and grammar-school here, who died in 1556. The font is ancient, and the corbels of the aisle and of the roof of the tower are quaint and in good preservation.

### RIEVAULX ABBEY.

Rievaulx Abbey is two miles from Helmsley, whence it may be visited in the same excursion as Helmsley Castle and Duncombe Park. It is one of the most beautiful ruins in Yorkshire, being alike admirable for its situation and its style of architecture.

The style of this monastery is the purest early English, with the exception of some remains of Norman work in the lower part of the west sides of the transept. The small round windows here may have been part of an earlier structure. With the exception of these, and some similar traces in the dormitory, the architecture is of singular purity throughout. Probably a finer example of the earliest English style is not to be found in the kingdom.

This abbey was founded in 1131 by Sir Walter L'Espece, who dedicated it to the blessed Virgin, and endowed it with the extensive tract of Bilsdale, the manor of Helmsley, and other possessions. Sir Walter L'Espece was also the founder of Kirkham Priory, in this county. The death of his son was an affliction from which he never recovered ;\* and, having made Christ his heir, by devoting his property to religious purposes, the Norman warrior retired in his old age to Rievaulx Abbey, took the vows, and died a monk. He was interred in the chapter-house, March 8, 1153.

The principal remains are those of the church and refectory. The CHURCH, instead of standing east and west, which is the usual position, approaches more nearly to north and south. This is evidently owing to the nature of the ground. The dimensions of the church have been as follows:—Length of choir, 144 feet ; breadth, 63 ; length of transepts, 118 ; breadth of transepts, 33 ;

\* See page 197, note.

length of nave, 166 ; breadth of nave, 59. The views of the exterior from different points are much admired, and a minute examination of details will give no less pleasure. The south front has two fine rows of lancet windows, and is beautifully clothed with ivy. The wall of the choir has flying buttresses. The nave has probably been the oldest portion of the church, and of Norman construction, but it is entirely destroyed, only its foundations being now traceable. The choir and part of its aisles, the transept with its aisle, and the commencement of the tower, are the portions of the church which still remain. The transept is the oldest part, as may be seen from the windows already referred to. The arch opening from the transept into the choir is 75 feet high ; and the circumference of the pillars from which it rises is 30 feet. The aisles of the choir are divided from the centre by clustered columns, above which is a triforium arcade. The clerestory windows above are small lancet lights in pairs, each pair enclosed by one bold arch. The southern (what should have been the *eastern*) end of the choir is lighted by two tiers of lancet windows, three and three. The architectural details of the clustered columns and arches are of extreme beauty, the mouldings, foliage, and other decorative sculpture, being for the most part as fresh as when they came from the hand of the workman. Between thirty and forty years ago, the choir and transepts were cleared of rubbish, when part of a tessellated pavement and some fragments of stained glass were discovered.

THE REFECTORY, which has been a magnificent apartment, 125 feet long and 37 broad, is in a good state of preservation. It is lighted by beautiful lancet windows, and has a recess for a reader's pulpit, reached by a winding staircase, part of which yet remains.

There are the ruins of other monastic buildings of less importance. The dormitory, which is in a line west from the transept of the church, has been of great extent, but is now completely ruinous. A Norman doorway, leading into a square court, is also worth notice. The foundations, which can be traced far beyond the bounds of the present ruins, shew that this monastery has been an establishment of great extent.

On the hill above the abbey is a *terrace*, from which are obtained fine views of the ruin and neighbouring scenery. Here there are a Grecian temple and a pavilion, with paintings of classical subjects by an Italian artist.

The scenery of BILSDALE, above Rievaulx, possesses in some places features of grandeur. The view from the summit of the dale is very magnificent.

A mountain road crosses the Hambleton Hills from Rievaulx to Byland Abbey, the descent being down the gorge of Wass. This road commands fine views.\*

## RIPON.

HOTELS:—*Black Bull*, Mrs. Beaumont—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 3s., tea 1s. 9d. *Unicorn*; *Crown and Anchor*; *Dragon*, etc.

From Leeds, 29 miles; York, 23; Harrogate, 11; London 208; Edinburgh, 191.

The old cathedral city of Ripon is situated in a fertile plain, at the junction of the small streams Skell and Laver with the Ure, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of seventeen arches. The name is thought to be derived from the Latin *ripa*, on account of its position on the bank of the river. There can be no doubt that the place is of great antiquity. Mr. Walbran of Ripon, an accomplished antiquarian, is of opinion that there was a settlement of Brigantian Celts here, and that this was even their seat of government; the remains which have been found being such as, in his opinion, to establish the point. A few Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood; but there is nothing to indicate that they had any permanent settlement there. The Roman Watling Street passes Ripon at a distance of three miles to the east. It is recorded that, about the year 660, Alfred, or Alchfrid, King of Deira, bestowed a piece of ground here upon Eata, Abbot of Melrose, for the erection of a monastery. The Scotch monks were expelled because they differed with the king on the computation of Easter; and Alchfrid bestowed the monastery on a fraternity more subservient to the royal will. At the head of the monastery was Wilfrid, a man of extensive learning and piety, who was subsequently made Arch-

\* This pathway will be pointed out by the attendant on the Rievaulx terrace, who will indicate two clumps of trees on the moorland horizon as a landmark. In the vicinity of the path, where it crosses a small enclosed moor about two miles from Rievaulx, the remarkable plant *Athyrium filix-femina*, var. *acrocladon*, the most ramified of all the British lady-ferns, was discovered a few years ago by Mr. C. Monkman of Malton. This beautiful fern, of which only one plant is known, will be found figured in Moore's "Nature-printed British Ferns," 8vo edition, and in Lowe's "New and Rare Ferns."

bishop of York. An imposing building erected by Wilfrid was destroyed by the Danes in 860. A conical tumulus, called Ailcy Hill, on the east side of the town, is supposed to have been heaped over those who fell in the dreadful carnage that occurred about this time. The tumulus contains large quantities of human bones; and Saxon coins have been found in it from time to time. Towards the close of the thirteenth century, Ripon was judged of sufficient importance to be represented in Parliament. About this time the manufacture of woollen cloth appears to have been carried on to a considerable extent. This trade, however, did not continue to thrive; for we find Leland, who visited Ripon in the early part of the sixteenth century, saying—"But now idleness is sore increased in the town, and clothe making almost decayed." Ripon suffered severely from the plague in 1534, and again in 1625. In 1640 the Scotch lords met here with the English commissioners. The house where the negotiations took place, and the furniture of the apartment in which the commissioners met, were in existence within the memory of persons still alive. A skirmish occurred here, in 1643, between the Parliamentarians and Royalists. There are no events of importance in the subsequent history of Ripon.

The interest of Ripon lies entirely in the past, though it still continues to be represented by two members in the national councils. The population of the town at last census was 6172, showing an increase of only 92 persons since 1851; and the inhabited houses 1365. Its very manufactures are matters of antiquity. The woollen-cloth trade has long ceased, and the Ripon spurs, once excellent to a proverb,\* are no longer manufactured. But, though undistinguished for commercial activity, Ripon will continue to have attractions for those who admire noble architecture and beautiful natural scenery. The tourist who wishes to examine the Cathedral of Ripon and the Abbey of Fountains,

\* " 'As true steel as Ripon rowels.' It is said of trusty persons, men of metal, faithful in their employments. Spurs are a principal part of knightly hatchments; yea, a poet observes—

'The lands that over Ouse to Berwick forth do bear  
Have for their blazon had the snaffle, spur, and spear.'

Indeed, the best spurs of England are made at Ripon, a famous town in this county, whose rowels may be enforced to strike through a shilling, and will break sooner than bow. However, the horses in this county are generally so good, they prevent the spurs, or answer unto them, a good sign of thrifty metal for continuance."—*Fuller's Worthies*, vol. iii. p. 398.

and to explore the beauties of Wensleydale, and other parts of the adjacent country, cannot find more convenient head-quarters than this old town.

Ripon affords the title of Earl to the Robinson family.

THE CATHEDRAL. Of the early structures erected by Eata and Wilfrid there are no remains. The present cathedral has generally been ascribed to Archbishop Thurstan; but Mr. Walbran has conclusively shewn that it owes its erection to the liberality and piety of Archbishop Roger, who devoted £1000 ("mille libras veteris monetæ") to the purpose. Archbishop Roger died in 1181. In 1284 and 1287 money was raised, in furtherance of the works of the church, by letters of indulgence. On the occasion of an incursion of the Scots in 1319, considerable damage was done to the building, the roof, screens, stalls, and other wood-work being consumed. Additions and changes were made at many different periods. The great spire fell down in 1660, demolishing the roof of the chancel, which was shortly afterwards restored. In 1664, to obviate a similar catastrophe, the spires which surmounted the two western towers were removed. Some alterations and repairs were made in 1829; and at intervals, since that date, a good deal has been done to beautify the minster, both externally and internally. In 1836 the Bishopric of Ripon was established, and C. T. Longley, D.D., formerly head master of Harrow School, consecrated first bishop.

It has been already stated that the present building was originally raised by Archbishop Roger. The cathedral, as it now stands, is only an amplification of his original plan, though much of it has been rebuilt. The different parts of this edifice afford materials for a study of various styles of architecture. Early English, transition Norman, perpendicular, and decorated, may all be seen; and there are even some remains of Saxon. The persons who have charge of the building, and offer their services to visitors, will point out the varying styles to the tourist who is not acquainted with these details.

Coming now to an examination of the exterior of the Cathedral, the *West Front*, approached by Kirkgate, is a lofty and imposing façade. It consists of a gabled compartment, 103 feet high, and 43 feet wide, flanked by two massive square towers of somewhat greater altitude. This front was erected nearly a century after the death of Archbishop Roger by some unknown benefactor, and is regarded as one of the finest specimens of early

English in the kingdom. The entrance on this front is by three deeply-recessed doorways in the central compartment. Above the doorways are two tiers of five lancet windows each. These windows are chastely divided into trefoil-headed lights and surmounting quatrefoils. In the pediment above are three lancet lights. The towers are divided into three storeys, pierced with lancet lights. They are surmounted by a battlement and pinnacles, added in 1797, as the best substitute for the original octagonal spires of timber and lead which had to be removed in 1664. The south tower contains a fine peal of bells.

*The Nave* is divided into six bays, with windows in the early English style. The south side seems to be somewhat earlier than the north. *The Transepts* are extremely interesting, being (with the exception of a small portion of the south transept) precisely as built by Archbishop Roger. The windows, which are almost semicircular, are in two tiers, the space between them being occupied by the triforium in the interior. A window of three lights, similarly shaped, occupies the pediment of each transept. There is a doorway in both transepts. "This doorway," says Mr. Walbran, "is very remarkable, having a plain trefoil head rising from a corbel-like projection, placed at the impost of the soffit, and is flanked by three receding shafts, whose elegantly foliated capitals assimilate with this Romanesque trefoil, and support an archevolt of bold but undecorated mouldings." *The Choir* is divided into five bays. The three next the transept, on the north side, are the work of Archbishop Roger, and perhaps the best specimen of it remaining. The other two bays are in the decorated style, as are also the windows of this side of the choir. The east end is in the same style. Its great window of seven lights, 51 feet high and 35 wide, is a magnificent example of this style in its early type. Attached to the south aisle of the choir is a building, now used as a *Vestry* and *Chapter House*, by some supposed to be the original church of Wilfrid, or, at all events, that erected by "Odo, Archbishop of Cantewarbyri," who, according to Leland, "had pitie on the desolation of Ripon Chirch, and began, or causid a new work to be edified wher the minstre now is," about the year 950. The building, however, seems rather to be Norman than Saxon, and is probably part of a church erected shortly after the Conquest.

The best general perspective of the interior of the cathedral is obtained on entering at the western door. The entire length

of the interior is 270 feet—the nave being 171 feet, and the choir 99. The other interior dimensions are as follows:—Breadth of nave and aisles, 87 feet; breadth of choir, 67; height of nave, 88; height of choir 79; length of transept, 132; breadth, 36; length of chapter house,  $34\frac{1}{2}$ ; of vestry, 28; breadth of both,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ .

*The Nave*, as originally built, was without the side aisles, which now add so much to its breadth and beauty. Archbishop Roger's plan, however, permitted, and probably was meant to provide for, the addition of aisles to the nave; as the western towers projected beyond the line of the original nave, defining a space on either side of it, which could be fitly and beautifully rendered available for making the church perfectly complete in this respect. The aisles are open to the roof, and are separated from the nave by tall and graceful pillars. In the west end of the south aisle is the font. It is octagonal in shape and formed of blue marble. Near it is an altar-tomb, on the slab of which is a sculpture in low relief, representing a man and a lion in a grove of trees, the lion retreating with his tail between his legs, and the man on his knees, probably returning thanks for his deliverance. The inscription is illegible. On the walls and floors of the aisles are numerous monumental inscriptions of no general interest.

*The Centre Tower*, originally supported on four lofty and beautiful circular arches, has still two of these remaining, the others having been destroyed by the fall of the steeple, and replaced by perpendicular arches. Dean Waddilove remarks, that "the antiquarian, accustomed to contemplate the massive pillars and heavy arcades of the Saxon or Norman churches, views with wonder and delight a lofty arch of great expansion and delicate workmanship, that seems to unite the classic beauties of the Grecian architecture with the airy lightness of the Gothic. These arches are 22 feet broad in the span, 33 feet high to the crown of the arch, on a column of 26 feet, and are formed with a slight moulding of not more than 5 feet in thickness."

*The Transepts* deserve a careful examination, as they exhibit ecclesiastical architecture in its transition period between the round and pointed styles. In the transepts are several monuments. An aisle of the north transept contains the Markenfield Chapel, so called from its having been formerly the burial-place of the Markenfields of Markenfield, near this city. Here there is a fine

altar-tomb to the memory of Sir Thomas Markenfield, a warrior of the time of Richard II., and Dionisia, his lady. A noble altar-tomb, with the effigies of another Sir Thomas and his lady, has been removed from this chapel, and placed without the rails. Since the seventeenth century, the chapel has been appropriated to the Blackets of Newby-on-Ure, as a burial-place. The tomb of Sir Edward Blacket, who died in 1718, is marked by a monument bearing his effigy between those of two of his wives, who stand mourning over him. In this transept, adjoining the entrance to the north aisle of the choir, is an old stone pulpit. The south transept contains a small but chaste monument, consisting of a bust by Nollekens on a tripod, to the memory of W. Weddell, Esq. of Newby. Here, in the Mallorie chapel, are interred some men of note of the Mallorie family.

*The Choir* is entered by a doorway through a stone screen finely carved in the perpendicular style, usual in such works. The screen is 19 feet high. Above it is a good organ. The great east window naturally arrests attention on the visitor entering the choir. Its character and dimensions have already been stated in the survey of the exterior. The stained glass with which this window was originally filled, was destroyed by the Parliamentary soldiers in 1643. Such fragments as escaped their fury are preserved in a window of the nave near the font. The window was filled with the stained glass which now adorns it in 1854, at a cost of £1000. The chief figures are the size of life, and the general subject the commissioning and labours of the apostles. A fillet at the foot of the window bears the inscription: "This window was erected in commemoration of the creation of the see of Ripon, Anno Domini 1836, C. T. Longley, D.D., first Bishop elect." There are in the choir some fine stalls in carved wood-work, and a handsome modern throne for the bishop. The altar-screen was erected in 1832. Three sedilia, a lavatory, and a piscina, are worthy of notice.

*The Chapter-House and Vestry*.—The building used as a chapter-house and vestry, adjoining the south aisle of the choir, is, as we have already remarked, supposed by some antiquaries to be the original church of Wilfrid—an opinion evidently held by the door-keepers, who will draw the tourist's attention to the "great east window," in dimensions the size of a pigeon-hole, and will indicate other details on an equally diminutive scale. Mr. Walbran is of opinion, however, that "it is the south aisle of a

collegiate church, which the devastation that ensued in these parts after the year 1069 demanded from Thomas, Archbishop of York, who was lord of Ripon at the time when the Domesday survey was made, and died here on the 18th of November 1100. The rest of that structure was doubtless destroyed by Archbishop Roger when he commenced his 'Basilica,' this portion being retained as convenient for the chapter-house and sacristy; the arcade by which it joined its original structure having been closed and flanked by the wall of the choir.\* Above the chapter-house is the library, founded in 1624.

*St. Wilfrid's Needle* is a crypt under the central tower. It is entered from the nave by a narrow passage, 45 feet in length, and consists of a vaulted cell,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, 7 feet 9 inches wide, and 11 feet long. An opening in the north side of the cell, 13 inches by 18, is called "The Needle." The purpose for which this crypt and the singular opening were intended, cannot be now certainly ascertained. There is a popular tradition to the effect that "The Needle" was in former times used as a test of female chastity. "They pricked their credits who could not thread the needle," is the quaint remark of Fuller, in reference to this supposed use of the opening. Other explanations given of this vault make it a confessional, or a place of penance, or a sepulchre for the host on Good Friday.

*The Bone House*, with its piles of ghastly relics, deserves a word of notice before concluding the survey of the cathedral. It is under the chapter-house, but is entered from the church-yard. The floor on which the visitor treads has under it a layer of bones, four feet deep. Bones are built to a thickness of six feet round the walls, and some singular and interesting specimens are arranged on a bench, and form the text for various anatomical observations on the part of the guide, which, though neither profound nor original, nevertheless derive something of novelty from the place and circumstances of their delivery.

There are in Ripon several other public buildings deserving to be mentioned.

The Market Place is a fine and spacious square. In the

\* Walbran's "Ripon, Harrogate, Fountains Abbey," etc., page 49. The tourist who wishes fuller information regarding the Cathedral than the limits of this work will enable us to furnish, will find all he requires in Mr. Walbran's excellent handbook.

centre of it stands the MARKET CROSS, an obelisk, 90 feet high, erected in 1781 at the expense of William Aislabie, Esq. of Studley, who represented the borough of Ripon in Parliament for sixty years. Beside the Cross there is a Russian gun, captured at Sevastopol, with an inscription in front of it giving the names of natives of Ripon and its neighbourhood who served in the Crimean war. The principal building in the Market Place is the TOWN HALL, a plain but tasteful building, with an Ionic front. It was built in 1801, from a design by Wyatt, at the expense of Mrs. Allanson of Studley, a full-length portrait of whom adorns the Assembly Room, in the upper front storey.

TRINITY CHURCH was built and endowed in 1826, at an expense of £13,000, by the Rev. E. Kilvington, A.M., with funds left at his disposal for Christian purposes by a relative. It is a plain but elegant structure, consisting of nave, transepts, and chancel. In the chancel there is a bust of the founder, with an inscription to his memory.

Among the dissenting places of worship there are a new *Roman Catholic Chapel*, a very successful example of the French style, and a neat brick *Wesleyan Chapel* of the "New Connection."

There are several hospitals and charities, and a *Free Grammar School*, founded in 1546 by Edward VI.—a seminary in which Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, Beilby Porteous, Bishop of London, Archdeacon Thomas Balguy, and other eminent men, have been educated.

The *Palace* of the Bishop of Ripon, a fine building in the Tudor style, erected in 1841, is about a mile from the town.

From Ripon many localities of much interest to the tourist are readily accessible. Fountains Abbey, of which a lengthened description is given in a previous part of this work, is within easy walking distance. Harrogate, Knaresborough, York, etc., can be rapidly reached by rail; as can also Thirsk, Northallerton, Leyburn, and Richmond. In this part of our work, however, we have only to notice those places which, not having received a separate description elsewhere, must geographically be referred to the neighbourhood of Ripon.

HACKFALL is about seven miles distant from Ripon, and three from either TANFIELD (which has an old hall of the Marmions, an interesting church, and a handsome bridge over the Ure) or

Masham.\* These pleasant grounds, pronounced by Pennant one of the most picturesque scenes in the north of England, are entered by a gate a little beyond the village of Grewelthorpe. Though many of the features of the glen are of an artificial character, there is enough of genuine natural beauty in this umbrageous retreat to please the most cultivated taste. The artificial ruins and other buildings in different positions are as respectable as such erections can be expected to be. In the bottom of the dell is a grotto, called *Fisher's Hall*, composed of petrifications, or rather incrustations, collected from the streams in the grounds. *Mowbray Castle*, as a ruined tower is called, is well placed. From *Mowbray Point*, the highest situation in the grounds, an extensive and beautiful view is obtained. The view comprehends York Minster (30 miles distant), and a vast expanse of country, stretching northward almost to the Tees. The tourist may pause here for a moment to mark the more prominent features in the scene before him. Tanfield Church, near at hand, is the burial-place of the Marmions and Fitzhughs. In the distance, eastward, are the Hambleton Hills, with the town of Thirsk at their foot. To the left is Northallerton, with its memories of the Battle of the Standard; and, away far beyond, is the summit of Roseberry Topping. Gilpin remarks of the view obtained from this point,—"Here nature hath wrought with her broadest pencil; the parts are ample; the composition perfectly correct; I scarcely remember in any other place an extensive view so full of beauties and so free from faults."

SWINTON, the seat of Admiral Harcourt, a handsome castellated building on the site of the old residence of the Danbys, will be passed on the left on the way from Hackfall to Masham. The park is magnificently wooded, and the gardens and grounds finely laid out. The mansion contains a beautiful geological collection made by the late Mr. Danby, and a considerable number of valuable paintings by the old masters.

MASHAM (*Inns: George and Dragon, Bay Horse, King's Head*). A pleasant walk of about one mile from Swinton, or from Hackfall, will bring the tourist to the village of Masham, which is ten miles from Ripon, and six from Bedale. The only edifice which will interest the tourist in this picturesque town is the *Church*. This fine structure possesses a beautiful spire, which

\* During the summer a coach runs daily between Ripon and Middleham, passing through Tanfield and Masham.

forms a very prominent object in a distant view of the town. Ecclesiologists will admire the Norman doorway at the west end of the church. This fine arch does not seem to have attracted the attention which it deserves. The principal monument in the interior is that of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill. In the churchyard there is a singular sculptured cylindrical stone, which may have been the base of a cross.

Masham gave a title to a branch of the family of Scroop. Henry, Lord Scroop, the friend and counsellor of Henry V., who was executed for treason in 1415, is the most celebrated member of this branch of the family. Shakspeare has immortalized his offence and his fate in "King Henry V." The Duke of Exeter, in arresting him, says—"I arrest thee of high treason, by the name of Henry, Lord Scroop of Masham." Shakspeare represents King Henry as reproaching him thus, on the same occasion :—

"What shall I say to thee, Lord Scroop? thou cruel,  
Ingrateful, savage, and inhuman creature!  
Thou, that didst bear the key of all my counsels,  
That knew'st the very bottom of my soul,  
That almost might'st have coined me into gold,  
Wouldst thou have practised on me for thy use?  
May it be possible, that foreign hire  
Could out of thee extract one spark of evil,  
That might annoy my finger? 'Tis so strange,  
That, though the truth of it stands off as gross  
As black from white, my eye will scarcely see it.

O, how hast thou with jealousy infected  
The sweetness of affiance! Shew men dutiful?  
Why, so didst thou: seem they grave and learned?  
Why, so didst thou: come they of noble family?  
Why, so didst thou: seem they religious?  
Why, so didst thou: or, are they spare in diet;  
Free from gross passion, or of mirth or anger;  
Constant in spirit, not swerving with the blood  
Garnished and decked in modest complement;  
Not working with the eye, without the ear,  
And, but in purged judgment, trusting neither?  
Such, and so finely bolted, didst thou seem.  
And thus thy fall hath left a kind of blot,  
To mark the full-fraught man, and best endued,  
With some suspicion. I will weep for thee;  
For this revolt of thine, methinks, is like  
Another fall of man."—*King Henry V.*, Act ii., Scene 2.

## ROKEBY

## AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Rokeby, the seat of Mr. Morrill, M.P., classic as the resort of Mason and the theme of Sir Walter Scott, is within an easy and very pleasant walk of Barnard Castle, an interesting town on the Durham side of the Tees, 16 miles from Darlington, and 30 from Northallerton. At a distance of rather less than two miles from the town the tourist reaches the *Abbey Bridge*, by which he crosses the Tees and enters Yorkshire. The views up and down the stream from this bridge are exceedingly beautiful. The channel of the Tees is here cut through the solid rock, and the sound of its waters, as they toil along their confined course, adds much to the charm of the scene. The vista down the stream is particularly fine. The banks are thickly clothed with trees, and there is just enough of space, at the point in the far perspective where the two lines of foliage draw together, for a peep of Rokeby Hall. The vista up the stream is less regular, but more picturesque. It affords a charming glimpse of Athelstan Abbey.\* The Abbey Bridge is a very fine one, and its battlemented ledge is beautifully clothed with ivy. Proceeding onwards for a mile, the *Morrill Arms Inn* is reached, where tickets to enter the grounds must be obtained. Let the tourist take notice that the grounds are shewn only on two days in the week—usually Thursday and Saturday.

The Manor of Rokeby was in the possession of a family of that name from the Conquest to the time of Charles I., when the last Lord Rokeby, who had embraced the cause of the unfortunate monarch, was compelled, by fines and confiscations, to sell the estate. It was a Baron of Rokeby who finally defeated the insurrection of the Earl of Northumberland in the time of Henry IV.; and other members of the family are said to have distinguished themselves in former times. The estate was purchased upwards of a hundred years ago by the father of Mr. Morrill, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. The mansion is modern. It oc-

\* *ATHELSTAN ABBEY* is described on pp. 24, 25. A visit to this interesting ruin should be combined with that to Rokeby. The tourist may, instead of crossing by the Abbey Bridge, enter Yorkshire by the bridge at Barnard Castle, and descend the river on the Yorkshire side, passing the Abbey on his way to Rokeby. Athelstan Abbey is about half a mile above the Abbey Bridge.

cupies the site of the ancient manor-house, which was burned down by the Scots after the battle of Bannockburn. The mansion is not shewn to the public.

The most delightful part of the grounds is the romantic glen which Scott has described with such exquisite truth and beauty. Entering upon the footpath which lies through this ravine, and ever and anon pausing to admire some picturesque glimpse of the restless Greta, or some new and beautiful combination presented by the noble trees, with their varying hues of green, the tourist will not need any other description of the scenes amid which he lingers, than that which is given by the author of "Rokeby."—

“ The open vale is soon passed o'er,  
 Rokeby, though nigh, is seen no more ;  
 Sinking mid Greta's thickets deep,  
 A wild and darker course they keep,  
 A stern and lone, yet lovely road,  
 As e'er the foot of minstrel trode !  
 Broad shadows o'er their passage fell,  
 Deeper and narrower grew the dell ;  
 It seem'd some mountain rent and riven,  
 A channel for the stream had given,  
 So high the cliffs of limestone grey  
 Hung beetling o'er the torrent's way,  
 Yielding, along their rugged base,  
 A flinty footpath's niggard space,  
 Where he who winds 'twixt rock and wave,  
 May hear the headlong torrent rave,  
 And like a steed in frantic fit,  
 That flings the froth from curb and bit,  
 May view her chafe her waves to spray,  
 O'er every rock that bars her way,  
 Till foam-globes on her eddies ride,  
 Thick as the schemes of human pride  
 That down life's current drive amain,  
 As frail, as frothy, and as vain !

The cliffs, that rear their haughty head  
 High o'er the river's darksome bed,  
 Were now all naked, wild, and grey,  
 Now waving all with greenwood spray ;  
 Here trees to every crevice clung,  
 And o'er the dell their branches hung ;  
 And there, all splinter'd and uneven,  
 The shiver'd rocks ascend to heaven ;  
 Oft, too, the ivy swathed their breast,  
 And wreathed its garland round their crest,  
 Or from the spires bade loosely flare  
 Its tendrils in the middle air,

As pennons wont to wave of old  
 O'er the high feast of baron bold,  
 When revell'd loud the feudal rout,  
 And the arch'd halls returned their shout :  
 Such and more wild is Greta's roar,  
 And such the echoes from her shore,  
 And so the ivied banners gleam,  
 Waved wildly o'er the brawling stream."

Seats are placed in judicious positions in the course of this romantic path. That part of the dell where the rocks recede and give room for

" A dismal grove of sable yew,  
 With whose sad tints were mingled seen  
 The blighted fir's sepulchral green"—

is the spot where the poet represents Bertram Risingham as making his perilous pursuit of the mysterious figure which has been dogging his footsteps. Proceeding down the ravine, the tourist presently reaches a picturesque bridge and gatehouse, and leaves the wood to view the junction of the Greta and the Tees, a scene that Turner has made classic for all time to come. Huge blocks of stone lie in the channel of the stream here, in picturesque confusion. The united streams flow onwards through a more open valley, the left side of which, while within sight, is a long and precipitous ridge, finely wooded.

Scott thus describes the union of Greta and Tees :—

" 'Twas a fair scene! the sunbeam lay  
 On battled tower and portal grey,  
 And from the grassy slope he sees  
 The Greta flow to meet the Tees,  
 Where, issuing from her darksome bed,  
 She caught the morning's eastern red,  
 And through the softening vale below  
 Rolled her bright waves in rosy glow,  
 All blushing to her bridal bed,  
 Like some shy maid in convent bred,  
 While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay,  
 Sing forth her nuptial roundelay."

MORTHAM TOWER stands on the ridge of the hill about a quarter of a mile from the scene last described. This small fortress, now converted into a farm-house, was erected by Lord Rokeby after the destruction of his original residence by the Scots in 1314. It continued to be used by the family as a residence for some time after the sale of the estate. A walled enclosure for collecting cattle within at night—a very necessary precaution in

the times of border raids—may still be seen here. Sir Walter Scott remarks, regarding Mortham Tower—“The battlements of the tower itself are singularly elegant, the architect having broken them at regular intervals into different heights; while those at the corners of the tower project into octangular turrets. They are also from space to space covered with stones laid across them, as in modern embrasures, the whole forming an uncommon and beautiful effect. The surrounding buildings are of a less happy form, being pointed into high and steep roofs.”

At a short distance, between two great witch elms, is the tomb beside which Scott has laid the scene of the unequal strife between Bertram and Wilfred, and the timely intervention of Philip of Mortham to save the latter from destruction. The tomb is of grey marble. It was removed within the memory of the last generation, and is supposed by Sir Walter Scott to have belonged to the Fitz-Hughs. It is thus described by the poet :—

“South of the gate an arrow flight,  
Two mighty elms their limbs unite,  
As if a canopy to spread  
O'er the lone dwelling of the dead ;  
For their huge boughs in arches bent  
Above a massive monument,  
Carved o'er in ancient Gothic wise  
With many a scutcheon and device.”

GRETA BRIDGE has its claims on the interest of the tourist after he has concluded his survey of the classic domain of Rokeby. Here there is a small but very distinctly marked Roman camp. It is situated in the field close behind the “Morritt Arms,” the inn already mentioned. The walls of this camp have been faced with stone, and backed up with pebbles and rubbish; and its area has been about four acres. A branch of the great Roman road, which crosses the Swale at Catterick Bridge, and the Tees at Pierse Bridge, goes close past this station, and proceeds due west to the more important camps of Bowes and Rey Cross. Various remains of the Romans have been found here and in the neighbourhood. This camp does not pass unnoticed by Sir Walter Scott :—

“There, as his eye glanced o'er the mound,  
Raised by that legion long renowned,  
Whose votive shrine asserts their claim  
Of pious, faithful, conquering fame,\*

---

\* The poet refers to an inscription found here—“LEG. VI. VIC. P. F. F.,” which has been rendered *Legio Sexta, Victrix, Pia, Fortis, Fidelis*.

' Stern sons of war ! ' sad Wilfred sighed,  
 ' Behold the boast of Roman pride !  
 What now of all your toils are known ?  
 A grassy trench, a broken stone ! ' "

BRIGNALL and SCARGILL. Ere leaving the classic Greta, the admirer of Scott will try to spare a little time for a visit to "Brignall Banks," and perhaps also to Scargill Woods. The path by the stream is particularly pleasing, but there are no objects requiring particular description. Brignall old church, the mill, the slate-quarries, and Scargill Cliff, are all, however, possessed of features of picturesqueness. These scenes have poetical associations to add to the interest inspired by their beauty. The reader of "Rokeby" will recollect the fine song beginning—

" O Brignall banks are wild and fair,  
 And Greta woods are green ;  
 And you may gather garlands there  
 Would grace a summer queen."

Scargill Cliff is represented by the poet as the retreat of Guy Denzil and his band of ruffians—

" A little entrance, low and square,  
 Like opening cell of hermit lone,  
 Dark winding through the living stone,  
 Here entered Denzil, Bertram here.  
 And loud and louder on their ear,  
 As from the bowels of the earth,  
 Resounded shouts of boisterous mirth.  
 Of old, the cavern straight and rude  
 In slaty rock the peasant hewed ;  
 And Brignall's woods, and Scargill's wave,  
 Even now, o'er many a sister cave,  
 Where, far within the darksome rift,  
 The wedge and lever ply their thrift.  
 But war had silenced rural trade,  
 And the deserted mine was made  
 The banquet hall, and fortress too,  
 Of Denzil and his desperate crew."

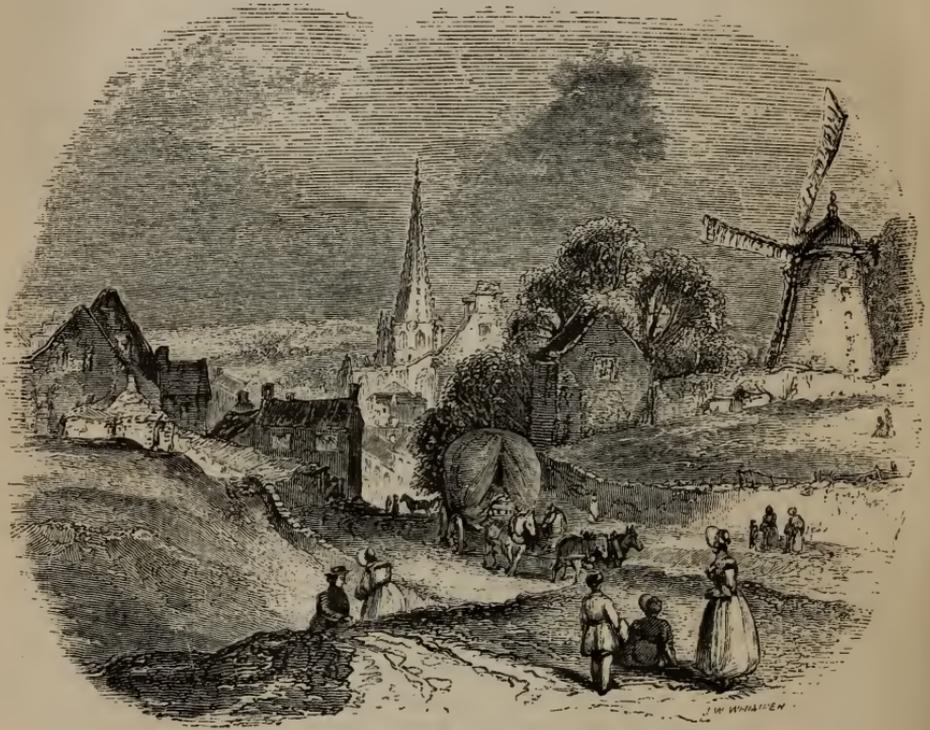
## ROTHERHAM.

HOTELS :—*Royal*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d ; *Crown* ; *Prince of Wales*.

From Sheffield, 6 miles.

Rotherham is situated in a valley, near the confluence of

the Rother and Don. There are no facts of importance in its ancient history. Before the Reformation there was a college here, founded by Thomas Scott, usually called Thomas of Rotherham, Archbishop of York, who died in 1500. The dissolution of this college by Henry VIII. was a serious blow to the place, which declined both in business and wealth, after its suppression.



ROTHERHAM.

Though not a handsomely-built town, Rotherham is by no means destitute of picturesqueness, as our view will shew. Its nearness to Sheffield makes it a suburb of that great town, and consequently lessens its individual importance. At the census of 1861, the population of Rotherham was 12,094, and the inhabited houses 2402—shewing an increase of nearly 100 per cent since 1851. The trade and manufactures of this town are considerable. It exports coals and lime in large quantities; and its iron-works give employment to a great number of persons. The principal iron foundries are those of Messrs. Walker, at

Masborough, on the other side of the river. Mr. Samuel Walker, the founder of these celebrated works, was born in 1716, and died in 1782. He was an intimate friend of the poet Mason, who wrote the inscription on a monument to his memory in the Wesleyan Chapel. The iron bridge of Sunderland, and that of Southwark, in the metropolis, were cast in these foundries. Large cannon, and almost every kind of cast-iron articles, are manufactured here.

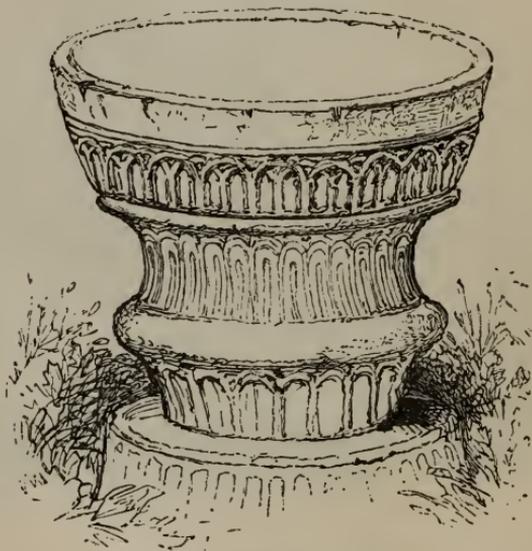


THE CHURCH is the chief attraction of this town to the general tourist. Its spire, which is particularly handsome and lofty, rises from a square tower, adorned with pointed windows, and terminating with battlement and crocketed pinnacles. The church consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with north and south chapels adjoining, the tower being at the intersection. There are probably few who, on seeing this church, will be inclined to dispute the opinion of the late Mr. Rickman, that it is "one of the finest perpendicular churches in the north." He

adds, "Its execution is excellent, and the design is in every part very rich ; it is also in very good preservation." Burton refers this church to the reign of Edward IV., but it is possible that it may have been built somewhat earlier.

On the south side of the nave there is an ornamented porch, with double buttresses, terminating in pinnacles at its angles. The windows are of four lights, with fine tracery. They are surmounted by crocketed weather cornices, with grotesque figures. The large south window of the transept is of six lights, and similar in style to those of the nave. Passing round to the chancel, the great east window is of seven lights, with a transom. The north side of the church is similar to its south side. The west window is large and tasteful.

The interior is spacious and interesting. The pointed arches, which separate the nave from the aisles, rest on columns with



SAXON FONT.

curious foliated capitals. There is an oak pulpit, probably of the seventeenth century, as well as a beautiful screen (now considerably injured), and some old stalls, of much earlier date. In the south wall of the chancel there are three sedilia, with pointed canopies. Near them is a small piscina, and in the opposite wall there is a square ambry. There are several monuments ; among them, an ancient monumental brass, to the memory of "Robarte Swifte," and his wife and children, dated 1539 ; the remains of



1851

London, 1851

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two altar-tombs; and a marble tablet with a basso-relievo by Flaxman. The church is well fitted up, and possesses a good organ.

In the churchyard there is an old *Saxon Font*, originally placed in the church.

The *Independent College*, for the education of ministers for Congregational churches, is situated on a gentle eminence, half a mile from the town. It was opened in the year 1795. The house has two fronts, one to the south-west and the other to the north-east, and is surrounded by a garden and pasture ground. Twenty-one students can be lodged and educated in this institution. Their studies are conducted by a Principal, who is Professor of Theology and Hebrew; a Professor of Classics and Mathematics; and a Teacher of Modern Languages.

Among other public buildings in Rotherham may be mentioned a *Free Grammar School*, founded in 1584; a *Town Hall*, several *Dissenting Chapels*, etc.

At Masborough, in 1781, was born Ebenezer Elliott, the celebrated "Corn Law Rhymer." He died on the 1st of December 1849, at Argilt Hill, near Barnsley.

Places of interest in this neighbourhood are noticed under the vicinity of SHEFFIELD.

SALTAIRE.—In the vicinity of BRADFORD (p. 63).

## SCARBOROUGH.

**HOTELS.**—Winn's *Crown Hotel*, South Cliff—Board in public room 8s. 6d. per day, attendance 1s. 6d., beds (if for less than one week) 2s. 6d.; board in private room 9s. 6d. per day, attendance 1s. 6d., private apartments from 6s. per day, dressing room 2s. per day; servants' board and lodging 4s. 6d. per day. Terms reduced from November to May. Lower charges at the *Queen's Hotel*, *Royal Hotel*, Millhouse's *George Hotel*, Reid's *Bull Hotel*, Spang's *Talbot Hotel*, *Bell Hotel*, *Blanchard's Hotel*, Wilson's *Castle Commercial*, Gamble's *York Hotel*, Ayscough's *Railway Hotel*—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. 6d.; terms per day, including bed, 4s. 6d., if longer than three days. Private lodgings can be had in all parts of the town.

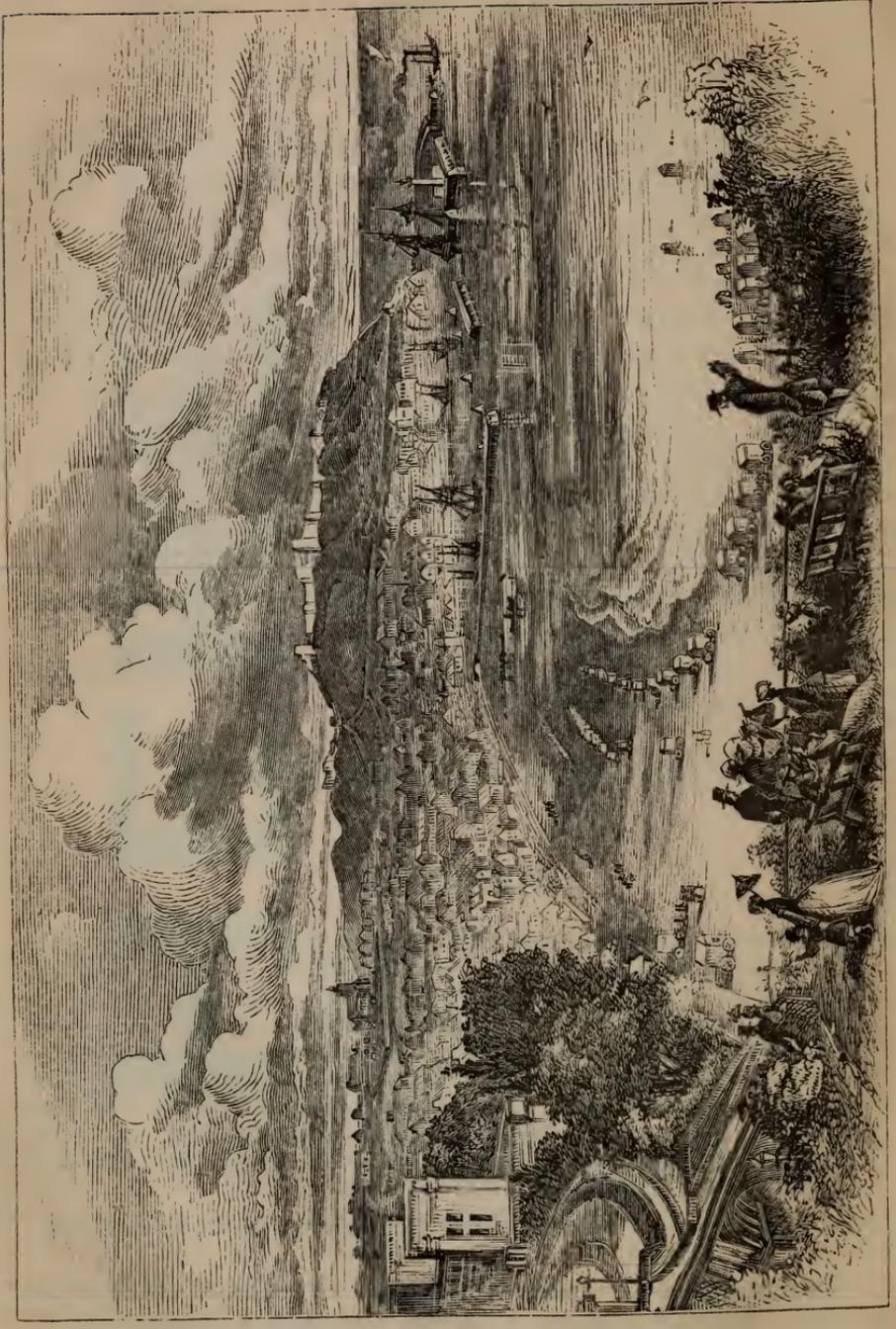
From York, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; Malton, 21; Hull, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Bridlington, 23; London, 254 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Scarborough well deserves the title of "Queen of English Watering Places." Along with the combined attractions of mineral waters of acknowledged virtue, and the finest beach in



- 1 Town Hall
- 2 Custom House
- 3 Post Office
- 4 Market Hall
- 5 Town Room
- 6 Theatre
- 7 Leaf
- 8 Museum
- 9 St. Mary's Church
- 10 St. Peter's Church
- 11 St. Thomas's Church
- 12 Independent Church
- 13 Roman Catholic Church
- 14 St. Andrew's Church
- 15 St. John's Church
- 16 Synagogue
- 17 New Railway Station





SUARBECOUGH.

the kingdom for sea-bathing, it has, in its picturesque situation, its noble bay, which has been compared to that of Naples, the beautiful coast scenery within easy reach, and the charming inland excursions that may be taken in different directions, an array of advantages such as are probably unsurpassed by those of any similar locality. The accommodation for visitors is not unworthy of its natural advantages.

This town is of considerable antiquity, but the precise date of its foundation is unknown. The name is Saxon, signifying a town or fortified place on a rock. In an old saga, the name is given as Skardaborgar. The first fact recorded concerning Scarborough is its destruction by Harold Hadrada, in 1066, on the occasion of the invasion which ended so fatally for himself. The town was long in recovering from this blow. It began to rise into some importance about 1136, when the castle was built. A charter, giving the citizens the same rights as those of York, was obtained from Henry II. in 1181. In ancient times Scarborough was defended by walls, a moat, and earthen mound. It has undergone several sieges. Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the favourite of Edward II., took refuge here from the insurgent barons, but, after a short siege, was obliged to surrender. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon the castle by Robert Aske, the leader of the Pilgrims of Grace, in 1536. The castle was taken by stratagem in 1553 by Thomas, second son of Lord Stafford, who had joined the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt. He and his followers gained admission under the disguise of peasants, and overpowered the garrison. This is the origin of the proverbial expression, "A Scarborough warning," equivalent to "A word and a blow—but the blow first." The triumph of the insurgents was brief. In three days the Earl of Westmoreland retook the castle, and the ringleaders were carried to London, where they were beheaded. In the time of Charles I., Scarborough was twice besieged by the Parliamentarians. On the first of these occasions the garrison held out for twelve months, and at length, when overcome by disease and famine, obtained honourable terms of capitulation. The castle, damaged by these sieges, was still further dismantled by order of the Parliament. In the rebellion of 1745 it was put into a state of temporary repair, and garrisoned by sailors. A barrack was built in the following year, and a new battery erected, facing the bay. The castle is still kept by a small garrison.

The population of Scarborough, at the census of 1861, was 18,380, and the inhabited houses, 3397. This shews the very important increase, since 1851, of 5465 persons, and 559 houses. Since the year 1282, Scarborough has been represented in Parliament by two members.

The trade and commerce of the town are not very considerable. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1856 was 192, amounting to a tonnage of 34,090. The customs receipts for 1856 were £4276. The imports consist chiefly of timber and deals from the Baltic and North America, and wheat from Holland, Denmark, and Germany. Tea, coffee, wine, and spirits are warehoused here. Fish are abundant and good, and employ a considerable number of persons. There are two annual fairs for cattle.

Scarborough is, in its newer portions, handsomely built. The narrow streets of what constituted the town before it was of much importance as a watering-place, are not, however, unworthy of the notice of the tourist, as they contribute not a little to the general picturesqueness of the place.

A good deal has been done within the last few years to increase the attractiveness of Scarborough as a place of summer resort. One of the greatest improvements ever made in the town was carried out during the winter and spring of 1861-2. The original way of access to the sands had been by a narrow street, the great inconvenience of which was a constant subject of complaint. A new and very convenient approach was then effected by the construction of a street leading direct from the main street, Newborough, to the west pier. This new street affords a drive in a straight line from the railway station to the harbour, giving a fine view of the Castle Cliff and the sea all the way. The cost of this roadway was over £20,000. Other improvements effected in different parts of Scarborough will fall to be noticed in the course of the ensuing description of the town.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable structure on a prominent site above the town. It originally belonged to a Cistercian monastery which was established here in the time of Richard I., and has been a much larger and more imposing edifice than it is at present. Before the Reformation it was adorned with three ancient towers, none of which now exist. The present tower occupies the place of one of these, which fell in 1659. The ruinous condition of this church is due to its

having been used as a position for a battery by the Parliamentary forces, in the siege of the castle, in 1644. It has been recently repaired and restored, and is calculated to contain accommodation for 1300 persons. The architecture of this ancient church has many features worthy of the attention of the ecclesiologist, including alike remains of the early Norman work of its first foundation and the more elaborate sculpture of later times. There are some monuments of no particular interest in the interior. Some of the windows are filled with beautiful stained glass; and the general fittings are tastefully executed. Thomas Hinderwell, author of a valuable "History of Scarborough," is interred in the churchyard. A neat monument, in the shape of a drinking-fountain of Gothic design, was lately erected to his memory on the Castle Hill, a little above the church.

There are three other churches in Scarborough—CHRIST CHURCH, erected in 1828, an elegant structure, with a good tower; ST. THOMAS'S, a humbler edifice, opened in 1840; and SOUTH CLIFF CHURCH, a very tasteful building in the decorated style, erected in 1861-62 by public subscription. There are numerous Dissenting Chapels, the most important of which are—the BAR CHURCH (Congregational), in the decorated style; a WESLEYAN CHAPEL, opposite the railway station, a splendid building in the Italian style, opened in 1862; and a ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, of great size and considerable splendour, the full plan of which is not yet carried out, opened by Cardinal Wiseman in 1858.

The other leading public buildings may be mentioned here. The MUSEUM is near the Cliff Bridge. It is a rotunda of the Roman Doric order, and was erected in 1828 at a cost of about £1300. Besides a variety of antiquities such as are to be found in most museums, there is here a very interesting collection of marine objects.

THE TOWN HALL, in St. Nicholas Street, contains portraits of George III. and the late Bartholomew Johnson, a noted musician of Scarborough, who attained the age of 103 years.

THE MARKET HALL, in St. Helen's Square, is a neat and convenient building, recently erected, in the Tuscan style.

The Assembly Rooms, Theatre, Odd Fellows' Hall, Sea-bathing Infirmary, and Banks, are the other buildings of note. Many of the hotels are very handsome structures. There are many schools and charitable institutions. The private houses in the

fashionable part of the town need not dread comparison with those of any watering-place in the kingdom.

Scarborough possesses abundant resources for the amusement of visitors. The SOUTH CLIFF, with its terraces, walks, and handsome music hall, saloon, and other spa buildings, mentioned on a subsequent page, is a very favourite resort. Concerts and other entertainments are frequently given here during the season. The ROCK GARDENS, on the North Cliff, were first opened in 1860, but met with little success. They became the property of a limited liability company in 1862. Under their new management they offer to the public the attractions of crystal palaces, including reading rooms, music hall, etc., and the "Great Globe," of Leicester Square celebrity.

Weekly lists of visitors appear in the "Gazette" and "Advertiser," two well-conducted local newspapers.

THE CASTLE.—The history of this fortress has been already briefly stated. Its founder was William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness. During the Earl's lifetime the castle was taken possession of by Henry II., in pursuance of his policy of reducing the power of the nobles. It appears to have continued without interruption in the possession of the crown ever since that period. Several kings of England have, either from choice or necessity, honoured it with a visit. Various prisoners of note have been confined here; among them George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, who suffered an imprisonment of nearly twelve months in 1655.

The promontory on which the castle stands is 300 feet above the sea, which washes its base on the north, east, and south sides. It is accessible only from the west side, where the steep slope by which it is approached could be easily defended. The remains of the castle are not extensive. The principal portion consists of the stately ruins of the great tower or keep, which is of a square form, and has originally been at least 100 feet high, though it is not now more than 80. Leland tells us that the approach to it was defended by two other towers, with a drawbridge between them; and some remains of these are still traceable. The keep is in the Norman style. Each side measures 54 feet, and the walls are about 12 feet thick. The building has consisted of three storeys, with, as usual, an underground dungeon. The dungeon is nearly filled up with rubbish. The apartments have been spacious and lofty, each floor being 30 feet square, and from

20 to 30 feet high. The different storeys have been vaulted, and communicated by staircases in the usual way. There are the remains of a large fireplace in the lower storey; private passages and other recesses may also be observed. The windows, which are larger than usual in such buildings, are divided by round mullions, and are in semicircular arched recesses, nearly seven feet deep, six broad, and ten high. The other remains of the castle are not of much importance. Some ruins of an ancient chapel may be seen in the castle-yard. Near them, under an arched vault, is a reservoir of water, called the Lady's Well, supposed to be the spring mentioned by some old writers as consecrated to the Virgin Mary, and possessing healing powers. The water is very transparent, and said to be lighter than any in the vicinity. The reservoir is capable of holding about forty tuns.

The Castle Hill affords very extensive views, the most charming of which is the bay spread out from the foot of the receding cliffs, where the sea breaks in waves or ripples according to its varying mood, to the far horizon, where it ends in clear, sharp outline, or fades into the hazy sky—a scene that can never lose its novelty.

“ Beauty and romance

Are thine, thou region of the rock and wave ;  
 And priests of Nature, such as poets are,  
 May well enshrine thee in their songs, and make  
 Thy scene immortal to melodious hearts.”\*

**THE SPA.** The Scarborough mineral waters consist of two springs, within a few yards of each other, close upon the sea shore. They were discovered by a lady in 1620. A cistern for collecting the waters was built in 1698, they having by that time come to be pretty generally known and resorted to. The disturbance caused by a slight earthquake in 1737 buried the springs; but after a careful search they were recovered. The *Cliff Bridge*, which spans the ravine between the town and the Spa, was erected in 1826, at a cost of £9000, and has at various periods since that date received embellishments and improvements. Its length is 414 feet, and its breadth  $13\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The Spa Saloon, originally erected in 1839, and remodelled in 1847, underwent important alterations in 1858, when a new Music Hall, ample in dimensions and elegant in design, was

\* Robert Montgomery.

erected from the plans of Sir Joseph Paxton. The terrace leading to the Saloon and other Spa buildings, and the walks which wind along the cliff above, are a favourite resort of visitors.

The springs are distinguished by the names of the North or Chalybeate, and the South or Salt-well. No such difference exists between the waters as their names would lead a stranger to expect. Their taste does not very materially differ; and their ingredients are the same, with the exception that the south contains rather more chloride of sodium (common salt) and sulphate of lime, and considerably more sulphate of magnesia than the north one. The water of these springs has been often analysed. We quote the analysis of R. Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., in his own words:—

“Estimating such of the saline contents of the water as are usually crystallized to be in that state, one gallon of the north spring contains—

|                                             |                   |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Azotic gas . . . . .                        | 6.3 cubic inches. |
| Chloride of sodium (common salt) . . . . .  | 26.64 grains.     |
| Crystallized sulphate of magnesia . . . . . | 142.68 „          |
| Crystallized sulphate of lime . . . . .     | 104.00 „          |
| Bicarbonate of lime . . . . .               | 48.26 „           |
| Bicarbonate of protoxide of iron . . . . .  | 1.84 „            |
| Total contents . . . . .                    | 323.42 grains.    |

“In analysing the waters of the south spring, the same plan was exactly followed as in the former; the contents of a gallon are found to be—

|                                             |                   |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Azotic gas . . . . .                        | 7.5 cubic inches. |
| Chloride of sodium (common salt) . . . . .  | 29.63 grains.     |
| Crystallized sulphate of magnesia . . . . . | 225.33 „          |
| Crystallized sulphate of lime . . . . .     | 110.78 „          |
| Bicarbonate of lime . . . . .               | 47.80 „           |
| Bicarbonate of protoxide of iron . . . . .  | 1.81 „            |
| Total contents . . . . .                    | 415.35 grains.    |

Temperature, 49°, with very little variation.

“I observed that a trace of oxide of manganese appeared to exist in both waters; the quantity was so exceedingly minute, that it was impossible to determine it.”

The doses of the water are of course regulated by the taste or ailments of visitors. Those who are in health may drink the water *ad libitum*; while those afflicted with disease would do well to take medical advice regarding the use of it. The water of the South Well, owing to the larger proportion of salts which it contains, acts gently on the bowels and kidneys, when taken in sufficient quantities. It has at the same time tonic properties from the impregnation of iron; so that it is free from the fatiguing and harassing effects so often produced by aperient

waters. It is regarded as beneficial in debility and relaxation of the stomach, in nervous disorders, scurvy, struma, or swelled glands, chlorosis, and particular weakness. Dr. Granville makes the following remarks:—"Even from the little I have said, an inference may be drawn that, after a course of the Harrogate waters, the daily use of the South Spring water of Scarborough would form the most appropriate and beneficial appendix to the treatment of a vast number of disorders, for the cure of which the powerful and exciting effect of the sulphuretted waters had been deemed necessary; as that remedy may have set up a morbid sensibility of the nerves of the stomach, and an irritability of its lining membrane, which a feeble solution of bicarbonate of protoxide of iron, combined with half a drachm, or a drachm of Epsom salts, would be calculated entirely to remove. I must therefore invite the attention of medical men who may have to send invalids to Harrogate, and that of invalids themselves who may happen to go to Harrogate without advice, and feel grieved, after a course of the waters, to find that their stomach is in an irritable condition—to the fact, that, by going afterwards to Scarborough, they will find means to counteract that unpleasant result."

The North Well has little or no aperient power, but is highly beneficial in its tonic and strengthening qualities. This character points out its value in cases of relaxation. "The North Well water," remarks a medical writer, "is peculiarly useful in a variety of nervous cases, particularly those consequent on confinement, dissipation, or a town life, where the bowels require no assistance. It is also serviceable in those very numerous cases, which occur to females at that time of life when the growth seems disproportionate to the strength. This complaint is mostly distinguished by a pale complexion, depraved appetite, weariness, and pains in the limbs, palpitations," etc.

The best time for taking the water is before breakfast. It should, if possible, be drunk on the spot.

The admission to the Cliff Bridge and the Spa is by tickets, daily, weekly, or otherwise.\* A good band of music is engaged during the season for the entertainment of visitors. From the sea-wall defending the saloon, and from the walks traversing the

\* The following are the charges:—One person per day, 6d.; per week, 2s. 6d.; fortnight, 4s. 6d.; for the season, 12s. A family (including nurses)—fortnight, 16s. 6d.; for the season 36s. Extra for bath chairs, 1s. per day.

cliff, a charming prospect of the bay and town spreads out before the eye. During the months of "the season," the promenade is the favourite resort of beauty and fashion.

SEA-BATHING.—For sea-bathing there is every facility and convenience. Abundance of machines are always in readiness ; and, as has been remarked, the beach of Scarborough is unsurpassed. Those who, from whatever cause, cannot venture to bathe in the open sea, may have all the advantages of the sea-water in any of the various bathing establishments in the town, where baths of other descriptions can also be had.

*The Sands* are of course the great resort of visitors, whether bathers or not. On a fine day during the season the aspect of the shore is very animated. Large numbers of bathing machines are in requisition, and, while some visitors are gambolling among the waves, others traverse the sands on horseback, or take a quieter ride on donkeys, or pass to and fro in light carriages, or move about leisurely on foot, watching the bathers, the riders, and the loungers. These, with groups of visitors variously occupied—the ladies sitting on rocks and crocheting, reading, sketching, or doing nothing ; or searching for zoophytes, and shells, and sea-plants ; and the gentlemen assisting them—present altogether a very lively and picturesque spectacle ; the old castle, the pier, and harbour, with the church, the brick houses of the old town, and the handsome range of buildings on the cliff, forming a fine background to the view.

## VICINITY OF SCARBOROUGH.

Geological Features of the Coast—Oliver's Mount—Seamer Mere—Carnelian Bay—Scalby Mill—Haiburn Wyke—Hackness—East and West Ayton—Hutton Buscel—Wykeham.

The scenery accessible from Scarborough, whether on the coast or inland, is of the most varied and attractive description. The railway brings the visitor within easy reach of almost any point in the interesting line of coast between Scarborough and Bridlington ; and, inland, it bears him to Pickering, with its old castle ; Malton, with its Roman camp and priory church ; Castle Howard, with its beautiful grounds and its treasures of art ; the picturesque ruins of Kirkham Priory ; and, to mention no more,

York with its minister, abbey, castle, and its many other relics of antiquity.

Steamers, too, are available at stated times. When the weather is favourable, the sail to Whitby is a very charming one, the view of both Scarborough and Whitby from the sea being extremely beautiful. Steamers also ply at times to Bridlington Quay, giving the tourist a view from the water of the bold headlands and fine bays in this line of coast. Fishing-boats are always available for short excursions.

THE COAST in the neighbourhood of Scarborough has geological features of considerable interest. To the north, the cliffs are formed of gritstone and shales to near Cloughton Wyke, where the limestone rock makes its appearance. The limestone contains many fossils, and the shale above it ironstone balls. The stratifications exhibited by various parts of the coast still farther to the north are very interesting, yielding beautiful shells and fossil plants, such as Ferns, *Zamiæ*, and *Equiseta*. To the south of Scarborough, the features of the coast are in some places highly picturesque, and in others tame and comparatively unattractive. From the Spa to White Nab, the low scars are formed of the oolite; and the cliffs contain carbonaceous sandstones and shales, with many fossils. Red Cliff and Gristhorp Cliff, the next elevations of note on the line of coast, present interesting stratifications. In the shales between these two elevations may be found beautiful fossils, chiefly Ferns, *Zamiæ*, and *Lycopodiaceæ*. Filey Brig, Speeton Cliff, Flamborough, with its "Matron," "King," and "Queen," and Bridlington, with its wasting shore, all possess attractions of a very high description, both to the scientific and the general tourist.

There are numerous spots on the coast within a few miles of Scarborough, which are favourite resorts of visitors. We begin with those to the south.

OLIVER'S MOUNT, distant about a mile, is a bold eminence, rising 600 feet above the sea, and forming one of the finest terraces in England. Its original name was Weaponness, derived, doubtless, from its being a suitable position for defence. The modern designation is due to a tradition, not corroborated by any historical facts, that Oliver Cromwell was at the siege of Scarborough Castle, and planted a battery here. The summit is easy of access, and the views which it affords, both of land and sea, will be acknowledged abundantly to repay any fatigue which

the ascent may occasion. A rural tea-house at the bottom offers its simple refreshments to visitors.

SEAMER MERE, at the foot of the hill, was once a large lake, abounding in fish. By the formation of the railway, which runs on one side of it, and by drainage, its area has been reduced to a few yards. The village of SEAMER, which is some distance to the south, has a church with some remains of Norman architecture. The return from Oliver's Mount may be either by the Bridlington road, or by Seamer Lane, and the village of Falsgrave (p. 302).

CARNELIAN BAY, so called from the pebbles which are found in it in abundance, is about three miles to the south of Scarborough. Jaspers, moss agates, and carnelians, are the chief pebbles found here; and the collection of specimens forms a powerful inducement to many visitors to take healthful exercise on the shore of this pretty little bay. The visitor may go and return either by the sands or the Bridlington road.

A mile farther south is CAYTON, with a church of some interest, and the reservoir from which Scarborough is supplied with water. Here the tourist is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Scarborough, by rail. GRISTHORP, with its interesting bay, and its cliff containing many fossils, is two miles farther south. Two miles more will bring the tourist to Filey.

To the north, an excursion of six or seven miles will include some spots of interest.

SCALBY MILL, about a mile and a half from the town, to the north, is in a pleasant glen, through which Scalby Beck finds its way to the sea. Here romantic visitors may enjoy the luxury of tea and cakes, under the shade of leafy arbours. The village of SCALBY, which is a little farther up the stream, is beautifully situated. Its church is neat, but uninteresting.

HAIBURN WYKE, a romantic valley through which a small brook descends to the sea, is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Scalby, and 6 from Scarborough. The tourist may either walk along the cliffs, or go by the high road, passing through the hamlets of Burniston and Cloughton, the latter of which is supposed to be the site of an ancient British village. Cloughton Wyke is worth a look in passing.

Haiburn Wyke is charmingly wooded, and possesses, moreover, the attraction of a pretty cascade. Bold crags here and

there shew their heads through the dense foliage, and, outside, the sea breaks in foam upon the projecting ledges of rock with which the ravine terminates. In this neighbourhood the botanist may find the *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense* and the *Asplenium marinum*, with its curious varieties, *trapeziforme* and *ramosum*.

STAINTONDALE CLIFFS, a mile and a half farther north, command a striking sea prospect.

The principal places of interest inland from Scarborough may be visited in two excursions—the one to Hackness, and the other through East and West Ayton to Wykeham.

HACKNESS.—This delightful village is about 6 miles from Scarborough. The road lies through the village of Scalby, already noticed, and from different points commands fine views. From the eminence of Harebrow, especially, above the vale in which Hackness is situated, the tourist looks back on an extensive and beautiful prospect, in which Scarborough Castle and the village of Scalby, lately left, are prominent features. Descending from this hill, the road lies along the edge of a precipitous and finely wooded glen. The village of Hackness is embosomed in a pleasant vale, the sides of which rise to an elevation of about 300 feet, and are adorned with wood and natural cascades. The church is a very ancient structure, with a good spire. In the interior are several monuments worthy of notice, among them one by Chantrey. The Lady Hilda, Abbess of Whitby, erected a cell for nuns here, and, it is said, retired to it to close her days. This building was destroyed by the Danes about the year 867, but was subsequently rebuilt as a cell for monks of the order of Benedictines. Four monks were residing here at the Dissolution. Hackness Hall, the mansion of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, was erected by the late baronet, who inherited the estate from his mother, the Marchioness of Annandale. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are tastefully laid out; and the greenhouses contain an excellent collection of exotics and rare flowers.

From Hackness, a road to the right will bring the tourist into a deep ravine of considerable length, called Troutsdale, from which a second turn to the right leads into the vale of the Black Beck. In this valley is the straggling moorland village of Langdale End, backed by a singular conical hill called Langdale Howe. This eminence has been supposed to be artificial; but a slight examination will shew that this opinion is incorrect. It appears,

however, to have been the site of a fortification of the early Britons. The tourist may return to Hackness over the hill, on the bleak summit of which is the hamlet of Broxa.

This delightful excursion may be continued by following the road which descends the Forge Valley, as this part of the course of the Derwent is called, from the remains of a forge formerly erected for the manufacture of iron. The scenery of this glen is of the most picturesque description. The Derwent is a pretty good trouting stream; but the gentle art must not be practised without the permission of the "Anglers' Club" being first obtained. The road down the Forge Valley brings the tourist to the villages of East and West Ayton, noticed below.

The excursion to Wykeham and intermediate places is one of considerable interest. The distance is seven miles on the York road.

The pleasant village of FALSGRAVE is reached, at about a mile from Scarborough. It has many handsome new houses, and a public pleasure garden, resorted to by the inhabitants and visitors of Scarborough.

EAST AND WEST AYTON are between three and four miles beyond Falsgrave. They are built on opposite banks of the Derwent, which is crossed by a good stone bridge. In the latter village there is an old tower, the remnant of the ancient fortified residence of the family of Eures, or Evers. A road to the right here ascends the Forge Valley, already mentioned. The high grounds on both sides of the valley have British tumuli and fortifications. Bones, flint arrow-heads, urns, and other relics have been found in some of the mounds.

A mile from West Ayton is the pleasantly situated village of HUTTON BUSCEL, a place of some antiquity. The church consists of nave, aisles, chancel, with a chapel on its north side, and tower, and contains one or two unimportant monuments.

WYKEHAM, a mile farther distant, has been the site of an abbey, regarding the history of which very little is known. An old tower, in the early English style, still standing on the north side of the road, may have belonged to the building. The parish church was an ancient edifice, with some Norman arches in the nave. Unfortunately it was thought advisable to take it down some years ago. The new church, a small building in the deco-

rated style, occupies a site near the old tower referred to, which has been repaired and surmounted by a spire.

From Wykeham the tourist may by a walk of between two and three miles reach the railway at Sherburn.

## SELBY.

HOTELS :—*Londesborough Arms*, W. Armstrong—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 9d.; *Petre's Arms*; *Rose and Crown*, etc.

From York, 23 miles; Leeds, 20; Hull, 31.

This busy and thriving town is supposed by some writers, but on no tangible grounds, to be of Roman origin. There are no records of it previous to the Conquest. Since that period, any facts in its history deserving of narration are comprised in the history of its abbey. The population of the town at the census of 1861 was 5474, and the inhabited houses 1156.

SELBY ABBEY was founded by William the Conqueror in 1069, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Germanus. William had occasion to be at Selby the following year, in connection with the endowment; and his queen, who accompanied him, was here delivered of her youngest son, Henry, afterwards King of England. The Conqueror bestowed many privileges on the monks of this religious house, and succeeding monarchs regarded them with equal favour. It is on record that Pope Alexander III., in 1076, conferred on the abbot, and "his successors for ever," the privilege of "using the ring, mitre, pastoral staff, dalmatic coat, gloves, and sandals; of blessing the palls of the altar, and other ecclesiastical ornaments; and of conferring the first tonsures." The abbots of Selby and of St. Mary's, York, were the only mitred abbots in England north of the Trent. The abbey was in a state of great splendour and prosperity at the time of the Dissolution of monastic establishments by Henry VIII., its clear annual revenue amounting to £729 : 12 : 10½. The site was sold in 1542 to Sir Ralph Sadler, knight. After various transmissions, it came into the family of Lord Petre, with whom it remained till 1854, when it was sold to the Earl of Londesborough, the present owner.

After the Dissolution, the *Abbey Church* was made parochial; and it is to this circumstance that we owe the preservation, in so much of its early glory, of this beautiful structure. The church is the great attraction of Selby, and it is pleasant to know that

it is valued as it deserves to be, and that every care is likely to be taken by the town to preserve it from the ravages of time. Its whole length is 267 feet ; its breadth 50 feet ; length of transepts, 100 feet. A tower or steeple, which stood at the intersection of the transepts, fell in 1690, destroying the south end of the transept, and part of the roof of the south aisle. The small erection which replaces it, and contains a good peal of bells, is not in very good taste ; but it serves the purpose of giving a good view of the neighbourhood to those who ascend to its roof. Burton, in his "Monasticon Eboracense," is of opinion that there were intended to be three towers, the large one in the middle, and two smaller ones at the west end. The massive piers within the church are a sufficient evidence that these two towers were included in the original design ; but they do not seem ever to have been built.

The west front is particularly admired. Here there is a fine Norman entrance, richly ornamented. The windows are pointed. The front is finished with a battlemented top and four graceful pinnacles. There is another beautiful Norman doorway on the north side. The porch over it is in the mixed style, which marks the period of transition between the circular and the pointed arch. The walls of the nave and north transept are also Norman ; but the distinctive features of that order of architecture have been in a great measure replaced on the exterior by windows and decorations of a later style. The interior is extremely interesting. The nave, with its round Norman pillars and its magnificent circular arches, surmounted by clerestory windows, also Norman, contrasts with the choir, which is a beautiful specimen of the decorated style in its best period. The four Norman arches, at the intersection of the transepts, for the support of the great tower, are simple, but grand and massive in their style. The lover of early architecture will further be interested by the elegant low early English arcades which run along the walls of the choir. The east window of the choir is much admired. It is a fine specimen of the decorated style. In the chancel there are several sedilia, and carved oak stalls. Fragments of old stained glass remain in the tracery of some of the windows. There are also two handsome painted windows of modern erection.

There are numerous monumental slabs, more or less defaced, to the memory of abbots and monks of the ancient establishment.

Neither these, however, nor those of a more modern date, are of much general interest.

The collector of epitaphs might fill many pages of his notebook with memorial verses gathered from the tombstones in the churchyard. The persons commemorated are here, according to a common rustic fashion, represented as speaking from their gravestones. We quote two specimens of the effusions of the churchyard muse. The first is dated 1824:—

“ Tho’ Boreas’ blasts and Neptune’s waves  
Have tost us to and fro,  
In spite of both, by God’s decrees,  
We harbour here below ;  
Where we do now at anchor lie  
With many of our fleet :  
Yet once again we must set sail,  
Our Saviour Christ to meet.”

The other, of date 1799, is short and emphatic :—

“ Reader, take care ; for thou must shortly be  
Mouldering in the dust like ME.”

The remains of the domestic buildings connected with the monastery are inconsiderable and unimportant. The barn and granary still exist ; they have been turned into a brew-house. The great gateway was pulled down in 1806.

The town is pleasantly built, but has few features of interest in addition to the church. A venerable Gothic cross stands in the centre of the market-place. The Roman Catholics have recently erected a chapel with a neat spire, and turned their old place of worship into schools. There are also a Methodist Chapel, and one or two other edifices devoted to religious purposes, as well as a well-endowed and prosperous Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. A cemetery has been laid out at a short distance from the town. A handsome movable wooden bridge over the Ouse affords a ready passage for vessels up and down the river. The town has also direct railway communication with Hull, Market Weighton, Leeds, and York.

## VICINITY OF SELBY.

Brayton—Birkin—Skipwith—Hemingbrough—Wressil Castle.

BRAYTON, about a mile from Selby southward, has a *Church* which will well repay a visit. This edifice contains some genuine

and beautiful Norman work. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty steeple at the west end, made of three divisions—a high square tower, battlemented, each front near the upper parts having a fine Norman arch, divided into two lights of the same style; an octagonal continuation, with a pointed window in each of its four main fronts, and buttresses at the corners; and an octagonal spire. On the south side there is a beautiful Norman doorway, consisting of a receding arch rising from three circular columns. The inner division of the arch has beautiful zig-zag mouldings; the middle is adorned with a series of seventeen sculptured medallions about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, all circular except the centre one, which is oval, and containing curious devices of monsters, knights, etc.; and the outer arch has a series of thirty-five finely sculptured beak-heads (occasionally varied in a curious manner by human heads with pointed beards)—altogether an excellent example of this kind of ornamentation. A porch of more recent construction protects this beautiful doorway from the action of the weather.

In the chancel there is an altar tomb, dated 1418, with the recumbent effigies of George Darcie and his wife. The church also contains a beautiful sculptured font, the gift of the incumbent in 1861.

BIRKIN, between five and six miles to the south-west of Brayton, is also eminently deserving of a visit on account of its old Norman *Church*. The fabric is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of nave, south aisle, chancel with semicircular apse, tower, and porch. The nave, chancel, and apse, and the lower portion of the tower, belong to the original structure, which dates from the middle of the twelfth century, and was probably erected by the Knights Templars, who had a Preceptory at Temple Hurst in this parish. The south aisle was built in the reign of Edward II.; and a storey was added to the tower at a subsequent period.

The south doorway is a very elaborate and beautiful specimen of Norman art. It was removed to its present position on the outside of the south aisle, when the south wall of the nave was pulled down for the erection of the aisle. This fine doorway consists of a receding arch of four series, rising from as many columns with sculptured capitals. The ornamentation of this arch is very beautiful, and in perfect preservation. It displays the pellet, the zig-zag, and the beak-head carvings. The doorway is protected, and obscured, by a rude porch.

The effect of the interior, as viewed from the western entrance, is very imposing. The windows of the nave are high above the head, and the eye is thus led forward to rest upon the arch, which opens to the chancel, and from it to the fine old apse and the altar. The chancel arch is richly sculptured, as are also the windows of the apse, the centre one being filled with later open tracery. The only monument deserving of notice is a recumbent effigy in a loose robe, cross-legged, and with folded hands, in a recess in the north wall of the nave. It bears no arms or inscription, but is supposed to have been placed here in memory of one of the Templars of Temple Hurst.

Birkin may be reached from Burton Salmon Station, whence it is distant about two miles.

SKIPWITH also deserves the attention of the ecclesiologist. It is about seven miles north from Selby, but the tourist can save himself three or four miles by taking the train to Duffield Gate or Bubwith. The *Church* of Skipwith is a large and handsome structure, with a tower which there is good reason for believing to be of Saxon architecture. The rude simplicity and strength of this tower will doubtless have a greater charm to the antiquarian, than the most elaborately ornamented specimens of the best style of Gothic architecture. A church existed here at the time of the Domesday survey, and there can be little doubt, from the style of its architecture, that this tower is a part of it. Indeed, Skipwith can claim an antiquity long anterior to the Conquest. On the moor in its neighbourhood are numerous traces of the early Britons. The foundations of many huts have been excavated, and have shewn marks of fire; and the tumuli (which are here remarkable, as set in a square enclosure, the sides of which point north and south, and east and west) have yielded charred bones.

HEMINGBROUGH, about a mile from the Cliff station (three miles from Selby), has a *Church*, the beautifully tapered spire of which—one of the finest in Yorkshire—forms a very prominent feature in the landscape. The church is cruciform, the spire rising from the intersection of the transepts, and has three aisles. It was a collegiate church before the Reformation. There is a good deal to interest the tourist in the architectural details of this fine edifice, both externally and internally.

WRESSIL CASTLE, near the Wressil Station (six miles from Selby), is less known and visited than it deserves. The ruin, as it now stands, consists of only the fourth side of a great square

castle, built by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, in the days of Richard II. Three sides of the square were pulled down in 1650, by order of the Parliament, who seemed to have feared it might be seized for the king. Leland, who visited the castle about 1554, has left a description of it. The following sentence contains the most interesting part of his description :—  
“One thing I likid exceedingly ; yn one of the toures ther was a study, caullid Paradise, wher was a closet in the middle of 8 squares latisid aboute, and at the toppe of every square was a deske ledgid to set bookes on cofers withyn them, and this semid as joined hard to the toppe of the closet, and yet by pulling, one or al wolde cum downe briste highte in rabettes, and serve for deskes to lay bookes on.” Three of the apartments were adorned with poetical inscriptions, perhaps written by the celebrated Henry Algernon Percy, fifth Earl of Northumberland, a great lover of learning and learned men.

The part of the castle still remaining is the south front, which is flanked by two large square towers. This fine old ruin was used as a farm-house till an accidental but opportune conflagration turned it from that ignoble use by reducing it to a complete ruin. One of the towers can be ascended by a circular stone stair. Its summit commands a pretty extensive view. The walls of this castle have suffered little or nothing from the ravages of time : the edges of the carvings and mouldings are scarcely less fresh than when they came from the hands of the workman. The fine old fire-places may be seen in the walls on the different storeys, and other domestic details may be observed, which there is not space to notice here. The ruin is picturesquely clad with old ivy and fruit trees.

From Wressil the tourist may proceed either to Howden (three miles farther on by rail—see p. 162), or, through a pleasant, but not very interesting country, to Bubwith (about three and a half miles), and thence by rail to Market Weighton. *Bubwith* is a village of little interest to the tourist. It has a church pleasantly situated on the bank of the Derwent. This edifice consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and a tower with battlements and pinnacles. There are several unimportant monuments in the interior.

## SHEFFIELD.

HOTELS:—*Royal Hotel*—Bed 2s., breakfast 1s. 9d. and 2s., tea 1s. 6d. *The Queen Hotel*. *Angel*—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d., attendance optional. *King's Head*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 2s., dinner 2s. 6d. *Commercial*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 9d., attendance 1s.

From York, 53 miles; Leeds, 40½; Huddersfield, 26¾; Doncaster, 27¼; London, 177.

Sheffield, "the metropolis of steel," is situated near the confluence of the Don and the Sheaf, at the eastern foot of that extensive range of hills which traverses the centre of the island from Staffordshire to Westmoreland. It is the chief town of the ancient Saxon district of Hallamshire; but it is only in modern times that it has risen into importance. The name of Sheffield is evidently derived from the Sheaf, which here mingles its waters with the Don. Under William the Conqueror, the manor of Sheffield was held by Roger de Busli, and the widow of the Saxon Earl Waltheof. In the reign of Henry I. it came, with other estates, to the family of De Lavetot. A castle, no vestiges of which now remain, was built at a very early period, probably by a member of this family. The castle and manor passed by marriage to the Furnivals, and ultimately to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. On the failure of heirs-male to that line, it passed by marriage to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundell and Surrey, with whose heirs it still continues. In 1530 Cardinal Wolsey, having been arrested at Cawood by order of Henry VIII., was brought to the manor-house, where he remained sixteen days. In 1570 the manor-house received a no less illustrious captive. Mary Queen of Scots was delivered over by Elizabeth to the keeping of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and for fourteen weary years was kept a close prisoner here. In the civil wars, Sheffield declared for the Parliament, and was taken possession of by a body of Parliamentary troops. On the approach of the Earl of Newcastle, however, the Parliamentarians retired, and the town surrendered to the opposite party. After the battle of Marston Moor, Sheffield was retaken by the Parliamentarians after a brief resistance, and the castle demolished by order of the Parliament, 1648. There are no other facts of a remarkable kind in the former history of Sheffield. It need hardly be added that this

important town has always taken a worthy part in the various movements of our national progress in more recent times.

Sheffield has given to the world several names of note in the domain of literature and art. Ebenezer Elliott was a Sheffield man, though not, strictly speaking, a native of the town, having been born at Masborough, a suburb of Rotherham, a few miles distant. Sheffield claims as her own another poet, who was not a native. James Montgomery was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, in 1771, but spent the greater part of his life at Sheffield, where he died in 1854. For about half a century he was editor of the *Sheffield Iris*; and his staunch adherence to liberal principles twice subjected him to fine and imprisonment. In the collected edition of his poetical works, in four volumes, published in 1841, he gives an interesting account of these transactions. He beguiled the tediousness of his confinement by writing a number of poems, which he entitled "Prison Amusements." For several years before his death he enjoyed a government pension. The people of Sheffield have shewn their respect for both poets by erecting handsome monuments to their memory.

Sheffield was the birthplace of Mrs. Hofland, authoress of "The Son of a Genius," and numerous other works. Her series of books written for the young are deservedly popular. Before her second marriage she kept a school at Harrogate. On her marriage to Mr. Hofland, a landscape painter of ability, she removed with him to London, where she soon gained a high reputation as an authoress. She was born in 1770, and died in 1844.

John Pye Smith, D.D., was born at Sheffield in 1775. He was educated at the Independent College, Rotherham. His refutation of the Socinian heresy, in a work entitled "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," at once gained him a high reputation as a theologian, and the degree of D.D. (from Yale College, America). In subsequent works he maintained the high reputation which he had gained by his first publication. For fifty years he discharged the duties of Theological Professor at Homerton College. He died in 1851.

Sir Francis Chantrey, the eminent sculptor, was born in this neighbourhood in 1781, and died in 1841. His earliest work is a monumental bust in the parish church.

Sheffield is the second town in Yorkshire in point of population and commercial importance, Leeds occupying the first place. At the census of 1861, the population of the parish was 185,157, and the inhabited houses 36,016. The return exhibits an increase since the previous census of 49,847 persons, and 8917 inhabited houses. Since the beginning of the present century, the population of Sheffield has been more than quadrupled. In 1801, it was 45,755 ; in 1841, 111,091 ; and in 1851, 135,310. The borough is represented in Parliament by two members.

Sheffield owes its first establishment and its extraordinary development to its great natural advantages, combined with the energy and enterprise of its citizens. The value of the five rapid and manageable streams which converge towards the town from the surrounding hills must have been immense in the days when steam-power was yet unknown. These streams turn numerous grinding-wheels, which are situated in every favourable position, and, with the rough half-civilized men who work with them, form highly picturesque objects.\* But its abundant water-power is one of the smallest, and, in these days, least important advantages of Sheffield. Abundance of coal, of the kinds best suited for the different operations of the Sheffield manufacturers, is to be found in the vicinity. Iron ore is abundant. Building stone, capable of bearing the great heat of the furnaces, and clay for bricks and melting-pots, are also obtained in plenty in the neighbourhood.

In the thirteenth century Sheffield had gained some reputation by its iron manufactures, its "whittles"† finding their way into the southern and eastern counties. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth many artisans emigrated from the Netherlands into England, in consequence of the cruelties of the Duke of Alva, and the iron workers settled in Sheffield, thereby giving a great impetus to the trade. From this period the town began to be noted for the manufacture of shears, sickles, knives, and scissors.

\* " Beautiful rivers of the desert ! ye  
Bring food for labour from the foodless waste.  
Pleased stops the wanderer on his way, to see  
The frequent weir oppose your heedless haste,  
Where toils the mill, by ancient woods embraced.  
Hark, how the cold steel screams in hissing fire !  
There draws the grinder his laborious breath ;  
There, coughing at his deadly trade, he bends."—*Elliott.*

† " A Sheffield whittle bare he in his hose."—*Chaucer.*

Sheffield, with its neighbourhood, is the chief seat of the steel manufacture. The greater part of the iron here turned into steel is imported from northern Europe. The iron of Sweden, Norway, and Russia, is much superior for steel purposes to that produced in this country ; and vast quantities are received annually in the port of Hull, and forwarded to Sheffield, to be there turned into the numberless articles of utility and ornament for the production of which this town is so famous. It is not within our province to give a detailed account of the manufactures of Sheffield. Some establishments confine themselves to the preliminary process of converting the iron into steel ; others to the beating of the bars into a higher and finer quality ; others to "milling" and "rolling." Some establishments, again, unite all these operations. In the final manufacture of the steel into articles of commerce, some houses produce almost every article, while others direct their attention chiefly to one branch. Many of these establishments are of vast size, but the steel manufacture is not confined to them ; for in the surrounding district there are villages of cutlers, fork-makers, and file-cutters, and in many a cottage, with its little patch of land attached, there is a forge for the manufacture of a particular sort of knife. Cutlery, in all its branches, is the chief manufacture of Sheffield. Plated goods are also one of its staple manufactures. Brass foundries are numerous. Buttons, wire, fenders, grates, boilers, spoons, tea and coffee pots, candlesticks, and other articles of Britannia metal, are made in great quantities. The manufacture of steel springs for railway carriages is a very important branch of trade here. The great revolution which has lately taken place in the matter of naval armament has developed a new and extensive branch of the iron manufacture—that of the construction of thick plates of iron for sheathing men-of-war and floating batteries.

An idea of the immense trade done by the town of Sheffield may be formed from the fact that, in 1859, steel was manufactured here to the value of nearly £2,000,000.

This is not a town in which the general tourist will take much interest. It has many very handsome public buildings, but none of any antiquity, with the exception of the parish church.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH is a noble building, on a fine open site, which displays it to much advantage. There was a church here in the time of Henry I. ; but the oldest parts of the present

edifice do not seem to be of earlier date than the reign of Edward III. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, with a beautiful crocketed spire rising from the centre, and is 240 feet long, and 130 broad. The interior contains some interesting monuments. The one which will probably first attract the attention of the visitor is a bust of the Rev. J. Wilkinson, Vicar of Sheffield, the first known work of Sir Francis Chantrey. This fine work has in it unmistakeable indications of the genius and success which crowned the career of that great sculptor. The part of the chancel on the right hand from the altar forms the sepulchral chapel of the Talbot family, commonly called the Shrewsbury Chapel. The most imposing monument here is that of George, the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury. It is massive in form, and Grecian in style. Above a sarcophagus lies a full-length figure of the earl in armour, with his helmet behind his head. Beside the sculptured helmet lies an old one of metal, broken and rusty, probably a relic of the deceased. At his feet is another of the same description. On the stone above is a long Latin inscription in gilt letters, written by John Fox, the martyrologist, setting forth the noble origin, personal dignities, and public and private virtues of the earl. Formerly there was a still longer and more prolix inscription in English verse, painted on a board, and hung near the tomb. Hunter prints it at length.\* The whole is finely surmounted with the arms of the earl, with various heraldic devices.

A few feet from the front of this monument is an old altar-tomb, without any figure or inscription, to some other member of the family.

On a line with these two tombs, and near the altar, is the monument of George, the fourth earl, and his two countesses. It is altar-shaped and finely sculptured. The effigies of the earl and his two wives are beautifully executed in marble. This tomb is under an arch of a peculiar form, which has been very properly preserved on the restoration and alteration of the interior of the church. There are several small monumental brasses and marble tablets attached to various parts of the walls.

It is a fact worth recording, in connection with this church, that William Walker, who is commonly supposed to have been the executioner of Charles I., is interred in the chancel, close to the door, on the south side. There was formerly a brass affixed to the wall, with an inscription to his memory; but this has long

\* Hunter's "History of Hallamshire," pp. 149, 150.

disappeared. The inscription, however, has been preserved ; and a copy of it will be found in Hunter's book, in which it is shewn conclusively that William Walker was not a likely person to undertake the office of an executioner, although from his translating the "*Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos*," and his friendship with leading members of the republican party, it is very probable that he considered the execution of Charles a thing entirely right. At the Restoration, Walker retired to Darnall, in this parish, where he died in 1700. His burial is entered in the old register of the church.\*

There are about twenty other churches in Sheffield, but they do not require to be individually referred to, as, though many of them very handsome buildings, they are not, from their antiquity or otherwise, of much general interest.

Among the dissenting places of worship is a new *Roman Catholic Church*, a building of much magnificence. There is a *Wesleyan College*, a spacious and splendid edifice, a little out of the town, on the Manchester road.

Public buildings of a municipal, educational, and miscellaneous character, are numerous, and of a style worthy of this great and prosperous town. The more important of these are—the *Town Hall*, the *Corn Exchange*, the *Covered Markets*, the *Cutlers' Hall*, the *School of Art*, the *Public Baths*, *Infirmiry*, *Shrewsbury Hospital*, *Banks*, *Mechanics' Institution*, *Theatre*, *Music Hall*, and *Assembly Rooms*. In the suburbs there is an attractive *Botanical Garden*.

A monument to Ebenezer Elliott stands opposite the Post Office. It consists of a bronze statue of the poet, in a sitting posture, upon a pedestal. A handsome monument was lately raised to the memory of James Montgomery in the *Cemetery*, a short distance from the town.

THE MANUFACTORIES form a very important feature of Sheffield, and require a word of notice. As has been stated above, there is often a very great division of labour in the iron manufactures. In the one article of cutlery, for example, the knife or razor may pass through the hands, from first to last, of about a dozen different tradesmen, before it is sent out into the market. Some houses confine themselves to a single article ; others produce many. Several of the manufactories are very extensive, and employ a vast number of hands. Should the tourist

\* *Ibid.*, pp. 144 and 254.

procure an introduction to one of these large establishments, he will find a walk through its different departments extremely interesting. Among the leading manufactories are the following :—The Cyclops Steel Works, the River Don Works, the Queen's Cutlery Works, Rockingham Works, Atlas Steel and Iron Works, Etna Works, Agenoria, Regent, Cornish Place, and Suffolk Works, etc.

### VICINITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Once out of the smoke and noise of Sheffield, the tourist will find that it is pleasantly situated, and that its busy workers may soon find themselves, when the intermission of their labour admits of it, amid attractive scenery. The manufacturing towns, with which the railway connects Sheffield, are elsewhere described, and need not be here again referred to.

SHERWOOD FOREST.—The reader of Scott will scarcely require to be reminded that many of the scenes of "Ivanhoe" are laid in the tract of country in the neighbourhood of Sheffield and Rotherham. "In that pleasant district of merry England which is watered by the Don," begins Sir Walter, "there extended in ancient times a large forest, covering the greater part of the beautiful hills and valleys which lie between Sheffield and the pleasant town of Doncaster. The remains of this extensive wood are still to be seen at the noble seats of Wentworth, of Wharnclyffe Park, and around Rotherham. Here haunted of yore the fabulous Dragon of Wantley; here were fought many of the most desperate battles during the civil wars of the Roses; and here also flourished in ancient times those bands of gallant outlaws whose deeds have been rendered so popular in English song."

Sherwood Forest extended in ancient times from Nottingham to Whitby, 100 miles in a straight line. So late as the time of Queen Elizabeth, it contained a space equal to the present dimensions of the New Forest. There are considerable remains of it near Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, and there is enough of fine and old wood remaining in this part of the West Riding to which Scott refers, to help the tourist to realise the truth of the charming description of sylvan scenery with which "Ivanhoe" opens. The tourist will doubtless be glad to recal the scene in which Wamba, the son of Witless, and Gurth, with his herd of porkers, make their first appearance :—"The sun was setting upon one of the rich grassy glades of that forest which we have mentioned in



SHERWOOD FOREST.

W. C. H. C.

the beginning of the chapter. Hundreds of broad-headed, short-stemmed, wide-branched oaks, which had witnessed perhaps the stately march of the Roman soldiery, flung their gnarled arms over a thick carpet of the most delicious greensward; in some places they were intermingled with beeches, hollies, and copsewood of various descriptions, so closely as totally to intercept the level beams of the sinking sun; in others they receded from each other, forming those long sweeping vistas, in the intricacy of which the eye delights to lose itself, while imagination considers them as the paths to yet wilder scenes of sylvan solitude. Here the red rays of the sun shot a broken and discoloured light, that partially hung upon the shattered boughs and mossy trunks of the trees, and there they illuminated in brilliant patches the portions of turf to which they made their way."

WENTWORTH HOUSE, the princely seat of the Earl of Fitzwilliam, is four miles from Rotherham. For extent and magnificence it can be equalled by few private residences in the kingdom. The principal front is to the park, and consists of a centre and two wings, its length being upwards of six hundred feet. In the centre six magnificent Corinthian columns rise from a rusticated stylobate, and support an angular pediment, with the motto and arms of the Marquis of Rockingham (the mansion having been erected by the first marquis, who died in 1750). The pediment is surrounded by three fine statues, one at each angle. The rest of the building corresponds admirably in style with the centre.

The *Entrance Hall* is very large and lofty, and contains some good sculptures, chiefly copies in marble from the famous antiques. Among them is the *Venus de Medicis*.

The collection of paintings is valuable. It includes works by Vandyck, Titian, Salvator Rosa, Sir Peter Lely, and numerous other celebrated painters. We give the names of the principal pictures.

*First Room.* Vandyck—Three children of the unfortunate Earl of Strafford. Sir Joshua Reynolds—Full-length portrait of Charles, Marquis of Rockingham.

*Library.* Vandyck's famous painting of Lord Strafford and his Secretary. Sir Peter Lely—Lady Anne and Lady Arabella Wentworth.

*Gallery.* Sir Peter Lely—Two Children. Vandyck—Hen-

rietta Maria ; Rinaldo and Armido. Salvator Rosa—Jason and the Dragon ; a rocky sea-coast. Teniers—A landscape, with peasants. Vandyck—Lord Strafford in armour. Raphael—Virgin and Child (a copy, Waagen says). Titian—A holy family. Palma Vecchio—Virgin and Child, with the Baptist and St. Catherine. Van Ostade—Peasant Wedding. Claude Lorraine—Landscape. Sir Joshua Reynolds—Portrait of the Countess Fitzwilliam, mother of the present Earl. Sir Godfrey Kneller—Portrait of Shakspeare, a copy, presented by Sir Godfrey to Dryden (having the same features as the Chandos picture in the Bridgewater Gallery).

*Yellow Damask Room.* Hogarth—Family of the Earl of Rockingham.

*Drawing Room.* Sir Joshua Reynolds—Present Earl, when four years of age. Sir Thomas Lawrence—Father of the present Earl. Stubbs—A horse, size of life.

*Vandyck Room.* Vandyck—Earl of Strafford, in armour ; William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury ; Henrietta Maria ; Arabella, second Countess of Lord Strafford. Sir Peter Lely—Duke of Gloucester, son of Charles I. ; Prince Rupert. Sir Joshua Reynolds—The infant Hercules strangling the Serpents. Jacob Jordaens—A Girl and Old Man. Paul Veronese—The Tribute Money. Titian—A Magdalen.

We have not space to mention other pictures ; neither can we particularise the other valuable objects of art with which this noble residence is adorned.

The Park has an area of upwards of 1500 acres, and is adorned with wood and water in a style worthy of the mansion.

The *Mausoleum* of Charles, Marquis of Rockingham, is in the park, to the south of the mansion, and near the grand entrance from the Rotherham road. It is ninety feet high, and consists of three storeys. The basement storey is square, and Doric in style ; the next is of the same form, but Ionic, each of its four sides opening into an arch ; and the third storey consists of twelve Ionic columns supporting a cupola. The arches in the second storey disclose to view a beautiful sarcophagus standing in the centre. Over the arches is the following inscription :—  
 “ This monument was erected by Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam, 1788, to the memory of Charles, Marquis of Rockingham.” The lower storey, which consists of an apartment rising into a dome, contains a white marble statue of the marquis in his robes, by

Nollekens. On the pedestal, besides an enumeration of his titles, and a tribute in verse by Frederick Montague, Esq., there is a eulogium on the public and private character of this great statesman from the pen of Edmund Burke. This inscription is too long to be quoted entire. The following is its first paragraph :—

“A man worthy to be held in remembrance, because he did not live for himself. His abilities, industry, and influence were employed, without interruption, to the last hour of his life, to give stability to the liberties of his country; security to its landed property; increase to its commerce; independence to its public councils, and concord to its empire. These were his ends. For the attainment of these ends, his policy consisted in sincerity, fidelity, directness, and constancy. In opposition, he respected the principles of government; in administration he provided for the liberties of the people. He employed his moments of power in realising everything that he had professed in a popular situation, the distinguishing mark of his public conduct. Reserved in profession, sure in performance, he laid the foundation of a solid confidence.”

In niches in the wall, there are busts in white marble of Edmund Burke, the Duke of Portland, Frederick Montague, Sir George Saville, Charles James Fox, Admiral Keppel, John Lee, and Lord George Cavendish.

The Marquis of Rockingham was uncle to Earl Fitzwilliam, who succeeded to the estates on his death.

The *Village* is picturesque. In the church are some ancient monuments of the Wentworth family.

WHARNCLIFFE LODGE.—A visit to this place will afford an agreeable excursion from Sheffield. The distance is six or seven miles, and can be gone by railway. Small and unpretending in its appearance, it yet occupies a situation perhaps unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty by that of any edifice, public or private, in the kingdom. Lady Mary Wortley Montague resided here during much of the first two or three years of her married life, and here her son was born. Writing afterwards from Avignon, and speaking of the exquisite landscape that lies spread out before the eye of the tourist, when he stands on the height crowned by the old Castle of the Popes, she describes it as “the most beautiful land prospect I ever saw, *except Wharncliffe.*”

The lodge and estate are the property of Lord Wharncliffe,

and under the charge of a keeper, who, we believe, affords the necessary accommodation for pic-nic or pleasure parties. There is nothing about the building itself deserving of special notice. Close to the lodge is a large ground-fast stone, "in burthen at least a hundred cart loads," as John Taylor, the water-poet, has observed. The stone is about 12 feet long by 6 wide. It bears an inscription, now illegible, but which was deciphered by Mr. Hunter as follows :—

"Pray for the saule of  
 Thomas Wryttelay knyght  
 for the knyngys hode to Edward  
 the forthe Rychard therd Hare the vii. & Hare viii.  
 hows saules God perdon wyche  
 Thomas cawsyd a lode to be made  
 hon this crag ne mydys of  
 Wanclife for his plesor to her the  
 hartes bel in the yere of our  
 Lord a thousand cccc.x."

Some accounts say that this Sir Thomas was fonder of hearing the harts bell than he was of hearing the sounds of human life and industry, and that he cleared away a whole village on the moor between Sheffield and Penistone, "to lengthen out his chase." The legend (which, it must be confessed, is of doubtful authority) adds, that he received poetical justice ; for "it came to pass, that before he died he belled like a deer, and was distracted."

The view from the summit of the Wharncliffe Crag is extensive and magnificent in the highest degree. Westward, the eye ranges over an expanse of wood, with the Don beneath, and pleasant hills beyond, the distance being closed in by wild moorland. To the south stretches a wide and beautiful valley, the rich green of its bottom, through which the stream pleasantly wanders, contrasting with the dark brown of the bold hills that rise on either side. More cultivated and quietly beautiful is the vale of the Loxley, to the east. The whole view is extremely picturesque, presenting features of the most varied kind.

Wharncliffe will possess an additional interest to some visitors, from the fact of its being generally supposed to be the scene of the ballad entitled, "The Dragon of Wantley," published

in Bishop Percy's "Reliques of Antient English Poetry." The ballad is a burlesque (Dr. Percy and other critics are of opinion) upon a contest at law between an overgrown Yorkshire attorney and a gentleman of this neighbourhood. The attorney having, among other dishonest and disreputable actions, deprived three orphans of their inheritance, this gentleman generously took up their cause. He completely defeated his antagonist; and—strangest part of the whole—the attorney broke his heart with vexation at his defeat! More Hall, mentioned in the following extract, is on the opposite side of the Don from Wharnccliffe. In the Wharnccliffe Crag, near the summit, is a cave, which, in accordance with the "forgone conclusion" of the ballad, is called the Dragon's Cave.

" In Yorkshire, near fair Rotherham,  
 The place I know it well;  
 Some two or three miles, or thereabouts,  
 I vow I cannot tell:  
 But there is a hedge, just on the hill edge,  
 And Matthew's house hard by it;  
 O there and then was this dragon's den,  
 You could not choose but spy it.

" Old stories tell how Hercules  
 A dragon slew at Lerna,  
 With seven heads and fourteen eyes,  
 To see and well discern-a;  
 But he had a club, this dragon to drub,  
 Or he had ne'er done it, I warrant ye;  
 But More of More Hall, with nothing at all,  
 He slew the dragon of Wantley."

WENTWORTH CASTLE, four miles farther distant, is described in the vicinity of BARNSELY (p. 28).

### SHERIFF HUTTON.

From York, 11 miles; Malton, 9; Easingwold, 8; Flaxton Station, 2.

The small village of Sheriff Hutton, interesting on account of the ruins of its castle, and its old church, is prominently situated in a rich and pleasant district near the foot of the Howardian Hills. It is respectably built, but contains no edifices of importance with the exception of the church. The original name of this place was Hutton (*houe*, a tumulus, or *hutte*, a cottage,

and *ton*, a town). It derived the prefix of Sheriff from Bertrand de Bulmer, its owner, and the founder of the castle, who long held the office of sheriff of Yorkshire.

THE CASTLE is a somewhat picturesque ruin consisting of several detached but stately piles. It was originally built by Bertrand de Bulmer, in the reign of Stephen, and passed along with the manor to Geoffrey de Neville, who married his only daughter Emma. Ralph de Neville, the first Earl of Westmoreland, rebuilt the castle, and greatly enlarged and strengthened it. This Earl is a prominent character in Shakspeare's *King Henry IV.* The castle and manor continued in this family till the death of the famous Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, at the battle of Barnet, in 1471, when they were seized by Edward IV., who conferred them on his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. After various transmissions, during which the castle was the residence of the Duke of Norfolk (1490-1500), and of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. (about 1530), the property came into the possession of the Marquis of Hertford, with whose family it now remains.

The ruins consist of the remains of four corner towers, one of them nearly a hundred feet high. The principal entrance has been on the east side. Its pointed arch still remains, with four carved shields above it. The highest of the towers is that at the south-west corner. In its base is a vault or dungeon, with an arched stone roof, 40 feet long, and 20 feet broad. Above it is another apartment, similarly arched, and in pretty good preservation. The tower above this is open to the sky. The circular stair which led to the top, communicating with the different storeys, has also been destroyed. The north-west tower is thoroughly ruinous, all its apartments being broken down. The north-east tower, which is the most massive, has a vault similar to the one already noticed in the south-west tower. The remaining tower, in the south-east corner, differs from the others in having buttresses on its outward angles. The castle has been surrounded by a moat, about one-third of which still remains.

THE CHURCH, which is dedicated to St. Helen, consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. It appears to have been built about the middle of the thirteenth century; but its architecture is not uniform, some of the windows being as late as the time of Elizabeth. In the north aisle there are two interesting altar tombs. One of them bears the recumbent effigy of a knight in

armour, with his legs crossed, his hands clasped over his breast, and a lion at his feet. From an inscription on a flat stone beside the monument it appears to be to the memory of Thomas Wytham, and his wife Agnes, who built a porch and chapel, and founded a chantry here. The other tomb bears the recumbent figure of a young person evidently of high rank, with a coronet on his head, and clad in the loose furred robe of the fifteenth century. This monument is considerably defaced, and bears no inscription. A remarkable sculpture on the centre of the face of this tomb—one of a description seldom to be met with in this country—should not be overlooked. It is a venerable figure crowned and enthroned, evidently meant to represent the Deity, having before him the cross with our Saviour suspended on it, and to the right a knight in armour, praying.\* On the altar step there is a small monumental brass, dated 1491, with the engraved effigies of a man and woman, swathed in grave clothes.

About a mile from Sheriff Hutton, to the north-east, is **SITTENHAM**, the birth-place, in 1320, of Sir John Gower, the poet, the friend and instructor of Chaucer. He died in London in 1402.

### SKIPTON.

**INNS** :—*Devonshire Arms*; *Black Horse*—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 9d.

From Leeds, 26 miles; Bradford, 18; Settle, 15.

The vale of Skipton (that part of the valley of the Aire which extends from the town five or six miles up and down the stream) is regarded as one of the richest tracts of land in the county. Some parts of this vale are of great beauty; indeed, an enthusiastic county historian pronounces one of its richest and finest districts “a terrestrial paradise.” Skipton is generally regarded as the capital of Craven, an extensive tract of country, whose beauties and antiquities have been elaborately described by Dr. Whitaker. The scenes of chief interest in this, the more classic part of the Highlands of Yorkshire, are noticed under **AIREDALE** and **WHARFEDALE**.

In Domesday Book and old charters this town is called Scip-

\* A similar device—representing, however, the Trinity, the Holy Spirit appearing as a dove—may be seen on the altar tomb of Lord Butler of Bewsey, in the north aisle of the parish church of Warrington, Lancashire.

tone or Sceptone, the name being derived, according to Whitaker, from *Sceap*, the Saxon for sheep, as there were vast tracts of sheep-walks in the surrounding country. Skipton is of considerable note in history. The history of the town is that of the castle, from which it derived its importance. At the conquest, Skipton was conferred on Robert de Romillé, who built a castle here. After several transmissions, the castle and estate came, in 1311, into the possession of the Clifford family, with whose collateral descendants it still remains. The part which the Cliffords took in the wars of York and Lancaster does not require to be detailed. One Lord Clifford fell in the battle of St. Albans in 1454; and his death seems to have inspired his son with a ferocious spirit of revenge :—

“ Even at this sight  
 My heart is turned to stone; and, while 'tis mine,  
 It shall be stony. York not our old men spares;  
 No more will I their babes; tears virginal  
 Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;  
 And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,  
 Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax.  
 Henceforth I will not have to do with pity;  
 Meet I an infant of the house of York,  
 Into as many gobbets will I cut it,  
 As wild Medea young Absyrtus did;  
 In cruelty will I seek out my fame.”\*

Six years after, at the battle of Wakefield, Clifford shewed that he was animated by the feelings so forcibly described by the poet, by murdering, in cold blood, the Earl of Rutland, a youth of seventeen. Leland, says that “for slaughter of men at Wakefield, he was called ‘the butcher.’” This Lord Clifford perished at Towton field. His estates were confiscated, but subsequently restored to his son Henry, the “Shepherd Lord,” whose son, of the same name, was created Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII. The third earl distinguished himself as an admiral in the time of Queen Elizabeth. His daughter, the celebrated Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, was born in Skipton Castle. The castle having been dismantled by orders of the Parliament, on its being surrendered after a long siege, the Countess of Pembroke set herself resolutely to its restoration, as soon as it appeared safe to do so. An inscription over a doorway states that she repaired the castle in 1657 and 1658. Her daughter brought the castle and estate,

\* *King Henry VI., Part II. Act v., Scene 2.*

by marriage, to John Tufton, Earl of Thanet. They still continue in the possession of the Tufton family.

Skipton has a population of 5454, and 1076 inhabited houses. Woollen and cotton manufactures are carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a large trade in agricultural produce. There is a cattle market once a fortnight; and numerous large fairs are held in the course of the year for cattle, horses, pedlery, etc. Limestone is quarried extensively in the neighbourhood. The town is well built. The most important and interesting edifices which it contains are the Church and the Castle, which are situated near each other, at the north end of the town.

THE CHURCH is a large and spacious building, belonging to different periods. It was probably founded by Robert de Romillé, on his coming into possession of the manor; but nothing remains of the original edifice, unless the four stone seats with pointed arches and cylindrical columns, in the south wall of the nave, may have belonged to it. As it now stands, the oldest parts of the church belong to the time of Richard III., while a considerable portion does not go farther back than the reign of Elizabeth or Henry VIII. Architecturally, therefore, it is not of very great interest to the tourist, though it is a good example of the period to which it belongs. In the interior there are some ancient monuments of the Clifford family, whose family vault is beneath the altar. That to the first Earl of Cumberland and his wife is a grey marble altar tomb. It has apparently been intended to bear, and perhaps has borne, their effigies. The brasses were stolen away during the time of the civil wars. A stately tomb of black marble, erected by his daughter, the Countess of Pembroke, commemorates George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland. Several of the other monuments are worthy of notice. There is some good stained glass in the windows.

There is another church in Skipton, a modern building, called *Christ Church*, with a neatly laid out cemetery adjoining it.

SKIPTON CASTLE.—The entrance to the castle, which is close to the parish church, is through a slightly pointed arch in a square tower, with a massive round tower on either side. In the upper part of the square tower is the motto of the Cliffords, "DESORMAIS," in large letters cut out in stone, and forming a battlement. Little of the original Norman building now remains, except a semicircular arch on square piers, forming the western

doorway to the inner castle. The oldest parts of the castle are the round towers. These are connected by rectilinear apartments, forming an irregular quadrangular court within; and their walls are said to be from nine to twelve feet thick. This part of the castle was built in the reign of Edward II., by Robert de Clifford. The eastern part was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., in the short space of four or five months, by the first Earl of Cumberland, for the reception of his son and his wife, "the Lady Eleanor Brandon's grace." It consists of a range of building about 180 feet long, terminated by a large octangular tower. Our space does not admit of a detailed description of the interior, which is very interesting. The wainscot, with its fluted panels, and some of the furniture in the apartments raised by the first Earl of Cumberland, are probably nearly in their original condition. Several interesting family pictures exist here, though in an indifferent state of preservation. In the courtyard of the castle is a very large yew-tree, said to be 500 years old. Good views of the neighbouring scenery may be obtained from the front of the castle.

Among the noticeable public buildings of Skipton may be mentioned the *Grammar School*, the *Craven Baths*, a number of *Dissenting Chapels*, etc.

From Skipton the tourist may very conveniently visit BOLTON PRIORY, and the classic scenery of UPPER WHARFEDALE (p. 44). The distance from Skipton to Bolton Bridge is six miles. On the way, at a short distance from the town, Skipton Rock, where limestone is extensively quarried, is passed on the left.

ILKLEY, with its noted hydropathic establishments, is nine miles distant (pp. 28 and 181).

SAWLEY ABBEY.—The ruins of Sawley Abbey are about 15 miles south-west from Skipton, on the border of the county, and can be approached, circuitously, by rail. They are picturesquely situated on the banks of the Ribble, close to the village of Sawley, and about three miles from the town of Clitheroe, in Lancashire. Sawley Abbey was founded in 1147 by William de Percy, for Cistercian monks. The remains present a good deal to interest the tourist, having been recently cleared of rubbish. The ruins of the church are particularly worthy of examination. It has been a plain cross without columns or side aisles. The east side

of the transept has six small chapels, divided by partition walls, each having an altar and piscina remaining. The tile flooring of some of these chapels, and one or two ancient tombstones (the most important of which has an inscription to the memory of William de Rimington, chancellor of Oxford in 1372, and a great opponent of Wycliffe), will doubtless meet with the attention they deserve. The principal features of the choir and chapter-house can easily be traced. The latter was probably the burial-place of the Percys; but no remains of monuments to their memory can now be seen. The antiquarian tourist will be able to note the position and character of the conventual buildings without much difficulty. The gateway, which has been converted into a cottage, is still entire. The neighbourhood is picturesque. It may be mentioned here that about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant from Clitheroe is *Brownsholme*, a quaint building of the time of Henry VII., containing, among other interesting antiquities, the original silver seal of the Commonwealth. It is inscribed "Seal for the approbation of Ministers," and has in the centre two branches of palm, with a bible between them.

SLINGSBY CASTLE. In the vicinity of MALTON.

SPOFFORTH CASTLE. In the vicinity of HARROGATE.

STUDLEY ROYAL. *See* FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

## SWALEDALE.

Stations for exploring the Dale—Catterick Bridge—Bolton-on-Swale—Marske—Ellerton Abbey—Marrick Abbey—Reeth—Muker.

The Swale rises in the north-western moorlands close upon the borders of the county. During its long course it passes amid scenery of the most varied description, from the bleak and houseless heath, in which it has its origin, down to the broad rich valley in which it mingles its waters with those of the Ure to form the Ouse, not many miles above the city of York. Any spot of interest on its banks below Richmond is more or less accessible by rail. Above Richmond there is no public conveyance.

The tourist who may wish leisurely to survey the lower part of Swaledale may take for his head-quarters the village of Topcliffe, 4 miles from Thirsk; Leeming, near a station of that

name,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Northallerton ; or Catterick Bridge,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Richmond. The town of Richmond itself is a highly convenient station for visiting the most interesting parts of the dale, including Easby Abbey, Catterick Bridge, etc. For the upper and wilder parts of the dale, Reeth and Muker will form convenient head-quarters.

The scenery of the lower parts of the dale is of a rich and peaceful character, but does not present any spots of much general interest till we reach Catterick Bridge.

CATTERICK BRIDGE [*Inns: George and Dragon, Angel*] is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Richmond, and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  from Dalton Junction. Antiquarians are agreed that this is the *Cataractonium* of the first, second, and fifth itinera of Antoninus.\* The remains of the Romans here are very numerous and indisputable. Here, as in many other places, they have made their station on the site of an ancient British settlement. The origin of the name *Catterick* is variously explained ; Professor Phillips making it *Cathairrigh*, “fortified city,” while a writer in the “*Archaeologia*” is of opinion that the etymology is *Cæer-dar-ich*, “the camp on the water.” *Cataractonium* is simply the Latinized form of the British name.

The old Roman station is at Thornbrough, a quarter of a mile distant. It has been partially examined by Sir William Lawson, Bart. of Brough Hall, in this neighbourhood, and will be found, at least by the antiquarian, well worthy of a visit. The station was a walled camp, with sides of 240 and 175 yards, containing an area of about nine acres. Sites of dwelling houses, tiled floors, fragments of pottery, coins, and other relics of the Romans, have been found here. A Roman altar, with an inscription which has been preserved by Camden, was discovered in 1620. Sir William Lawson possesses a singular bronze vessel, capable of containing twenty-four gallons, which was discovered at Thornbrough. There was a quantity of Roman coins in this vessel when it was discovered. Two lions sculptured in stone, and other relics, have also rewarded the researches which have been made here.

At the village of CATTERICK, a mile farther from Richmond, there has been another camp ; but it has not been ascertained by what people it was constructed. The churchyard of Catterick probably occupies the interior of this camp. There is an entrenchment on a hill about a mile to the south-east ; and tumuli

\* See an account of these itinera at p. 6.

occur in the neighbourhood. The Roman road from Doncaster passes through the village and crosses the Swale at Catterick Bridge, whence it proceeds due north to Piersse Bridge.

BOLTON-ON-SWALE, about two miles from Catterick, on the other side of the stream ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  from Richmond,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  from Scorton Station), is interesting as the burial place of Henry Jenkins, the oldest Englishman on record. He was born at Ellerton, in the neighbourhood, and died in 1670, at the age of 169! This remarkable instance of longevity is as well authenticated as such cases generally can be. His epitaph is worth quoting:—

“Blush not, marble, to rescue from oblivion the memory of Henry Jenkins, a person obscure in birth, but of a life truly memorable, for he was enriched with the goods of nature, if not of fortune, and happy in the duration, if not variety of his enjoyments; and, though the partial world despised and disregarded his low and humble state, the equal eye of Providence beheld and blessed it with a patriarch's health and length of days, to teach mistaken man those blessings are entailed in temperance, a life of labour, and a mind at ease. He lived to the amazing age of one hundred and sixty-nine, was interred here, December 6, 1670, and had this justice done to his memory in 1743.”

EASBY ABBEY, between four and five miles above Catterick Bridge, next claims the attention of the tourist. It has received a separate description (p. 101), as has also RICHMOND, a mile farther up (p. 261).

Swaledale, above Richmond, though it has no spots of special interest on account of their antiquity and historical associations, possesses attractions of no ordinary kind to the tourist who loves to wander in scenes of wild and unfrequented beauty. In common with the other dales, it will reward the diligence of the botanist and geologist who may explore its windings and recesses. Should the tourist wish to spend a day or two in exploring some of the wildest moors in the county, he may find accommodation at Reeth, a small town, ten miles from Richmond. The distance must be travelled either on foot or by special conveyance, as there is no omnibus or coach on this road. Keeping the road which lies along the course of the river, and crosses to the south bank about a mile from Richmond, the tourist will soon find himself amid some of the most delightful scenery in Swaledale. There are numberless points in this, the richer and more wooded part of the dale, that may well tempt the artist to pause and employ his pencil. The view of *Marske Hall*, finely embowered in trees, which meets the eye on the north bank about five or six

miles from Richmond, deserves more than a passing reference ; and there are few tourists who will not linger on the bridge which here crosses the Swale, leading up the hill towards the pleasant hamlet of Marske.

MARSKE has a church with a Norman doorway, which will be worth notice, if the tourist should be tempted to go out of his way to visit this quiet little village. Here was born, in 1692, Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Keeping still on the southern bank of the Swale, the tourist soon reaches a more open part of the valley, where the features of rich and gentle beauty begin to change for those of wildness and grandeur. This change in the aspect of the dale begins to shew itself at ELLERTON ABBEY, about eight miles from Richmond and two from Reeth. Here are the tower and small remains of a priory of Gilbertine nuns. The house was founded in the reign of Henry II. by " Warneries, dapifer to the Earl of Richmond." These ruins are somewhat picturesque.

MARRICK ABBEY, a mile nearer Reeth, and on the north bank of the river, has more to attract the artist than the ruin just mentioned. Here there was an establishment of Benedictine nuns, who seem to have been more prosperous in worldly matters than their sisters at Ellerton ; for, while the revenues of the former amounted, at the Dissolution, to £64 : 8 : 9, those of the latter were only £14 : 8s. The nunnery was founded in the reign of King Stephen, by Roger de Aske, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. It was tenanted by seventeen nuns at the time of the Dissolution. The nave of the abbey chapel is used for divine worship, and, with several detached portions of the old walls, will possess some interest to the tourist. Another mile brings the traveller to Reeth.

REETH [*Inn : The White Hart*] may serve as a station for the tourist who wishes to devote some time to the examination of neighbouring scenery. This is a mining town, and may be considered the capital of upper Swaledale. The lead mines, which are worked in Arkendale, may be conveniently reached from Reeth, and will repay a visit.

At FREMINGTON, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, many ornaments of brass inlaid with silver have been found. There can be little doubt that these relics are of Roman manufacture. They are supposed to have belonged to the trappings of horses.

GRINTON, on the other side of the Swale, has an ancient church. There is a curious cavern at the source of a brook which here joins the Swale.

MUKER, a small and uninteresting market-town, nine miles farther up the valley, may form a convenient central point for those who wish to penetrate the still more remote portions of Swaledale. In its vicinity are the Auld Gang lead mines, worked long before the invasion of the Romans. Over miles of country, to the north of Reeth and Muker, may be seen the mounds of spar and rock which tell of the industry of the rude Brigantian miners. Shunnor Fell, a summit several miles west from Muker, is 2351 feet high, and holds the fourth place among the Yorkshire mountains. Lovely Seat, to the south of Muker, though scarcely so high, is more likely to repay an ascent. To a good pedestrian, who may wish to pass from Swaledale to Wensleydale, the wild mountain pass from Muker to Hawes offers great attractions. Another unfrequented but beautiful mountain-road passes out at the head of the dale, by Hollow-Mill Cross to Kirkby-Stephen in Westmoreland. The mountain streams in this part of the dale have their charms for the angler, and the moors for the sportsman, while both moor and stream afford pleasure to those who love nature in her wildness and solitude. But only they who can endure fatigue, and philosophically content themselves with such accommodation as the somewhat primitive people can afford, should undertake to explore this remote part of Upper Swaledale.

### TADCASTER.

INNS :—*Londesborough Arms, Railway Hotel, Angel.*

From York, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles ; Harrogate, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

This town is believed by antiquarians to be the *Calcaria* of the Romans, both from its distance from York corresponding with that given by Antoninus in his Itinerary, and from the great abundance of limestone in its vicinity. Many coins of the Roman emperors have been dug up here. A castle existed here in former times ; and it was out of its ruins that the handsome bridge which here crosses the Wharfe was built in the beginning of last century.

Tadcaster was the scene of several struggles between bodies

of the Parliamentary and Royalist forces. Here Sir Thomas Fairfax, with only 900 men, kept at bay 4000 men under the Earl of Newcastle, during a contest which lasted from eleven in the morning till nightfall; and then, under cover of the darkness, retreated to Selby.

The town is irregular, and built partly of stone and partly of brick. Its trade is unimportant, and its population about 3000, and 650 inhabited houses.

THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is the principal building in the town. It is a fine structure in the perpendicular style, consisting of nave, aisles (extending the whole length of the church), chancel, and tower with battlement and pinnacles. The entrance is by a circular doorway at the west end, under the tower. The windows of the aisles are square headed, and of three lights; and the clerestory windows are similar. The interior of the church is quaint and somewhat interesting. The chancel is divided from the nave by a high pointed arch. A painted altar-piece of the Last Supper nearly covers the east window. Among the monuments are one or two small and unimportant modern brasses. An old square pew of carved oak bears to have belonged "to their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Somerset."

There are three dissenting chapels in Tadcaster.

The railway crosses the Wharfe by a beautiful bridge a little above the town.

The walk from Tadcaster to Boston Spa is a pleasant one of about four miles. The pedestrian may follow a footpath on the right bank of the Wharfe till he reaches a private bridge, which crosses the river to a mansion on the other side. At this point he may leave the stream, and take to the high road, which is at a small distance to the left. About a mile from Tadcaster, *Newton Hall*, the seat of the Fairfax family, will be observed on the right, through a long avenue of fine trees. A little farther on, a road on the right leads to *NEWTON KYME CHURCH*, a picturesque old edifice, pleasantly situated. Nothing else calls for notice in the remaining two miles which bring the traveller to Thorpe Arch or Boston Spa (p. 54).

Bramham, four miles distant from Tadcaster, has been already described (p. 54), as has also the scenery of interest between that place and Harewood (p. 56). From Bramham Moor the tourist may proceed, by a walk of about three miles,

to BARWICK-IN-ELMET, in the neighbourhood of which are some interesting earthworks, believed to be an early British camp.

## TEESDALE.

Stations for exploring the Dale—Middlesborough—Stockton—Yarm—Croft—Pierse Bridge—Barford—Wycliffe—Greta Bridge—Rokeby—Athelstan Abbey—Barnard Castle—Deepdale—Lartington—Cotherston—Romaldkirk—High Force—Caldron Snout—Mickle Fell.

The Tees belongs as much to Durham as to Yorkshire, forming the boundary between the two counties throughout its entire course from the extreme western point, where they meet, to the ocean. The plan and limits of this work admit of an account of only those scenes and places of interest which are upon the Yorkshire side of the river. Tourists who wish to visit places on the other side, and in the adjacent parts of Durham, will find the information they require in other hand-books.

The most interesting part of Teesdale, including Rokeby, Greta Bridge, Bowes, etc., may be conveniently reached from Barnard Castle, an interesting town\* on the Durham side of the Tees, 16 miles from Darlington by rail. Other places which may serve as stations for exploring Teesdale are—Middleton-in-Teesdale, also on the Durham side, to which coaches run twice a day from Barnard Castle (a distance of ten miles), and High Force Inn, about 5 miles farther up the valley—from either of which Upper Teesdale may be explored; and Croft Bridge, for the lower part of the dale.

Below Croft there is not much interesting scenery. The country through which the river flows is rich but level. Towards the mouth of the river there are many signs of commercial and manufacturing activity. Especially is this the case at MIDDLESBOROUGH, a town, the population of which has more than doubled within ten years, being at the census of 1861, 18,273, while in 1851 it was only 7439. It owes its rapid rise into importance to the iron-smelting trade, to which a great impulse has been given of late years. About 200,000 tons of iron are produced annually in the Cleveland district, and a large portion of this is smelted at Middlesborough. The buildings of this town

\* Few tourists will require to be reminded that Scott's poem of "Rokeby" opens in the old castle from which this town takes its name. See an account of the fortress in the notes to that poem.

are in general of a handsome description. The church is modern.

Higher up the stream is STOCKTON, about one-fourth of which is in Yorkshire. Its population in 1861 was 16,459, shewing an increase since last census of 4622. This is an important shipping port; and it has, besides, manufactories of engines, linen, and sail-cloth, iron and brass foundries, etc. Its public buildings are numerous. There is a race-course on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, on which races are held at stated times.

A few miles above Stockton is YARM, a small town in a low situation, liable to inundations. Its trade is unimportant. The church, which was rebuilt in 1730, has a beautiful window of stained glass. A fine cast-iron bridge here crosses the Tees.

The next place of interest reached in ascending the stream is CROFT, a pleasant village, resorted to for its mineral waters, and possessing an old church of some interest (see p. 90). Should the tourist not care to follow the windings of the river for the next seven or eight miles, up to Pierse Bridge, he may here avail himself of the railway. At PIERSE BRIDGE the great Roman road from London to the Forth crosses the Tees. Here there is a tumulus on the Yorkshire side, and a small square camp on the opposite bank.

At BARFORD, rather more than a mile above Pierse Bridge, and opposite Gainford (from which it may be reached by a ferry, should the tourist prefer to go by the Durham side), is the site of an old monastery, called ST. MARY'S ABBEY, some ruins of which still remain. The principal remains are those of the church. Several tower-shaped pigeon-houses that belonged to the abbey are still in a good state of preservation.

WYCLIFFE.—From Barford a delightful walk of about two miles will bring the traveller to Ovington, where there are the remains of a small camp. Here was once a priory of Gilbertine canons, founded in the reign of King John; but no traces of it now remain. A mile farther is the beautifully situated hamlet of Wycliffe. It is 5 miles from Barnard Castle,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  from Greta Bridge, and about 3 from the Winston Station. Views of great extent and beauty may be had from various points in the neighbourhood, particularly from one of the woodland paths near *Wycliffe Hall*, a handsome residence surrounded by fine grounds.

This place derives its great interest to the tourist from its having given birth, in the year 1324, to John de Wycliffe, the

“Morning Star of the Reformation.” His translation of the Bible was finished in 1383. He died in the following year at Lutterworth, in the county of Leicester. Such was the influence which the writings of Wycliffe exerted in England, that one of his enemies complained that “a man could not meet two persons on the road, but one was a Wycliffite.” The Council of Constance, in 1415, condemned Wycliffe as a heretic, and ordered his bones to be taken up and burned. The sentence was not executed till thirteen years afterwards. “The enemies of Wycliffe,” says Fuller, “thought, by burning his bones and scattering them in the Swift, they should destroy his name and doctrine. But no! The Swift carried them into the Avon, the Avon into the Severn, the Severn into the ocean, and the ocean round the world.” Wycliffe’s translation of the Bible was first printed entire at Oxford, in 1850.

Many of the family of the reformer are buried in WYCLIFFE CHURCH. This is a very picturesque and interesting edifice. It was thoroughly restored in 1850 by the late incumbent, the venerable Archdeacon Headlam. In the interior are several interesting old monumental brasses, one of them in memory of the last member of the family of Wycliffe. A sepulchral stone, bearing a fine foliated cross, is built into the south wall of the church. In the Rectory there is an original portrait of Wycliffe by Sir Antonio a-More. It is preserved as an heirloom in the rectory, and handed down from one incumbent to another.

From Wycliffe the footpath by the river side will bring the tourist, by a walk of two miles, to the junction of the Greta with the Tees, where he enters the classic domain of ROKEBY. The carriage road goes round by GRETA BRIDGE, where, at the *Morritt Arms Inn*, tickets of admission to the grounds may be obtained twice a week (usually on Thursday and Saturday). These interesting grounds are described at length elsewhere in this work (p. 281). The camp at Greta Bridge should not be overlooked; neither, if the tourist can spare the time, should he fail to ascend the Greta to BRIGNALL, with its romantically situated church, and its bold scenery, and to SCARGILL CLIFF—both celebrated in “Rokeby” (see p. 285). From Scargill a country road goes northward to Barnard Castle, crossing the ancient Roman way from Greta Bridge to Bowes. Here, by turning to the right towards Greta Bridge, the tourist will soon reach a point whence he may strike across to the road lying along the bank of the

Tees. He will gladly linger awhile on the ABBEY BRIDGE (p. 281); then, resuming his journey, still on the Yorkshire side, a walk of a few minutes more will bring him to ATHELSTAN ABBEY, interesting not merely on account of its remains of an ancient monastery, but as the closing scene of "Rokeby" (p. 25).

From Athelstan Abbey to BARNARD CASTLE [*Inns: King's Head, Mrs. Harrison—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 6d.; Rose and Crown; Angel; Turk's Head; Bay Horse*] the distance is a mile and a half. Barnard Castle, as has been observed already, forms a convenient station for the examination of the most interesting part of Teesdale. Sir Walter Scott's word-picture of Teesdale, as seen from Barnard Castle, may be appropriately quoted here:—

“ What prospects, from his watch-tower high,  
Gleam gradual on the warder's eye!—  
Far sweeping to the east, he sees  
Down his deep woods the course of Tees,  
And tracks his wanderings by the steam  
Of summer vapours from the stream;  
And ere he pace his destined hour  
By Brackenbury's dungeon-tower  
These silver mists shall melt away,  
And dew the woods with glittering spray.  
Then in broad lustre shall be shown  
That mighty trench of living stone,  
And each huge trunk that, from the side,  
Reclines him o'er the darksome tide,  
Where Tees, full many a fathom low,  
Wears with his rage no common foe;  
For pebbly bank, nor sand-bed here,  
Nor clay-mound, checks his fierce career,  
Condemned to mine a channell'd way,  
O'er solid sheets of marble gray.

Nor Tees alone, in dawning bright,  
Shall rush upon the ravish'd sight;  
But many a tributary stream  
Each from its own dark dell shall gleam:  
Staindrop, who, from her sylvan bowers,  
Salutes proud Raby's battled towers;  
The rural brook of Eglistone,  
And Balder, named from Odin's son;  
And Greta, to whose banks ere long  
We lead the lovers of the song;  
And silver Lune, from Stanmore wild,  
And fairy Thorsgill's murmuring child,  
And last and least, but loveliest still,  
Romantic Deepdale's slender rill.”

From Barnard Castle the railway is available to BOWES, the *Lavatree* of the Romans, the site of a Norman keep, and the birth and burial place of "Edwin and Emma," who died for love, and were buried in the same grave (p. 58). The distance is 4 miles. RERE CROSS, 4 or 5 miles farther west, has a large Roman camp, and the remains of a stone cross of some interest (p. 59).

From Barnard Castle there is a coach twice a day to Middleton-in-Teesdale, a small town 10 miles distant on the Durham side. This town the tourist will find a convenient resting-place, after visiting the various scenes of interest between Barnard Castle and this point. The Yorkshire side of the Tees is still followed in our survey of the dale.

About half a mile above Barnard Castle, the Tees is joined by "romantic DEEPPDALE's slender rill." This charming glen is well worth exploring throughout its whole length, or at least as far as Cat Castle, a lofty rock several miles up the valley. From this rock a beautiful and extensive view of the dale, Barnard Castle, and the Cleveland hills, is obtained. A little above Cat Castle there is a picturesque waterfall. Near this spot a footpath strikes off to the right towards the pretty rural village of LARTINGTON, which is about a mile above Barnard Castle. Lartington Hall has an interesting museum, to which the public are admitted.

Two miles above Lartington is the hamlet of COTHERSTON, which has near it, on a steep promontory called the Hagg, overlooking the junction of the Balder and the Tees, the small remains of an old keep of the Fitzhughs, anciently the lords of these parts. The lower part of Baldersdale is richly wooded.

ROMALDKIRK is two miles farther up the river. The village is charmingly situated, and possesses a very fine and interesting church. It is in the early English style, dating from the twelfth century, and occupies the place of a still older edifice. In the interior there is an ancient monument, with the effigy of a crusader in chain armour, to the memory of a Lord Fitzhugh. There is a fine old piscina in the wall of the chancel. The parish of Romalldkirk is of great extent, including all Upper Teesdale from a little above Barnard Castle, with the smaller dales that branch off from it.

From Romalldkirk the road lies through a wilder and less interesting district, passing the small hamlets of MICKLETON and

LONDON, beyond the latter of which a handsome bridge spans the Tees, leading to the town of Middleton-in-Teesdale.

The attractions of Teesdale are not exhausted. From Middleton the adventurous tourist may proceed to visit the celebrated cataracts of High Force and Caldron Snout, and the other wild and striking scenes in the head of the dale. *High Force Inn*, five miles above Middleton, is a convenient station for those who wish to pass a day or two in Upper Teesdale. On the way thither there are some striking views, especially at WINCH BRIDGE, where the river rushes impetuously through a rocky gorge. The bridge here, which is a suspension one, is said to be the earliest of the kind in Europe. Here the botanist may pick up, among other plants—*Equisetum variegatum*, *Galium Boreale*, *Melampyrum sylvaticum*, *Pyrus Aria*, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Potentilla alpestris*, etc. The hamlet of HOLWICK, somewhat strikingly situated near this place, is worth a look in passing.

HIGH FORCE is near the inn which bears its name. Like all other cataracts, its effect is greatly heightened when the river is in high flood; but at any time this is a very striking spectacle. The water falls, in three leaps, a height of sixty-nine feet, usually in one great body of water, but in floods filling another channel, down which in dry weather only a slender rill trickles. The basaltic character of the rock is very marked, the effect of the heat of the trap being shewn both by the shale below it and the limestone above it. The manner in which the rock is split adds very much to the effect of this grand scene. Here may be found the *Arbutus uva-ursi*, *Festuca vivipara*, and *Sesleria cærulea*.

CALDRON SNOOT is five miles above High Force. On the way will be passed CRONKLEY SCAR, a lofty and picturesque precipice on the Yorkshire side of the Tees. Here, again, the geologist may observe the effect of the trap rock upon the limestone which has been crystallized by the contact, and easily disintegrates into sand. The surface of the rock nourishes *Cistus marifolius*, *Hippocrepis comosa*, *Arenaria verna*, *Helianthemum canum*, and *Draba incana*. In this neighbourhood may also be found *Carex capillaris*, *Polygala uliginosa*, and *Woodsia ilvensis*.

Caldron Snout is not so much visited as it deserves to be. The Tees, which has above this point been expanding in a broad placid pool called the Weel, here throws itself over a cliff of greenstone, dashing from rock to rock in a descent of 200 feet,

forming a cataract which, for wild grandeur, is scarcely surpassed in England.

A singular break in the rocks, five miles higher up, called HIGH CUP NICK, may be visited by the tourist, if not over fatigued with the excursion thus far. From about this point there are magnificent views across the vale of Eden.

Ere bidding farewell to Teesdale, some tourists will probably wish to make the ascent of MICKLE FELL, which here raises its lofty summit on the border of the county. This is the highest of the Yorkshire mountains, being 2600 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent from High Force Inn is long, but not difficult; and the view from its summit will compensate the tourist for any fatigue which the walk may give him. The eye sweeps over an extensive and varied tract of country. Westward is the Vale of Eden, with the grand forms of the Cumbrian Alps beyond. Northward is the head of the Tees, the Weel, Caldron Snout, and the wild scenery adjoining. Eastward extends a sloping expanse of country, hollowed here and there by a moorland glen, which contributes its little stream to the Tees on the one side, or its tributary, the Lune, on the other. Southward is Lunedale, and many a wild and dreary fell, whose names, and those of the glens below, tell of the times when long-forgotten Scandinavian warriors rendered famous with the prowess of their arms these remote solitudes.

“ Beneath the shade the Northmen came,  
Fixed on each dale a Runic name,  
Reared high their altar's rugged stone,  
And gave their gods the lands they won.”

### THIRSK.

INNS :—*Golden Fleece*—Dinner 3s. *Three Tuns, Black Lion, Red Bear*, etc.

From York, 22½ miles; Northallerton, 7¾; Ripon, 10; Harrogate, 21.

Thirsk is a very irregular and picturesque town, built wholly of brick. The market place has a number of old houses encroaching upon it, the antique though ugly aspect of which, taken in conjunction, doubtless, with the vested rights of their occupants, has hitherto preserved them from being swept away as a nuisance. Of late years the town has considerably increased; yet, though within a mile of the railway, it has still much of the quiet, old-world aspect about it. In former times there used to be a good

deal of hand-loom weaving here; but, since the introduction of machinery, this has almost entirely ceased. The town is now noted for its manufacture of leather and saddlery. Thirsk derives a good deal of its importance, also, from having a representative in Parliament, and being the polling place of the North Riding. The population is 5319, and the inhabited houses 1154.

THE CHURCH, a handsome structure of considerable antiquity, dedicated to St. Mary, is said to have been built out of the ruins of the old castle of Roger de Mowbray, which stood at the south-western extremity of the town, and was destroyed by orders of Henry II. The architecture of the different parts of the building is not uniform, but the prevailing style is the perpendicular. The tower has buttresses at its angles, and is battlemented at its summit with open work. It is adorned with many quaint monsters. An inscription in the interior informs us that "this chancel was repaired, A.D. 1844, by Lord Walsingham and Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart, in memory of a beloved wife and daughter, who was suddenly taken from them after three days' illness, and by whom, and her four sisters, the altar window was painted." The east window here referred to is of five lights, and reflects great credit upon the five sisters who painted it. The communion table is a piece of old carved oak work, said to have originally belonged to Byland Abbey. Some of the pews have quaint carving. The cover to the font, in carved tabernacle work, was originally 21 feet high, but some ignorant church-wardens cut it short, as it did not harmonize with their views of proportion. In the south wall of the chancel there are three sedilia and a piscina.

The church is pleasantly situated. From a tombstone in the churchyard, we quote a deprecatory address to the passer by:—

"Kind reader, stop; be on thy guard,  
Censure me not, nor judge me hard;  
The time will come when thou must die—  
Thou hast thy faults as well as I:  
If from transgressions thou art free,  
Then take a stone, and cast at me."

There are, in addition to the parish church, chapels belonging to various bodies of dissenters. The environs of the town are pleasant. At *Topcliffe*, a village four miles distant, Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and lieutenant of the county, is said to have been beheaded by the mob, during a popular commotion, in the reign of Henry VII.

From Thirsk there is ready access to all the different lines of railway communication. A branch from the main line, diverging here to the south-west, gives direct access to Ripon (10 miles), Harrogate (21), and Leeds (39). From Pilmoor Junction, 6 miles to the south, there is a short branch leading westward to Boroughbridge, bringing the tourist within a mile and a half of Aldborough and its interesting Roman remains; and from the same point there is a branch going eastward, through a very interesting district, to Malton (30 miles), whence the tourist may proceed to Whitby, Scarborough, Driffield, or Hull.

### WAKEFIELD.

HOTELS:—*Strafford Arms*—Bed 2s., breakfast 2s., dinner 2s. to 3s., tea 1s. 9d.  
*George, Royal, Woolpack, Bull.*

From Leeds, 12½ miles; York, 42; Manchester, 47; London, 181¾.

Wakefield, one of the handsomest towns in the West Riding, is beautifully situated on the left bank of the river Calder. The name is probably derived from that of its original Saxon possessor. In Domesday Book we find it called *Wachefeld*. Fuller informs us that it was called "Merry Wakefield," remarking, "What peculiar cause of mirth this town hath above others I do not know, and dare not too curiously inquire, lest I should turn their mirth among themselves into anger against me." Whitaker is bolder than Fuller, finding one cause of the merriment in "the great abundance of barley grown, and of malt manufactured, in the neighbourhood." The most important event in the history of this town is the bloody battle fought in its neighbourhood between Margaret of Anjou and Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York.

This battle was fought 31st December 1460. Margaret of Anjou had entered England, and succeeded in collecting a considerable army in the north, in support of the claims of her son Edward, Prince of Wales, to succeed to the throne of his father Henry VI. It will be recollected that in the attempted reconciliation of the two houses, it was arranged that, on the death of Henry VI., Richard, Duke of York, should succeed to the throne of England. The Queen having taken up arms in behalf of her son, the Duke of York marched northwards to frustrate her designs. Reaching Wakefield, he found that the Queen's army was far superior to his own, and accordingly he retired to the

Castle of Sandal, which, along with the manor of Wakefield, had descended to him from his uncle, Edward, Earl of Rutland. Without waiting for his expected reinforcements, he risked battle, hoping by skill and daring to make up for deficiency in numbers. The Duke's forces were entirely routed, and himself and his second son, the Earl of Rutland, slain.

—“ York himself, before his castle gate,  
Mangled with wounds, on his own earth lay dead ;  
Upon whose body Clifford down him sate,  
Stabbing the corpse, and cutting off the head,  
Crowned it with paper, and to wreake his teene,  
Presents it so to his victorious queene.”—*Drayton*.

We need hardly remind the reader of Shakspeare of the admirable use which that great poet has made of the historical facts of this battle in the third part of “ King Henry VI.” The manor of Whitehall, after the death of the Duke of York, came to the crown in the person of his son, Edward IV. Richard III. is said to have resided in Sandal Castle for some time after his accession to the throne. The manor was united to the duchy of Lancaster in 1554. After various changes and transmissions, it is now the property of the Duke of Leeds.

Wakefield, or its immediate neighbourhood, has been the birthplace of a number of eminent men. Dr. John Burton, author of the “ Monasticon Eboracense, and Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire,” was born here in 1697, and died in 1771. John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, author of “ The Antiquities of Greece,” was born in 1674, and died in 1747. Richard Bentley, the celebrated classical critic, was born at Oulton, a few miles distant, in 1661, and died in 1742. Joseph Bingham, author of “ Origines Ecclesiasticæ, or Antiquities of the Christian Church,” was born in 1668, and died in 1723. Wakefield also claims as her own Dr. John Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe Library in the University of Oxford ; Richard Fleming, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford ; and Dr. Thomas Touch, a learned divine.

The population of Wakefield at the census of 1861 was 23,199, and the inhabited houses 4616. The increase since 1851 was only 1134 persons, and 225 houses. Formerly the manufacture of woollen cloth and worsted yarn was carried on here to a very large extent, insomuch that we find Leland saying, “ It standith now al by clothynge.” This is no longer the case ; the chief trade at present is in corn, wool, and cattle ; though

the woollen cloth trade, as well as the spinning of woollen and worsted yarn, is still carried on to some extent. There are coal mines in the neighbourhood, which, in addition to supplying the consumption of the district, yield enough to allow of large exportation. Wakefield returns one member to Parliament.

The town is well built, the streets being in general regular and spacious, and the houses (mostly of brick) large and handsome. It possesses many public edifices deserving of notice.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious and lofty structure, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and spire. Mention is made of two churches in Domesday Book, as existing in Wakefield and "its nine Berewicks;" but the present building manifestly cannot lay claim to so much antiquity. Its oldest parts appear to belong to the time of Henry III. The south front was rebuilt in 1724; and towards the close of the century the greater part of the north side, and the east end, were also rebuilt. The church is 156 feet long, and 69 broad. It has an elegant square tower, adorned with battlements and pinnacles, and surmounted by a very lofty and beautiful octagonal spire. This spire was restored after the style of the original one, which was elegantly crocketed, in 1861, at an expense of £5000. The interior of the church is very handsome. The nave is divided from the aisles by clustered pillars supporting pointed arches, and from the chancel by a lofty and beautiful screen. Our space does not admit of a detailed account of the monuments in this church, some of which will be found to be interesting. Besides the parish church there are the churches of St. John, Trinity, St. Mary, St. Andrew, Thorns, and St. Michael, the last of which was consecrated in 1861.

THE BRIDGE over the Calder was built in the reign of Edward III. On it there is a very beautiful Gothic chapel called the CHANTRY. It is said to have been erected by Edward IV., in memory of his father, Richard, Duke of York, and his followers, who fell in the battle of Wakefield. This very interesting structure, after being long used as an office and lumber-room, was a few years ago restored to purposes more in accordance with the intentions of its founder, being employed as a chapel of ease to the church. The tourist will find it well worthy of examination. It is about 30 feet long and 24 wide. The windows are adorned with beautiful tracery. The west front of the building, facing the passage over the bridge, surpasses all the other parts

in profusion of ornament. It is “divided by buttresses into compartments forming recesses, with crocketed pediments and pointed arches, having spandrils enriched with crockets; and above is an entablature, supporting five basso-relievos, the whole being crowned with battlements.”

There are various dissenting chapels in Wakefield; but none of them are of much architectural importance.

Of other PUBLIC BUILDINGS we may mention the *Corn Exchange*, erected in 1837, and greatly enlarged in 1862, the largest in England, after Mark Lane; the *Market Cross*, an elegant open colonnade of the Doric order, supporting a dome, in the interior of which is a spacious room, lighted from the top, formerly used for the transaction of the public business of the town; the *Church Institution*, a handsome building in the decorated Gothic style, erected in 1861; the *Theatre*, the *Wakefield Proprietary School*, a *Lunatic Asylum*, *Almshouses*, and *Hospital*, and the *Free Grammar School*. The last-named institution was founded in 1592, by Queen Elizabeth, but has been subsequently much improved by private benefactions. Several eminent natives of Wakefield were educated here; among them Archbishop Potter, Dr. John Radcliffe, and Dr. Richard Bentley.

There is a new *Cemetery*, very elegantly laid out, a short distance from the town on the way to the village of Heath.

### VICINITY OF WAKEFIELD.

Wakefield has in its vicinity several places which will repay a visit.

The village of HEATH, about two miles to the east, is on a fine eminence on the south side of the Calder. This is one of the most delightfully situated villages in England. Heath Hall, on the other side of the river, is an elegant castellated building of some antiquity.

STANLEY HALL, farther down the Calder, but about the same distance from Wakefield, is the spot famed in ancient story, where Robin Hood, Scarlet, and John, had a contest with the “jolly Pinder” of Wakefield.

“ ‘Now turn again, turn again,’ said the Pinder,  
 ‘For a wrong way you have gone;  
 For you have forsaken the king’s highway,  
 And made a path over the corn.’ ”

“ ‘O that were a shame,’ said jolly Robin,  
 ‘ We being three, and thou but one.’  
 The Pinder leapt back then thirty good foot,  
 ’T was thirty good foot and one

“ He leaped his back fast unto a thorn,  
 And his foot against a stone,  
 And there he fought a long summer’s day,  
 A summer’s day so long,  
 Till that their swords on their broad bucklers  
 Were broke fast into their hands.

“ ‘O wilt thou forsake the Pinder his craft,  
 And go to the greenwood with me?  
 Thou shalt have a livery twice in the year,  
 The one green, the other brown.’

“ ‘If Michaelmas day was come and gone,  
 And my master had paid me my fee,  
 Then would I set as little by him,  
 As my master doth by me.’”

NOSTAL PRIORY, about four miles from Wakefield, and two from the Crofton station, was the site of a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded in 1121. This mansion, the seat of Charles Winn, Esq., is chiefly interesting as possessing Holbein’s largest and most celebrated painting, *Sir Thomas More and his Family*. The picture is eleven feet wide by nine high. Dr. Waagen\* “came unwillingly to the conclusion that this is nothing more than an early copy.” The figures are well arranged and finely painted. Sir Thomas More is in the centre, seated, dressed in a furred coat, and with the chancellor’s chain. The names and ages of all the persons introduced (eleven in number, and the size of life) are inscribed over them. In other apartments there are several good paintings by William Van der Velde, Jacob Ruysdael, Robert Van der Hoeck, Jan Miel, Carel Dujardin, Guercino, Gerritz Van Herp, Jan Wynants, F. Dicker, and others.

SANDAL CASTLE, two miles to the south, derives its interest from the battle of Wakefield which was fought in its vicinity, an account of which has already been given. The remains of this fortress are very insignificant, consisting chiefly of some small fragments of grout work and hillocks of rubbish. The castle was erected, in 1320, by John, the eighth and last Earl of Warren, on whose death without issue it came, along with his other

\* “Treasures of Art in Great Britain,” vol. iii., p. 335.

estates, to the crown. John Baliol is said to have resided here for a time previous to his marching to Scotland as the vassal of Edward III. The castle was dismantled by order of the Parliament in 1646. The moat by which it was defended is still deeply marked.

*Walton Hall*, not far from Sandal, deserves to be mentioned here, as the residence of the well-known naturalist and traveller, Charles Waterton, author of "Wanderings in South America," etc., and three series of "Essays on Natural History." Mr. Waterton has here a menagerie, aviary, etc.\*

DEWSBURY, about 6 miles distant (12 by rail), is of considerable importance in ecclesiastical, though not in civil annals. Paulinus is said to have preached Christianity to the Saxons here about the year 626. The church is interesting, and some of the streets have a quaint antique aspect. There is a considerable manufacture here of heavy and fancy woollens. The town obtained a municipal charter in 1862. At the census of 1861, the population was 18,148, being an increase since 1851 of 13,000 persons.

BATLEY, a mile from Dewsbury, is the great centre of the shoddy manufacture. "Shoddy" is the name given to old woollen rags, which are torn into fragments by machines called "devils," spun into yarn, and woven again into cloth. Rags are brought from all parts of Europe, and, after undergoing the transformation of the shoddy mills, are again sent forth to do service as new and fashionable fabrics. "The trade or occupation of the late owner," remarks Sir George Head in his "Home Tour," "his life and habits, or the filthiness and antiquity of the garment itself, oppose no bar to this wonderful process of regeneration: whether from the scare-crow or the gibbet it makes no difference; so that, according to the changes of human affairs, it no doubt frequently does happen, without figure of speech or metaphor, that the identical garment to-day exposed to the sun and rain in a Kentish cherry orchard, or saturated with tobacco smoke on the back of a beggar in a pot house, is doomed in its turn, 'perfusis liquidis odoribus,' to grace the swelling collar, or add dignified proportion to the chest of the dandy."

Apart from its shoddy mills, Batley is of no interest to the tourist. The manufacture is carried on in some other small towns in this neighbourhood.

\* For a well-written notice of this venerable naturalist, see the "National Review" for October 1857.

## WENSLEYDALE.

Stations for exploring the Dale—Aldbrough to Ripon—Ripon to Jervaux—Coverham Abbey—Middleham—Spennithorne—Leyburn—Wensley—Wensley to Bolton Castle—Aysgarth—Askrigg—Bainbridge—Simmer Water—Hawes—Har-draw Force—Hell Becks—Mountain Roads to Wharfedale and Swaledale.

Wensleydale is the name given to the dale traversed by the Ure, from its source on the western boundary of the country to Jervaux Abbey, where it enters into the great Vale of York. Like the other dales of Yorkshire, it presents in its different parts scenery of the most varied description. Some of the views which will reward the tourist who explores this valley are unsurpassed by any of the kind in England.

Leyburn is a convenient station for exploring the lower and more interesting part of Wensleydale. For the upper and wilder portion of the dale, either Askrigg or Hawes is available.

The Ure joins with the Swale to form the Ouse a little below ALDBOROUGH, the *Isurium* of the Romans. This interesting settlement and its neighbourhood have been already described (p. 18). Six or seven miles farther up the stream the tourist reaches the cathedral city of RIPON (p. 271), whence, after surveying its fine old minster, he may visit the neighbouring ABBEY OF FOUNTAINS (p. 114), one of the most beautiful and interesting monastic ruins in the kingdom. From Ripon a coach is available daily to Middleham, two miles from Leyburn, which may be reached by rail from Dalton Junction.

There is a good deal of beautiful scenery on or near the banks of the Ure between Ripon and Jervaux Abbey. The grounds of HACKFALL are especially delightful, and SWINTON has also considerable attractions (pp. 278, 279). The ecclesiologist will, doubtless, pause for a little at the pleasant village of MASHAM, ten miles from Ripon, to look at its interesting church (p. 279). Then onward, for five miles more, through a fertile and well-wooded country, to the picturesque ruins of the old Cistercian ABBEY OF JERVAUX (p. 190), where Wensleydale proper begins.

COVERHAM ABBEY.—A mile beyond Jervaux is the village of EAST WITTON, which has a neat modern church. A short distance from this village the road crosses the Cover, which here joins the Ure. In the secluded valley traversed by this stream are the remains of Coverham Abbey. This was a priory of

Premonstratensian canons, originally founded at Swainby, in 1190, by Helewysia, daughter and heiress of Ralph Glanville, Lord Chief-Justice of England, but subsequently removed to its present position by her son. Scarcely anything is recorded regarding the history of this monastic institution. At the Dissolution its gross annual revenues amounted to £207 : 14 : 7.

The remains of this abbey are not extensive, yet there is enough left of the old fabric to induce the tourist to linger a little by this wild mountain stream, even though the dale had no other associations. The abbey adjoins a handsome modern residence, in the walls of which are many of its spoils. The principal remains are, a beautiful semicircular-arched gateway, still entire, at some distance from the house, and three piers of the nave of the abbey church, with handsome arches, evidently belonging to the latter part of the thirteenth century. The outline of the church can be traced, as can also those of the quadrangular cloister court and some other conventual buildings. There are three monumental effigies preserved here; two of them the figures of Crusaders in armour, almost perfect, the third a mere torso.

In this dale, in the year 1487, was born Miles Coverdale, the English reformer, and Bishop of Exeter. His translation of the Bible was published at Oxford in 1535. He died in 1580.

The road up Coverdale leads through a mountain pass, under Great Whernside to Kettlewell, in Wharfedale. There are beautiful views from various points on this road.

Still keeping on the south bank of the Ure, a walk of two miles will bring the tourist to MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, the stronghold of "the last of the Barons" (p. 240). From the high ground here there is a fine view of the valley below. Opposite is the hamlet of SPENNITHORNE, the birth-place of John Hutchinson, the author of "Moses's Principia," a work written in opposition to Sir Isaac Newton. A collection of fossils made by Hutchinson, who was the son of a Wensleydale yeoman, is now in the museum of the University of Cambridge. Here, too, was born Hatfield, the lunatic, who made himself famous by shooting at George the Third.

From Middleham the road descends the hill and crosses the Ure. About a mile farther on Leyburn is reached.

LEYBURN—[Inns: *Bolton Arms*, John Ridley—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 6d.; *King's Head*; *Crown*;

*Golden Sheaf; Oddfellows' Arms.* From Northallerton, 18 miles; Richmond, 8; Ripon, 21]—is on the northern side of the Ure, two miles from Middleham. In itself, this small town is uninteresting, the houses being respectable, but not calling for particular notice. The principal edifice is the town-hall, a large and heavy, but substantial building, erected, as an unnecessarily large inscription shews, in 1856. Leyburn will afford convenient and comfortable headquarters to the tourist who may wish to spend a day or two in exploring the beauties of the lower part of Wensleydale; and now that it can be easily and rapidly reached by railway, it will probably be oftener visited than it has hitherto been. The parish church is at Wensley, a mile and a half distant, but a plain chapel has been lately built here.

*The Shawl*, a high natural terrace about a mile long, to the west of the town, affords a delightful walk. The views obtained from this walk are of such exquisite beauty, that probably most tourists will acknowledge that it would be worth while to go a good many miles out of their way to see such a landscape. The Shawl commands such a view as can be seen only in Yorkshire, and in Wensleydale. The broad, extensive vale lies spread out below, charmingly wooded, and divided, by hedgerows and walls, into meadows and fields of corn and green crops. On the higher ground beyond is a long tract of moorland, that part of the heights opposite to the Shawl being famous as the training ground of many of the best race-horses in England. A little to the right, an eminence of somewhat peculiar appearance rises from the range of high ground on that side of the valley. This bold height is Penhill, an object of some interest to the geologist, being formed of a mass of gritstone, while the whole of this district consists of limestone. The view away in the distance, to the right, takes in the ruins of Bolton Castle; while to the left, is Middleham, the frowning old keep of the King-Maker. The centre of the view is not less pleasing. The wood, extending from the precipice at the feet of the tourist a good way down the hill-side, forms a fine foreground, while in the centre of the dale below lies the hamlet of Wensley, with its handsome church-tower, close upon Bolton Hall and its embowering woods.

WENSLEY.—This pretty village, which gives its name to the dale, occupies a beautiful and sheltered position on the north bank of the Ure, a mile and a half from Leyburn. The *Church* is well worthy of a visit. It is a handsome building, belonging

to different periods, the square tower being manifestly of much more recent erection than the body of the church. The choir is supposed to be of the time of Henry III., and the nave of the time of Henry VII. On the buttresses are sculptured the arms of Scroop, De la Pole, Fitzhugh, Neville, etc. The seat of Lord Bolton's family is inclosed and canopied by curious carved and gilt wood-work. Part of it originally belonged, as the carved inscription shews, to the chantry of Lords Scroop, in Easby Abbey Church, and was removed hither on the destruction of that edifice. There is a curious monumental brass in a stone in the floor, in front of the chancel. The flag over the Bolton seat, and the painted coat of arms suspended over the chancel screen, seem to be rather unfitting ornaments for a place of Christian worship.

In the vestry may be seen one of the oldest parish registers in England. The clerk will also point out some old sculptured stones, two ancient fonts, and other things worthy of the attention of the antiquarian.

BOLTON HALL, the seat of Lord Bolton, is close to the village of Wensley. This handsome edifice was built in 1678, by the Marquis of Winchelsea, first Duke of Bolton, to whom the estate came by his marriage with a daughter of the last Lord Scroop of Bolton. It is surrounded by fine grounds.

WEST WITTON, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Wensley, by the road which crosses the Ure, is a place of much antiquity, being mentioned in Domesday Book as among the possessions of Allan, Earl of Richmond. The church is an ancient edifice, probably of the reign of Henry I. A charming view of Wensleydale is to be had from the churchyard.

Five miles above Leyburn, and about the same distance from Wensley, is BOLTON CASTLE (p. 42). The way from the former place is by the Shawl, and from the latter by the pleasant grounds of Bolton Hall. REDMIRE, a small village, possessing a church with a Norman doorway, is passed at a distance of about 3 miles from Wensley.

Leaving the village and old castle of Bolton, and arriving at the hamlet of CARPERBY, about 2 miles farther on, a road to the left will conduct the tourist to Aysgarth.

AYSGARTH FORCE is a beautiful cascade in the neighbourhood of this village. The Ure here flows over an irregular bed of limestone, and is rapid and impetuous in its course. The effect

of the fall varies at different times, from the difference in the volume of the stream. "In floods," remarks Mr. Phillips, "it is a great, a mighty river, bursting with a prodigious effect through magnificent rocks; but in droughts only a few gentle rills—the tears of the Naiads—run over the ledges of limestone." This waterfall, though not the highest, is perhaps, with its accessories of finely wooded banks, one of the most beautiful in the county. The botanist may find the *Meconopsis cambrica* and *Hippocrepis comosa* on the rocks here.

AYSARTH CHURCH occupies a highly picturesque position above the rapids. It is an ancient structure, but nothing appears to be known of its early history, further than that it was restored in 1536 by the last abbot of Jervaux. In the interior there is a magnificent carved wooden screen brought hither from the abbey church of Jervaux, on the suppression of that monastery. A fine view of the river and the church is obtained from the bridge above the falls.

In Bishoptdale, which here branches off from the valley of the Ure, there is a "force," or waterfall, called Foss Gill.

ASKRIGG [*Inns: King's Arms, Joiners' Arms*] is about four miles farther up the dale, on the northern side of the stream. This small market town has "seen better days." Though now fallen into comparative decay, it is a place of great antiquity, and possesses an old church dedicated to St. Oswald, which may interest the tourist. Here there are also a grammar-school and alms-houses.

Half a mile from Askrigg, in a stream which here joins the Ure, is a beautiful waterfall called Millgill Force, 69 feet high. Half a mile farther up the same stream is another waterfall, not so high, but much more picturesque. Both of these forces are worthy of a visit from the tourist who finds himself at Askrigg. The scenery at the junction of the Ure with Mossbeck Fell is very striking.

On the opposite side of the Ure, and about a mile from Askrigg, is the village of Bainbridge.

BAINBRIDGE is the site of the Roman military station of *Bracchium*, the name having been ascertained from an inscription discovered here, and preserved in Camden. The rampart of the camp, inclosing an area of about five acres, may be traced on the Borough Hill near the village. At the foot of the same eminence are the remains of foundations of buildings. A statue of

Aurelius Commodus, with an imperfect inscription, was found at Nappa, in the vicinity.

A curious custom prevails in this village of blowing a horn at ten o'clock every night, from Holyrood day to Shrovetide. This appears to be a remnant of the old forest laws, and may, with other uses, have been meant as a signal to the benighted traveller.

Following for two miles the road parallel to the course of the rivulet which here flows into the Ure, the tourist will reach SIMMER WATER, a small but beautiful lake, about 105 acres in extent. This lonely tarn, though much inferior to the lakes in the adjoining counties, is more picturesque than the similar one of Malham Tarn, in the hill country above the head of Airedale. In former times the fishery of this lake was of some value, an old survey estimating it at forty shillings.

HAWES [*Inn: The White Hart*] is four miles up the dale from Bainbridge. This small market town is mentioned, not on account of anything specially interesting to the tourist which it contains, but because it forms a convenient central point whence to diverge over the wild scenery in this district of Wensleydale, and the neighbouring moorlands and glens. In the neighbourhood of Hawes are several beautiful waterfalls, on the two streams which here join the Ure from the north.

HARDRAW FORCE, the chief of these, is a cascade of a very striking description. The stream of water has a clear fall of 99 feet into a natural amphitheatre, the walls of which are at least 100 feet high, and perfectly perpendicular. A rude stair leads down into this amphitheatre, which is about 100 feet broad and 400 long. When the stream is swollen by rains, the basin into which it falls is filled with spray, and this the sunshine often tinges with the hues of the rainbow. At times the fall, as viewed from the upper extremity of the chasm, has the appearance of a crystal pillar supporting the little wooden bridge, and groups of larches above it. This is a glen well deserving of the attention of the geologist.

The tourist who is fond of exploring the solitudes of savage moorlands may extend his excursion to the source of the Ure. Camden's description of this wilderness may be quoted as a conclusion to our notice of Wensleydale: "Where this country bordereth upon Lancashire, amongst the mountains, it is in most places so waste, solitary, unpleasant, and unsightly, so mute and







more

still also that the borderers dwelling thereby have called certain rivulets creeping this way, *Hell Becks*.<sup>\*</sup> But especially that about the head of the river Ure, which, having a bridge over it of one entire stone, falleth down such a depth that it striketh in a certain horror to as many as look down. And in this tract there be safe harbours for goats and deer, as well red as fallow, which for their huge bigness, with their ragged and branching horns, are most sightly."

From Hawes there is a mountain road going south to Ingleton and Lancashire, from which the hardy and adventurous pedestrian may strike off either into the head of Wharfedale, or into the head of Ribblesdale. From Askrigg there is a mountain road leading to Muker, in the upper part of Swaledale.

### WHARFEDALE.

The lower part of this charming dale has been described in connection with OTLEY (p. 246), and the upper part in connection with BOLTON PRIORY (p. 44). A detailed account of Wharfedale is, therefore, unnecessary in this place. Otley, or Ilkley, will form a convenient station for the lower portion of the valley—places of interest on the banks of the river, after it enters the vale of York, being readily accessible from York or Harrogate. For Upper Wharfedale, Bolton Bridge is a very pleasant station.

### WHITBY.

HOTELS:—*Royal*, West Cliff—Board and lodging in public room, 7s. per day; in private room, 9s.; servants' board and lodging, 3s. 6d. per day; private sitting rooms, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per day; fires in sitting rooms, 1s., in bed rooms, 6d.; attendance, 1s. 6d. These terms are for not less than a week. *Angel*, Baxtergate—Bed, 2s., breakfast, 2s., tea, 2s., attendance 1s. 6d.; or (for not less than a week) board and lodging in public room, per day, 6s.; in private room, 7s. 6d. *White Horse*; *Black Horse*; *Talbot*; *Turf*; *Custom House Coffee House*; *Queen*. Lodgings are to be had in all parts of the town.

From York, 56½ miles; Pickering, 24; Scarborough, 21; London, 275.

Whitby is a town of much antiquity, but no historical importance. It owes its origin to the foundation of an abbey here in 658, by Oswy, King of Northumberland. No traces of the Romans have been found here; but Dunsley Bay, between two

<sup>\*</sup> Streams of Hell.

and three miles to the north-west, has been recognised as the *Dunum Sinus* (*Dounon Kolpos*) of Ptolemy, and is believed by many antiquaries to be the *Prætorium* of Antoninus. A Roman road, in some places distinctly marked, leads from this part of the coast to Cawthorne (supposed to be *Delgovitia*) and Malton (*Derventio*), whence it proceeds to York. In Anglo-Saxon history, the name of this town is Streoneshalh—a word regarding the precise etymology of which antiquarians are not agreed. The latter part of the word signifies a tower or high building; and the former part is variously rendered “strand” or “bay.” The more modern name of Whitby signifies “white town.” By the year 1396 the fishing trade of Whitby seems to have become somewhat important, as the spiritual dues paid to the abbey amounted, at that date, to £52, 13s. 11d., for half a year, exclusive of the tithe fish used in the monastery. Whitby, however, continued to be only a small fishing town for many years subsequent to this period. In 1540 it consisted of less than 40 houses and 200 inhabitants. The erection of alum works at Sands-end, in 1615, greatly contributed to its prosperity. In 1690 the inhabitants numbered nearly 3000, and 60 ships of eighty tons burden and upwards belonged to the port. By 1790 the population had reached 10,000. It has increased very slowly since, for at the census of 1861 it was only 11,988; and the inhabited houses were 2442. Whitby is now the sixth port in England. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1850 was 399, with a tonnage of 63,028. The number of vessels entered at the custom house in 1857 was 785. Whitby trades with all parts of the world; but its shipping is principally engaged in the Baltic, American, East Indian, and home coasting trade. Ship-building is carried on to some extent here; but this, as well as the general commercial progress of the town, has been subject to fluctuations. Sail-cloth, ropes, and other ship equipments, are manufactured in this town. A considerable business is done in the manufacture of brooches and other ornaments out of jet and ammonite stones found in the neighbourhood. There is also a large trade in coals and alum; and fish is sent into the interior in considerable quantities. Whitby has railway communication with all parts of the kingdom.

The borough is represented in Parliament by one member.

The town is built along the sloping banks of the Esk, which forms the harbour. The two parts of the town are connected

by a drawbridge, which admits vessels of 500 tons burden. The streets are generally narrow, and the older parts of the town present nothing remarkable. The West Cliff has many very handsome buildings, affording excellent accommodation to visitors.

THE ABBEY.—About the year 658, King Oswy, in fulfilment of a vow for a victory gained over Penda, founded a convent here for monks and nuns of the Benedictine order, and gave his infant daughter Ethelfleda into the care of the abbess, the saintly Hilda, to be dedicated to God in perpetual virginity. The history of the abbey thus founded contains some particulars of an interesting and romantic description. Here took place the controversy regarding Easter between the Scottish Christians and their Romish antagonists, in which, as the venerable Bede informs us, Oswy decided for the latter, from the fear lest otherwise he might find St. Peter his adversary when he presented himself at the gate of heaven. Hilda died in 680, at the age of sixty-six, and was succeeded by her royal pupil Ethelfleda. Many are the stories which have been handed down by the old chroniclers of the miracles effected in “high Whitby’s cloistered pile,” by the sanctity of the Lady Hilda. Scott refers to these tales in the following lines :—

“ They told, how in their convent cell  
A Saxon princess once did dwell,  
The lovely Edelfled ;  
And how, of thousand snakes, each one  
Was changed into a coil of stone,  
When Holy Hilda prayed ;  
Themselves, within their holy bound,  
Their stony folds had often found.

“ They told how sea-fowls’ pinions fail,  
As over Whitby’s towers they sail,  
And, sinking down, with flutterings faint,  
They do their homage to the saint.”

The petrified snakes are fossil ammonites, which abound among these rocks. The wild fowls naturally alight from fatigue after a long flight across the sea. At a particular window of the abbey, the form of Hilda was said to appear, not at night, like other supernatural visions, but “all day long,” as the rhyme preserved in Grose’s “Antiquities” testifies :—

“ Likewise the abbey that you see,  
I made that you might think of me ;

Also a window there I placed,  
 That you might see me as, undress'd,  
 In morning gown and night trail there,  
 All the day long fairly appear.  
 At the west end of the church you'll see  
 Nine paces there in each degree ;  
 But if one foot you stir aside,  
 My comely presence is deny'd."

In the time of Hilda and Elfreda, this monastery numbered among its inhabitants the monk Coedman, the first Saxon poet. He received the poetical inspiration in sleep, when he was advanced in years. One of his poems which has been preserved is contained in Sharon Turner's "History of the Anglo-Saxons," and is interesting as the earliest poetical production in the language. In 867, Whitby was destroyed by the Danes under Inguar and Hubba. For more than two hundred years the Abbey lay desolate; but at length Reinfred, a soldier who had turned monk, and devoted himself to the restoration of the monasteries, induced William de Percy, one of the barons of William the Conqueror, to rebuild it. The monastery seems to have suffered more than the usual amount of troubles for many years after this. Pirates from the sea, and robbers from the land, often plundered the holy place, and put the inmates in peril of their lives. Tradition even relates a romantic story of "three barons bold," who slew an unoffending hermit belonging to the fraternity, and had to engage to do yearly penance for their lives and estates, and bind their heirs to hold their lands of the abbot of Whitby by the same service. Of this Sir Walter Scott speaks in *Marmion* :—

" Then Whitby's nuns exulting told,  
 How to their house three barons bold  
 Must menial service do ;  
 While horns blow out a note of shame,  
 And monks cry, ' Eye upon your name !  
 In wrath, for loss of sylvan game,  
 Saint Hilda's priest ye slew.'—  
 ' This, on Ascension-day, each year,  
 While labouring on our harbour-pier,  
 Must Herbert, Bruce, and Percy hear.' "

Dr. Young in his "Picture of Whitby," remarks, "There is something so romantic in this monkish story, that one is tempted to wish it were true." The story is given at length in the "Picture of Whitby," in the notes to "*Marmion*," and in other works. A list of the abbots of Whitby, from Reinfred to the time of Henry

VIII., has been preserved, but it possesses no interest for the general tourist. At the Dissolution the net yearly revenues amounted to £437 : 2s. The building was stripped of everything that would sell, and abandoned to decay. The site of the abbey passed, after various transmissions, into the possession of the family of Cholmley, in which it still remains.

The ruins of the venerable structure occupy an imposing position on a high cliff overlooking the town on its east side. They are 250 feet above the sea, and form a very prominent and picturesque object when viewed from various points. The remains are those of the church, which has evidently been a building of great magnificence. It is a beautiful specimen of the early English style, and, though the precise date cannot be stated, was most probably erected in the latter part of the twelfth, and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries. The church appears to have been built at three different periods; the choir is evidently the oldest part, and the western portion of the nave the most modern. The dimensions of the church, according to Mr. Charlton, whose "History of Whitby" was published in 1779, have been as follows:—Length, 300 feet; breadth of nave, 69; length of transepts, 150; height of nave, 60; height of central tower, 150.

The north and east sides of the edifice are those which remain in the best state of preservation. The east end, instead of a single great window, has six lancet windows in two tiers, and small windows in the gable above. The sides of these windows are deeply moulded, and adorned with zig-zag and tooth ornaments. The side aisles are divided from the centre by seven pointed arches, resting on clustered columns. Above are the triforium and clerestory windows, in a pretty good state of preservation. The groining of the north aisle, also tolerably complete, exhibits some fine sculpture. The north transept is nearly perfect. Its front exhibits three tiers of windows, with one small circular one in the upper part of the pediment. A pillar in this transept bears an inscription, now illegible, which, according to Gent the antiquarian, was as follows:—"Johannes de Brumton, quondam famulus Domino de la Phe, has columnas erexit in metum et honorem beatæ Mariæ." (John de Brumton, formerly servant to Lord de la Phe, erected these columns in veneration and honour of the blessed Mary.) The central tower fell in 1830, but two of the pillars which supported it still remain;

they are very strong, and consist of sixteen clustered columns. The western part of the nave is the latest portion of the building. The great doorway remains, but the upper part of this front has fallen. The southern side of the church is mostly in ruins.

WHITBY HALL.—The monastic buildings have all disappeared. Some of the materials were used, about 1580, by Sir Francis Cholmley, for the erection of a mansion on the site of the abbot's house. This building was enlarged and fortified, about the year 1635, by Sir Hugh Cholmley. It was shortly after seized and occupied by the Parliamentarians. Some large additions were subsequently made to this mansion; and it is described as "a merry place in days of yore." Since 1743, however, when the Cholmley family succeeded to other estates, Whitby Hall has gradually declined in importance. Sixty years ago it was found necessary to take down the north front of the mansion; and it is only occasionally that the remaining portion of the building is inhabited by the family.

THE PARISH CHURCH, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is prominently situated on the cliff, not far from the abbey, and is reached from the town below by a long flight of steps. It is a matter of much regret that the course of time and circumstance should have brought about so many alterations and "improvements" in this ancient church. The original style was Norman, some interesting remains of which may still be seen in the south wall. It is supposed to have been built about the year 1100; and the conjecture has been thrown out that it may have been the church of the original Norman abbey, and may have been given to the town when the somewhat later and more magnificent church was erected. So many alterations have been made, that the church retains little of its ancient form. It is, indeed, one of the most incongruous churches in Yorkshire. From almost any point in the churchyard, one can see windows of the most varied kinds—round-headed, lancet, and square. There are several monuments in the interior, the most remarkable being that to the memory of General Lascelles, a native of Whitby, who served in Spain in the reign of Queen Anne, and in Scotland in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. He died in 1772. This church has sittings for 2200 persons.

There are several other places of worship in connection with the Established Church, the most important of which is the Church of St. John the Evangelist, opened in 1850, a handsome

edifice, built in the early English style. There are numerous dissenting chapels, and many good schools.

The public buildings of Whitby are respectable, but not generally of much architectural importance. The TOWN HALL is in Church Street. It was erected in 1788, and is of the Tuscan order of architecture. The PUBLIC BATHS is a handsome building on the West Pier. The ground floor of this edifice is appropriated to the purposes implied in its name, the second storey to the Whitby Subscription Library, and the third to the Museum. The MUSEUM, which contains, among other objects, a good collection of gigantic fossil remains discovered in the lias strata of the immediate neighbourhood, is well worthy of a visit.

The WEST PIER affords a fine and much frequented promenade.

The town possesses all the usual provisions for the amusement of visitors. If not so fashionable as Scarborough, it has in its greater quiet what will make it, to many persons, even more attractive than that "queen of English watering-places."\*

### VICINITY OF WHITBY.

The Coast—Mulgrave Castle—Runswick—Staithe—Robin Hood's Bay—Egton—Scenery of Eskdale—The Beggar's Bridge—Danby Castle—Vale of Goathland—Brigantian Villages.

Whitby is a convenient centre for many pleasant excursions both along the coast and inland. Boats for short aquatic excursions can be readily obtained, and for trips to Scarborough and Bridlington steamers are available at stated times. The Whitby and Pickering Railway, which lies through the Vale of the Esk, is perhaps the most charming line in England for the beautiful and highly diversified scenery which it commands throughout its course. Various places on this line may be taken as starting-points for very pleasant excursions. The new branches to Castleton, and thence to Guisborough, open up an interesting part of Cleveland, and moreover, afford direct communication with Teesdale and the north-west of Yorkshire.

THE COAST, both north and south, is possessed of many attractions to the geologist. The lias shales are celebrated for

\* The tourist who wishes fuller information regarding Whitby than the limits of this work admit of will find it in an excellent little hand-book published by Mr. Reed, Old Market Place.

the Ichthyosauri, Teleosauri, Plesiosauri, and other huge fossil reptiles, which they have yielded. Should the geologist, however, not have the good fortune to secure one of these monsters, he may at least calculate on his diligence being rewarded by a variety of Ammonites, Belemnites, Nautili, etc.

The bay between the Abbey and the cliff of Sands-end is generally believed by antiquarians to be the *Dunum Sinus* of Ptolemy. Dunsley, a small hamlet in the neighbourhood, seems to preserve in its name the ancient designation. The Roman road from Dunsley to Malton cannot here be very easily traced. At Sands-end there are extensive alum works.

MULGRAVE CASTLE, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby (from whose agent in Whitby tickets of admission to the grounds may be obtained), is situated on this part of the coast, about three miles from the town. The park combines the attractions of beautifully wooded grounds and the near view of the sea. The modern mansion takes its name from an ancient stronghold, the ruins of which still stand in a strong position on the ridge of a hill within the grounds. A castle is said to have been built here 200 years before the Conquest, by Wade, or Wada, a Saxon. This personage is represented by traditions preserved in Mulgrave as having been a giant, and the maker of the Roman road leading from Dunsley to Malton, called after him, "Wade's Causeway." His wife, Bell, was also of gigantic stature, and assisted him in his work by carrying the stones for the road in her apron. In later times, the domain of Wada came into the possession of Peter de Mauley, who rebuilt the ruinous castle in the reign of King John. The history of this castle is unimportant. It was dismantled in the time of King Charles I. by order of the Parliament. The ruins consist of two circular towers guarding the entrance, one of them of considerable height; the central keep, square, with towers at the corners, in a very ruinous condition; a square tower at the south-east angle of the outer wall; and other unimportant fragments.

There are numerous attractive spots within the bounds of Mulgrave woods, such as the hermitage, with its neighbouring cascade, the old mill, etc.

The modern mansion is a handsome building in the castellated style, in an elevated situation, commanding fine views.

Continuing the excursion along the coast, and passing through the hamlets of Goldsborough and Kettleless, at the latter of which

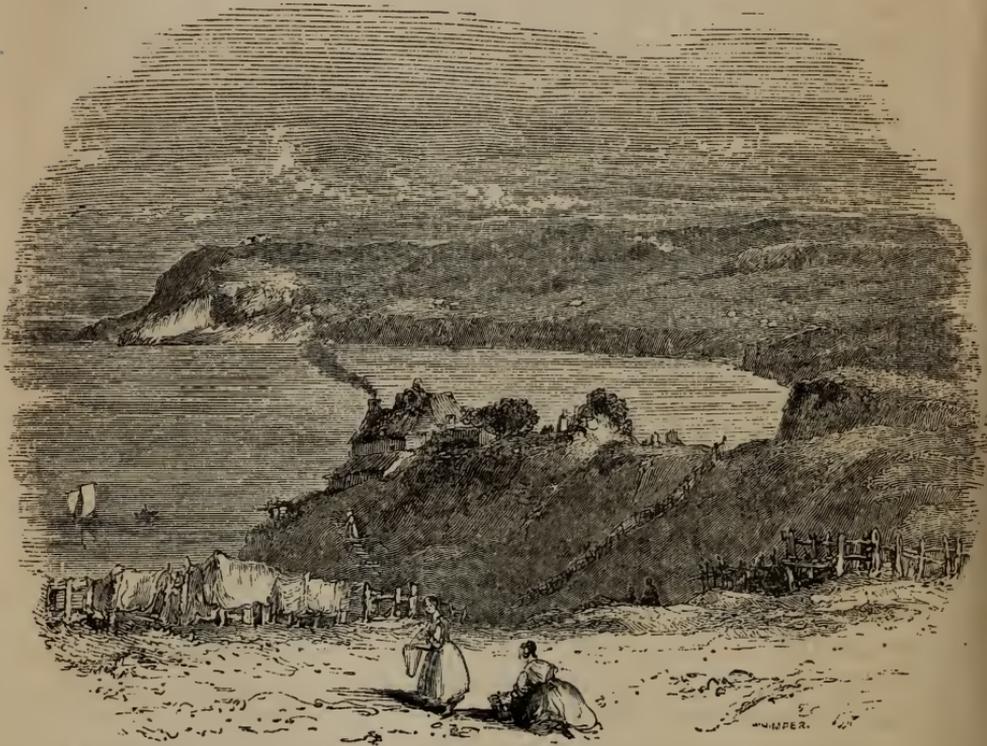
there are alum works, the tourist will arrive at the village of RUNSWICK, eight miles from Whitby. This village is most singularly situated on the north side of Runswick Bay. Its houses are perched in tiers on the cliff, the various elevations on which it is built communicating with each other by footpaths, streets being out of the question. The bay runs far inland, and is very picturesque. A cave called "Hobhole," excavated by the waves in the alum rock, can be examined at low water, and will be found worth a visit.

About two miles farther north is the village of STAITHES, which is also beautifully situated, the small stream which here flows into the sea contributing highly to its picturesqueness. The only fact of any general interest in the history of this place is, that here Captain Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator of the globe, was apprenticed to a grocer. In a few months he got tired of his situation, and went to sea. Between Runswick and Staithes, the cliffs have the general character of a lias base, with a sandstone covering. At the highest part of this range of coast (about 320 feet above the sea), there are some tumuli. This is an excellent station for examining the sections of the lias, which is here rich in fossils.

There is not much to interest the tourist in the line of coast between this point and Saltburn, about ten miles distant, where the railway is gained.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY [*Inn: The New Inn*]. A pleasant excursion may be made from Whitby, southwards, along the coast to Robin Hood's Bay, a distance of six miles. About half way, the road passes through the village of Hawsker, where it is said that a couple of arrows, shot by Robin Hood and Little John from Whitby Abbey, alighted on the spots marked by two upright stones. About two miles beyond this village the parish church of Baytown is reached. It is a modern building, in a prominent position. The churchyard (in which there are some curious epitaphs) commands a fine view. ROBIN HOOD'S Bay is the name given to the picturesquely situated fishing town as well as to the bay which it overlooks, though often, for the sake of definiteness, the former is called Baytown. This was a place of some importance as a fishing town when Leland visited it, more than 300 years ago. It derives its name from the famous English outlaw, whose exploits have been so often told in song and story. The tradition which accounts for the name of Robin Hood being

attached to this place is to the effect that, when he was hard pressed by the myrmidons of the law, he retired hither with his men, and put out to sea in some of the boats which he took care to have always ready for an emergency. He is said to have occasionally resided here ; and two mounds on the adjoining moor were supposed to have served as marks for him and his men when exercising themselves in shooting with the long bow. "The Butts," as these mounds were called from this tradition, have been ascertained to be the sepulchral tumuli of ancient Britons.



ROBIN HOOD'S BAY.

The town has recently increased much in wealth and importance, there being now a considerable number of shipowners belonging to it. It is so situated as not to be seen on the approach from Whitby till the tourist is close upon it. Fine views are obtained of this strangely-placed town, as well as of the bay, from various points, particularly from Canfoot Hill, on the south-east, and Ness Point, on the north side. By extending his excursion to *Stow Brow*, about two miles to the south, the tourist will ob-

tain a most magnificent sea and land view. Stow Brow is 800 feet above the sea. At *Peak*, in this neighbourhood, near the promontory, are large alum works. *Robin Hood's Butts*, already referred to, are on the moor here, and may have an attraction for some antiquarians.

EGTON, about a mile and a half from Grosmont station, forms a pleasant excursion from Whitby, from which town it is distant eight miles. GROS MONT or GROMOND was the site of a priory, founded about the year 1200, but no remains of it, of any importance, now exist. A lane on the right hand, after crossing the Esk at Grosmont Bridge, conducts to the site of the priory. The ironstone which is worked at Grosmont is worthy of the notice of the geologist. A walk of about a mile up the Esk brings the tourist to *Egton Bridge*, a lovely hamlet, situated in a picturesque valley at the foot of Egton Cliff. The small market-town of *Egton*, from which this hamlet takes its name, is about a mile distant, and is pleasantly situated. Its church is a venerable structure, consisting of nave, south aisle, and chancel. The aisle is divided from the nave by circular arches, rising from round pillars. A pointed arch separates the nave from the chancel. The scenery in the neighbourhood is of remarkable beauty, and spots well deserving of a visit may be easily reached from either the town or the hamlet. The scenery of this part of Eskdale will reward the pedestrian. From Egton Bridge up to Glaizedale, the course of the river is highly picturesque. The channel of the Esk is in many places cut through the sandstone and shale, over the opposing ridges of which its waters break musically, and woods with their high dark cliffs tower on either side. This sylvan solitude, charming at all times, is peculiarly so when autumn begins to shew the varying tints of the dying foliage.

*The Beggar's Bridge* is a spot that is often visited, and not unfrequently the scene of pic-nics. This is an elegant single arch which spans the stream, about a mile and a half above Egton Bridge. Why it is called the "Beggar's Bridge" does not appear; it would more properly be called the "Lovers' Bridge." There is a story told regarding the cause of its erection, somewhat resembling that which forms the subject of the beautiful ballad entitled "Annan Water," in the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." The story, which has been prettily rendered in verse by a lady, does not, however, involve the cata-

strophe which gives its touching pathos to the ballad referred to. The lover, trying to cross the Esk to visit his mistress, on the evening before his departure to seek his fortune abroad, was repeatedly foiled by the violence of the flood, and had at length to give up the attempt.

“ Exhausted, he climbed the steep side of the brae,  
And looked up the dale ere he turned him away;  
Ah! from her far window a light flickered dim,  
And he knew she was faithfully watching for him.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ If fortune ever favour me,  
St. Hilda, hear my vow!  
No lover again, in my native plain,  
Shall be thwarted as I am now.  
One day I'll come back to claim my bride  
As a worthy and wealthy man;  
And my well-earned gold shall raise a bridge,  
Across the torrent's span!

\* \* \* \* \*

“ The rover came back from a far distant land,  
And he claimed of the maiden her long-promised hand  
But he built, ere he won her, the bridge of his vow;  
And the lovers of Egton pass over it now.”

The Arncliffe Wood may afford an agreeable ramble, and the view from its summit is very fine. The course of the Esk above Glazedale is less attractive; yet the tourist who may explore it will not be likely to think his time altogether wasted. About a mile and a half above Lealholm Bridge, which is pleasantly situated at the union of the little vale of Lealholm with that of the Esk, stand the remains of DANBY CASTLE, on an eminence on the south side of the valley. This building is said to have been erected shortly after the Conquest by Robert de Brus. Graves, in his “History of Cleveland,” mentions a tradition that Catherine Parr, one of the Queens of Henry VIII., resided here for some time. The conspicuous height on the other side of the dale is called Danby Beacon. It is 966 feet high, and commands an extensive view. On the moor, a mile beyond the Beacon, are the remains of an ancient British village (noticed below). Higher up the valley, and on its south side, is the old mound of CASTLETON, the site, doubtless, of an ancient stronghold. Still farther up the dale, we reach Commondale, with its farms and cottages, meadows and cornfields. There is some picturesque scenery in the small glens that branch off in the upper part of the dale.

A pleasant pedestrian excursion in the VALE OF GOATHLAND may be begun at the foot of the railway incline. Alighting at Beck Hole, and ascending the stream on the left, the tourist will find in its course some charming scenery. There are on this stream several picturesque little cascades, the chief of which are Thomasin Foss and Mill Foss.

The stream on the right has lately been greatly interfered with by ironstone works; but it still possesses a good many attractive bits of scenery. The most important of these is a cascade nearly 100 feet high, beautifully embowered with trees—a very fine spectacle when the stream is in flood. Near Goathland are the Killing Pits, the site of an ancient British village (see below). On the opposite side of the valley is the wild moorland hamlet of Julian Park, near which the Roman road to Malton can be traced. By this route the tourist can cross the moor to Egton Bridge, enjoying, if the weather is clear, some good views on the way.

BRIGANTIAN VILLAGES.—The remains of several ancient British villages may be visited from Whitby. Most of these might be included in a survey of Eskdale, such as that just given from Egton upwards; but it seems to be a more satisfactory way to give these interesting remains a separate notice. The places where the most important traces of the abodes of the original inhabitants have been discovered, are—Egton Grange, near the edge of the moor, a short distance to the right of the Rosedale road; Killing Pits, a mile south of Goathland Chapel (near the Goathland station,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Whitby); Hole Pits, near Westerdale Chapel (16 miles from Whitby); Danby Moor (about 13 miles from Whitby); and Roseberry Topping (24 miles from Whitby, and 3 from Guisborough). These dwellings have consisted of circular pits, varying in diameter from 6 to 18 feet, and 4 or 5 feet in depth. The earth excavated from the pit was formed into a raised border or screen round it; and this shelter was made more complete by branches of trees being inserted in it, and so placed as to form a conical roof. This, again, was probably thatched with turf or rushes. The fire was in the centre of the floor, traces of it having been found in many of the huts at Egton Grange. At the places mentioned, the bases of huts have been found in such numbers, and so associated, as to leave no doubt that these were villages. The most important of these assemblages is perhaps that on Danby Moor. Here the

pits are in two parallel lines, with an open space like a street between them. A small stream divides the settlement into two parts. There are several large tumuli and tall upright stones near this village. The other villages which have been mentioned are likewise very interesting to the antiquarian; but as the foundations of huts are similar to those discovered at Danby, they do not require to be separately described.

## YORK.

History and General Account of the City—Description of the Minster—St. Mary's Abbey and the Museum Gardens—The Churches—York Castle—Other Public Buildings—The City Walls and Bars.

HOTELS:—*Station Hotel*, Holiday—Bed 3s. 6d., breakfast 2s., tea 2s., attendance 1s. 6d., private room 3s. 6d. *Scawin's Railway Hotel*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 2s., dinner 3s., tea 1s. 6d. and 2s., attendance 1s. *Great Northern*, Shaw—Bed 2s., breakfast 2s., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d. and 2s., attendance 1s. 6d. Senior's, late Winn's, *George Hotel*; *Harker's York Hotel*; *Bland's Old George*; *Hick's Crown Hotel*; *Parker's White Horse*; *Black Swan*; *North Eastern*; *Snow's Temperance*.

York from London, 191 miles; Birmingham, 130½; Oxford, 196; Edinburgh, 208½; Berwick, 151; Newcastle, 84; Harrogate, 18½; Scarborough, 42½; Leeds, 32.

No city in the empire can boast of an antiquity greater or more celebrated than that of York. It can very well afford to dispense with the aid of the old monkish fables which claim as its founder a great-grandson of Æneas, and contemporary of David. There can be no doubt that Cæter Ebrauc, Cæter Effroc, Eborac, Eboracum, or Euruic (not to mention any other forms of its ancient designation), was a Brigantian town of considerable importance long before Julius Agricola (A.D. 78) took up his residence in the north of England, and began to introduce Roman luxury and civilisation. The city owes its rise into importance to the Romans. Probably Agricola made it one of his principal stations; but whether he did so or not, there are good grounds for believing that the Emperor Hadrian took up his residence here about 120. Alcuin, a native of this city, in the seventh century, speaks of its foundation by the Romans:—

“ Hanc, Romana manus, muris et turribus altam,  
Fundavit primo—  
Ut fieret ducibus segura potentia regni,  
Et decus imperii, terrorque hostilibus armis.”

“ This city first by Roman hand was formed,  
 With lofty towers and high-built walls adorned,  
 To give their leaders a secure repose,  
 Honour to the empire, terror to their foes.”

Our space admits of only a brief outline of the HISTORY OF YORK. That history comprises many of the most important events in the national annals for sixteen centuries. Round the first rude British fortification many a fierce battle was fought, as the burial mounds that still rise on the smooth surface of the Wolds sufficiently testify. Here, when Yorkshire and England came under Roman rule, the “*legio sexta victrix*” had its headquarters for 300 years. As might have been expected, the Romans have left abundant traces of themselves. Besides the wall, part of which, with the multangular tower, still remains in good preservation, there have been discovered tombs (plain and with inscriptions), statues, altars, fire-places, tiles, pipes, amphoræ, urns, bronze instruments, ornaments of gold, silver, bronze, and jet, and numerous other valuable and interesting relics. It is recorded by Roman historians that the emperor Severus died here. This was in 210. In 304, Constantius Chlorus took up his residence at York. Some historians are of opinion that his son Constantine the Great was born here; but this is doubtful. Constantine, however, was at York at the period of his father’s death, and assisted at the ceremony of his deification. Under Hadrian, York had received the dignity of a *civitas*, and had been distinguished by the erection of a temple to Bellona. Under Constantine, Christian churches were erected; and, according to Gough, there was a bishop of York at the Council of Arles, in 314. When the Romans finally withdrew from Britain in 450, the Saxons landed on the invitation of the British princes, and, under Hengist, retook York from the Scots and Picts. In 524, Arthur, having signally defeated the Saxons, took possession of York without opposition, and celebrated the first Christmas ever held in Britain. We pass over the struggles between Saxons and Danes, which ensued after this period. York at first submitted to the Normans, after a brief resistance, in 1068. The next year, however, the Saxons, aided by the Danes, retook the city, putting the Norman garrison to the sword. William the Conqueror took a terrible vengeance, almost entirely depopulating the country between York and Durham—the number of human beings who perished being stated by some writers to have amounted to 100,000. The first parlia-

ment mentioned in history was held at York by Henry II. in 1160. Parliaments were held in this city, more or less regularly, during the next five hundred years. During that period York took an important part in almost all the great public transactions which are recorded in English history. Here were held friendly conventions between the kings of Scotland and England. Here was Edward III. married to the beautiful and heroic Philippa; and it was from this city that the queen, in her husband's absence, marched against the Scots, and gained the great victory of Neville's Cross. It was here that, in the reign of Henry IV., Archbishop Scroop, and his friend Lord Mowbray, raised an army for the reformation of abuses, an enterprise which ended in their being treacherously seized and put to death. When the brave Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, fell at the battle of Wakefield, the haughty Margaret of Anjou, in the insolence of her short-lived triumph, gave the order—

“ Off with his head, and set it on York gates,  
So York may overlook the town of York.”

His son Edward, having been proclaimed king at London, marched to York, where Henry VI., Margaret, and the Prince of Wales were stationed, and defeated them in the bloody battle of Towton. According to some accounts, Edward was crowned in the cathedral. The events of the next few years are too well known to require to be recounted here. They are recorded in the poetry of Shakspeare, and the romance of Bulwer, as well as on the more sober page of history. Edward, when he landed in England to regain his crown, committed the deliberate act of perjury in the Minster—swearing that he only came to claim his private estates, and that he would be loyal to King Henry—which affixes to his memory a stigma which his apologists in vain try to remove. The city welcomed him cordially when he returned in triumph. Richard III. visited York after his usurpation, and was greeted with a splendid reception. Some writers affirm that he was crowned here, but there seem to be no grounds for the assertion. Three years after, Richard fell at Bosworth Field, and Henry VII. made a “progress in the north,” during which he made a grand entry into York. The dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII. caused much discontent here, and, in the “Pilgrimage of Grace” which ensued, York was taken by the rebels, but speedily recaptured, and the ringleaders

executed. This insurrection, and other disturbances, led to the institution by king Henry of the Council of the North, which met in this city, and continued to execute its oppressive functions till it was abolished in 1640 by the Long Parliament. In 1572 the Earl of Northumberland was beheaded here, for the abortive insurrection in favour of Mary Queen of Scots and the Roman Catholic religion. James I., while going to London to receive the English crown, visited York on his way, and was welcomed with much enthusiasm. His unfortunate son removed his court to York, when his difficulties with the Parliament were increasing. The battle-field of Marston Moor, where Charles' hopes were completely wrecked, is within sight of the city walls. York held out for the king for thirteen weeks, but was at length obliged to make an honourable capitulation. At the Revolution, the citizens officially declared for the Prince of Orange, by presenting him with an address, in which they congratulated him as the deliverer of the Protestant religion. Since that time York has ceased to have a place of much importance in history. Yet one more event, and one hardly less important than any of those which have been referred to, remained to be recorded—to York belongs the honour of being the birth-place of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which was organized here in September 1831.

“The changes,” remarks Mr. Phillips, “which York has experienced in the course of the present century have not effaced, but have much impaired, its antique and singular character. The ramparts reared over Roman walls and Roman villas open to admit Stephenson and his chariots, alike impressed with the stamp of the latest iron age; railway stations replace the abbeys and hospitals which sheltered within the walls; the castle is transformed into a jail; the Gothic bridge is gone; the very river has lost its tide; and we can hardly trace the ford or ferry by which the soldiers passed from the camp of Eburacum to enjoy the baths on the road to Calcaria.

“But nature still endures; and many of the monuments of other days remain. From the summit of Clifford's, which replaced Earl Waltheof's Tower, we trace the woody vale across which, in earlier times, the cohorts marched to Derwentio. The road remains which conducted Hadrada to a bloody grave, and Edward IV. to a troubled crown; and, over all, more durable and unchangeable than Norman Tower or Roman road, the

smooth and shadowy Wold, crowned by the burial-mounds of Brigantian chiefs, rises calm and cold as in primeval times.”\*

The city of York has given to the world not a few eminent men. We mention the principal names. The learned Alcuin was born here, probably before the middle of the eighth century. His fame as a man of learning and genius caused Charlemagne to invite him to his court, and become his pupil. Alcuin contributed much to the revival of learning under that great emperor. He is even regarded by some writers as the virtual founder of the University of Paris, his academical institutions having pioneered the way for its establishment. He died, full of honours, at the Abbey of St. Martin, at Tours, in the year 804. Sir Thomas Herbert, a celebrated traveller, was born at York in 1606. The fourth edition of his “Travels in Africa and Asia” was published at London in 1677. He died in 1682. Matthew Pool, whose “Annotations” on the Bible form a standard work in theology, was born here in 1624, and died in Holland in 1679. Thomas Calvert, and his nephew James, both learned Nonconformist divines and authors, were born in this city. The former died in 1679, the latter in 1698. Beilby Porteus, bishop of London, noted both as an elegant poet and writer in divinity, was born here in 1731, and died in 1808. John Flaxman, R.A., the famous sculptor, was born in 1755, and died in 1826. George Wallis, physician and satirist, translator of the works of Sydenham, was born in 1740, and died in 1802. Godfrey Higgins, author of “The Celtic Druids,” etc., was born in 1771, and died in 1833. Richard John Smith, the celebrated actor of the Adelphi, was born in 1786, and died in 1855.

York is situated at the junction of the rivers Ouse and Foss, in one of the richest and most extensive vales in England. It is a county in itself, and the see of an archbishop, and occupies a position at the point where the three Ridings of Yorkshire meet. It is nearly equidistant between London and Edinburgh, and is an important centre of railway communication. The population, according to the census of 1861, is 40,377, and the inhabited houses, 7871, being an increase, since 1851, of 4074 persons, and 794 inhabited houses. The city returns two

\* “Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-coasts of Yorkshire,” p. 73.

members to Parliament. Its commerce is considerable, though scarcely so great as it once was. There are some large iron foundries, and an extensive glass manufactory. Brewing and comb-making are extensively carried on; and among other manufactures may be mentioned gloves, leather, paper-hangings, confectionary, etc. Though it seems, with its narrow streets and ancient buildings, to belong to the past, York has nevertheless much of the life and activity of the present, and seems to hold out the promise of advancing in importance and material wealth as much as it has formerly declined. It is provided with the various institutions which we expect to find in a city which still claims to be the metropolis of the north of England. Such of these as require to be noticed will be mentioned afterwards.

In describing the antiquities of York, we shall take them in their order, not of time, but of importance.

THE MINSTER is the great attraction of this ancient city. It is acknowledged to be one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in existence, and is visited annually by travellers from every part of the civilized world.

The venerable Bede informs us that the first building on the site of this cathedral was erected by Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumbria, who was baptized on Easter day, 627. By his orders, the little wooden oratory, hastily erected for the occasion, was replaced by an edifice of stone. The building having fallen into a state of decay, was repaired and beautified by Wilfrid, the third archbishop. The cathedral suffered much in the deadly struggles of which York was the scene in 1069; but it was rebuilt on a larger scale, about 1080, by Archbishop Thomas. Again we read of its partial destruction by fire in 1137, and of its tardy restoration in 1171. At that time Archbishop Roger rebuilt the choir in the Norman style. The commencement of the present structure, however, may be dated from 1227, when Walter de Grey erected the *south transept*. In 1260, the *north transept* was built by John le Romaine, father of the archbishop of that name. The archbishop was not behind his father in zeal; for in 1291 he laid the foundation of the *nave*, which, along with the *west front*, was completed by his successor about 1338. About the same period the *chapter-house* was erected. The choir, as built by Archbishop Roger in 1171, not harmonizing with the rest of the building, was taken down, and the first stone of the present *choir* laid by Archbishop Thoresby, July 19,

1361. The funds for this, as for the other parts of the building, were principally derived from the liberality of the archbishop, who superintended the work, and from the proceeds of "indulgences." The choir was not entirely completed till about 1400. The *central tower*, which had been erected as a bell tower about 1260, was re-cased, heightened, and changed into a lantern tower, being adorned in the perpendicular style, to correspond with the rest of the building, in 1405. The structure was completed by the erection of the *south-west tower*, commenced in 1432, and the *north-west tower*, commenced about 1470. The cathedral was reconsecrated in 1472. We shall quote only two more dates connected with the history of York Minster—1829 and 1840—both of them memorable for destructive conflagrations. On February 1st, 1829, a madman named Jonathan Martin, having concealed himself behind the tomb of Archbishop Grenfield, after evening service, set fire to the choir. The fire not being discovered till next morning, all efforts to save the choir were unavailing. The conflagration was, however, prevented from extending farther. The whole of the beautiful tabernacle work of carved oak, the stalls, the pulpit, the organ, the roof, and the rest of the wood work of the choir, were destroyed. The damage was estimated at £65,000; which sum was soon raised by public subscription. The repairs were completed, and the Cathedral re-opened, in 1832.\* Again in 1840 this noble edifice suffered seriously from fire. The fire originated in the south-west tower, which it reduced to a mere shell, and then spread to the roof of the nave, which was entirely destroyed. The damage was £23,000. The restoration of the parts which were destroyed has been admirably effected. A good deal has been done within the last year or two to beautify the Cathedral both internally and externally. These improvements, we believe, are mainly due to the zeal and energy of the present Dean of York. The construction of a new bridge across the Ouse opposite the Cathedral, and the removal of old houses in Blake Street and adjoining streets, very much improve both the access to, and the exterior view of, this noble edifice.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that, to obtain anything like a just conception of the building as a whole, it must be leisurely viewed from all sides, as well as examined in detail in

\* Martin was tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. He was accordingly directed to be confined as a lunatic. He died in 1838.

its various parts. It is to be hoped that still more may yet be done to open up the surrounding space by the removal of houses which come too near to the Cathedral to allow it to have its full effect when viewed from particular points.

The ground-plan of the Cathedral is a Latin cross, and the building consists of a nave with side aisles; a transept with aisles; a choir and aisles, with a chapel in continuation. There are, besides, a chapter-house and other buildings, in addition to the general plan, connected with the different parts of the cathedral. The length of the building, from base to base of the buttresses, is  $524\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and its extreme breadth is about 250 feet.\*

*The West Front*, with which we shall begin, consists of a centre and two side divisions, corresponding with the nave and aisles. These divisions are separated by buttresses, which are richly enchased with niches and canopies in relief. The buttresses form the corners of two uniform towers that rise, massive yet graceful, at the extremity of the aisles. The elevation of the central portion commences with an elegant entrance. It is divided into two doorways by a pillar composed of three clustered columns with foliated capitals. The mouldings round this entrance are ornamented with sculpture of much delicacy and beauty. The arch is surmounted by an acutely pointed pediment. Above the door is a great window of exquisite beauty, "an unrivalled specimen," says Mr. Britton, "of the leafy tracery that marks the style of the middle of the fourteenth century." The west front is adorned with various statues (among them that of Archbishop Melton, who completed this part of the cathedral), and other sculptured ornaments.

*The Nave* is divided by buttresses, on both sides, into seven symmetrical divisions. The north side, however, is in a plainer style than the south. The buttresses on the south side are adorned with niches, which formerly contained statues, and are surmounted by lofty and elegant pinnacles. On the north side the buttresses have each a low pyramidal cap. Each division of the aisles has a fine window in three lights, made by mullions. The clerestory windows above correspond in number. They are of five lights, and have generally a circle or wheel in the head of the arch, with quatrefoil tracery.

\* The extreme length of St. Paul's Cathedral is 500 feet, and the breadth is 250 feet. Westminster Abbey is 375 feet from east to west, and 200 from north to south.

*The South Transept* is the oldest portion of the present building, with the exception of the crypt. The usual entrance to the cathedral is by the porch in the centre of this front. The windows are narrow and acutely pointed, and the ornaments are more simple and chaste in their style than those of the nave. There is a magnificent rose window in the pediment which surmounts this front. On the west side of this transept there is an ugly building used as a *Will Office*, and on the east there are *Vestries*, which it is a marvel to every tourist of taste that the people of York should suffer to disfigure their magnificent minster.

*The North Transept* differs materially in style from the south. Five splendid lancet windows surmount an arcade of trefoil arches, occupying the greater part both of the width and height of this transept.

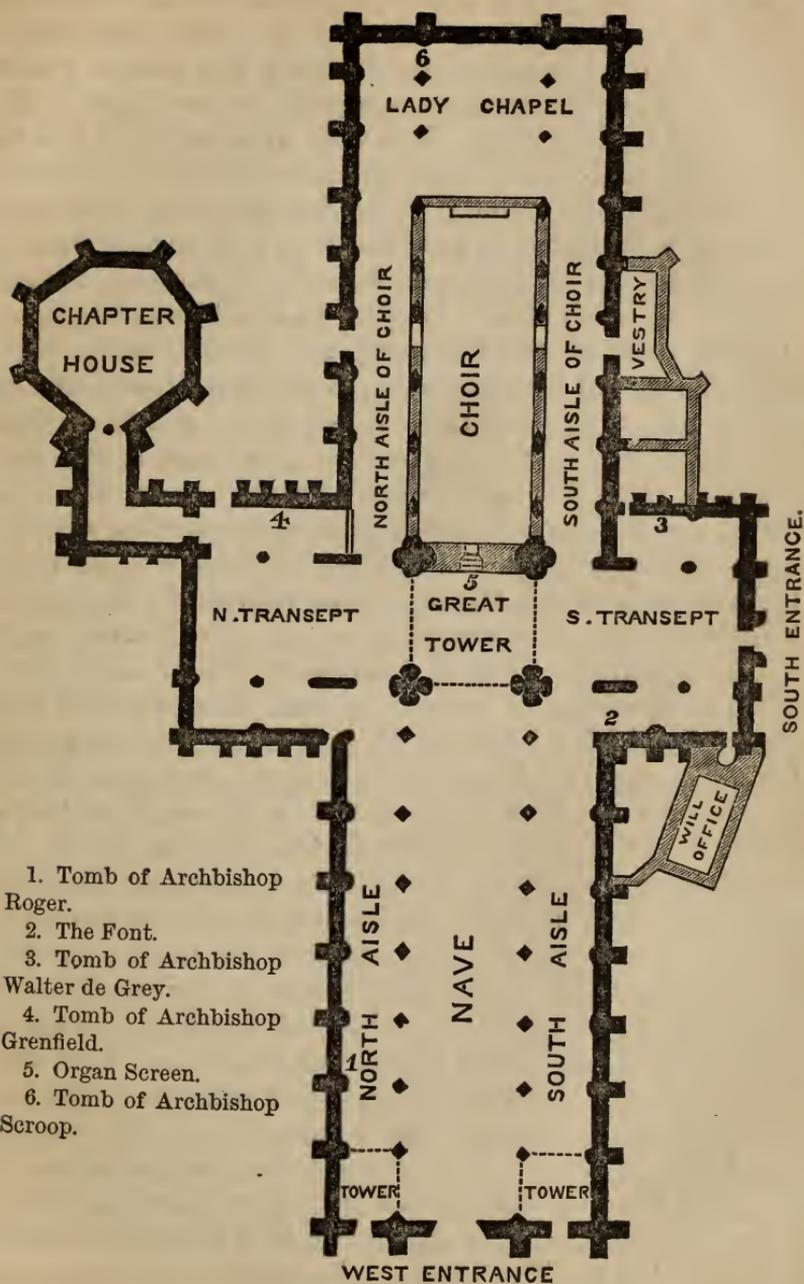
*The Choir* (including the *Lady Chapel*, its continuation) is built in the same style as the nave, but is of a later date, and displays the progress of Gothic architecture from the decorated to the perpendicular order. The great east window, which has been pronounced by the historian of York "the finest window in the world," has on each side of it buttresses adorned with tabernacle work, and surmounted with octagonal crocketed pinnacles. A figure, supposed to be meant for Archbishop Thoresby, who built this part of the edifice, is above the window. Beneath it is a row of heads, representing our Saviour and his twelve apostles.

*The Chapter House*, an octagonal building connected with the north transept, has a beautiful decorated window in each side, and massive buttresses at each angle.

*The Central, or Lantern Tower*, has on each side two perpendicular windows. Its four angles are strengthened by buttresses, terminating somewhat abruptly at the top. Its top, which is beautifully battlemented, is 213 feet high. This tower is 65 feet broad, and is said to be the most massive in England.

We come now to an examination of the interior of the cathedral.\* Entering by the west door, a view of the entire length of the minster is obtained. The vaulted roof, a hundred feet high, stretches in a grand vista of five hundred feet to the east window,

\* Morning prayers, 10 to 11 (Sundays, 10.30 to 1); evening prayers, 4 to 5. On Sunday and Wednesday evenings, anthem with full choir. Interior not shewn during services. Admission to choir, with its aisles, etc., 6d. Extra fees for ascending towers. The nave, aisles, and transepts are open to the public, free.



1. Tomb of Archbishop Roger.
2. The Font.
3. Tomb of Archbishop Walter de Grey.
4. Tomb of Archbishop Grenfield.
5. Organ Screen.
6. Tomb of Archbishop Scroop.

PLAN OF YORK MINSTER.

the great clustered pillars on either side of the nave presenting a perspective which perhaps cannot be excelled in any similar building in the kingdom. The effect is greatly heightened by the mellowed light that streams down from the painted windows. The *Nave* has much interesting sculpture in the capitals of the columns, and in the ceiling. The west window, which is 54 feet high and 30 broad, is reckoned one of the finest, in the decorated style, existing in this country. The figures in the stained glass are those of archbishops of this see, along with various kings and saints. There are similar figures in the windows of the aisles. A tomb in the north aisle is ascribed to Archbishop Roger.

Coming next to the transepts, the *South Transept* will be viewed with special interest, being, as we have already remarked, the oldest part of the building. It is regarded as a fine specimen of the early English style. The circular window in this part of the building is 30 feet in diameter. Beneath it are three large windows, also filled with painted glass, the figures on which are meant to represent the saints—William, Peter, Paul, and Wilfred. In the west aisle of this transept is the baptismal font, formed of dark shell marble. The east aisle possesses two tombs deserving a careful inspection. That of Archbishop Walter de Grey is extremely interesting. It consists of two tiers of trefoil arches, supported by eight columns, with capitals of luxuriant foliage, sustaining a canopy. Beneath the canopy is a recumbent figure of the archbishop. This is one of the oldest and finest tombs of this kind in the country. Walter de Grey died in 1255. Near this tomb is one ascribed to Archbishop Godfrey de Ludham or Kinton, who died in 1264. It has a sculptured crozier upon it, but no legible inscription. In passing to the north transept the tourist will not fail to pause under the great *Central Tower*. It is supported by four pointed arches 109 feet high. Each arch has two coats of arms over it—one on each side. Each side of the tower has two beautiful perpendicular windows. The roof is 180 feet from the ground, and is adorned with tracery. The *North Transept* has a series of beautiful lancet windows in its front, called the Five Sisters, from their fair donors and designers. The east aisle contains the altar-tomb of Archbishop Grenfield, who died in 1315. The effigy of the archbishop is engraved in brass. Here also is a newly-erected altar-tomb to Stephen Beckwith, M.D., who died in 1843. It bears a recumbent marble effigy of the deceased, and in niches on its sides are recorded his

munificent bequests to charitable and other purposes. They amount altogether to £46,000. The west aisle has another fine modern monument. It is an altar-tomb in white marble to the memory of the late Archbishop Harcourt, who died in 1847. The figure of the archbishop is recumbent, with his hands folded over a bible lying on his breast. It was executed by Mr. Noble of London, in 1855. In this aisle is the monument of John Haxby, treasurer of the cathedral, who died in 1424. It consists of the effigy of a wasted corpse wrapped in a winding-sheet, and is very properly inclosed within an iron grating to preserve it from further dilapidation.

*The Organ Screen* at the entrance into the choir is regarded by architects as one of the finest pieces of work of this description in the world. It is of stone, and is in the richest form of the perpendicular style. In fifteen niches, seven on the north side and eight on the south side of the choir door, are placed statues of the kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Henry VI. The last of the series is a modern work. Above these statues is a smaller series of niches, with figures of angels playing different musical instruments. The screen is 25 feet high and 50 broad. It belongs to the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century; but the name of its designer is unknown. The *Organ*, which is placed over this screen, is one of the finest in the kingdom. It was built in 1832, to supply the place of the one destroyed by the conflagration of 1829—a donation of £3000 being given towards the expense of its construction by the late Right Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Savile, Earl of Scarborough, and Prebendary of South Newbald. It underwent extensive alterations in 1859, at a further expense of upwards of £1300. It has now four sets of manuals, each embracing from CC to G in alto—56 notes, with pedals compassing from CCC to F—30 notes; the whole consisting of 69 stops, and 4266 pipes.

*The Choir* is entered through a beautiful canopied recess, with iron gates. It would be impossible, in our limited space, to describe all the beauties of this, the richest part of the cathedral. There are fifty-two exquisitely carved *oak stalls*, with beautiful canopies in tabernacle-work. The *archbishop's throne*, also of oak, is covered with a lofty canopy, which is much admired. The pulpit, too, is a handsome work. The wood work of the choir is modern, but is an almost exact copy of that which was destroyed by the conflagration of 1829. Among other objects of interest

are a brazen eagle-stand, presented by Thomas Croft, D.D., 1686, and an *ancient chair*, said to have been used in the coronation of several Saxon kings.

*The Lady Chapel* extends from the altar screen to the eastern end of the cathedral. Here the attention is at once arrested by the great *East Window*, "the wonder of the world," as Drake calls it, "both for masonry and glazing." It is 75 feet high, and 32 broad. The tracery of the upper part is extremely beautiful. The stained glass of this window consists of about 200 compartments, each about a yard square, and containing figures of about two feet in height. The subjects are taken from the whole range of Scripture—those from the Apocalypse being interesting as indicating to some extent the notions prevalent at the time (1400) as to the interpretation of that book. There are several fine monuments in the Lady Chapel to archbishops of York and other persons. The monument of most historical interest in this part of the cathedral is that of Archbishop Scroop, which is under the first arch on the north side of the east window. It is an altar-tomb of freestone, covered with a slab of black marble, without inscription. Scroop has been immortalized on the page of Shakspeare, the unfortunate rising for which he was beheaded forming part of the plot of "King Henry IV., Part II." A few of Shakspeare's fine lines may be appropriately quoted here:—

—— "You, lord archbishop,  
Whose see is by a civil peace maintained ;  
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touched ;  
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutored ;  
Whose white investments figure innocence,  
The dove and very blessed spirit of peace,—  
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself  
Out of the speech of peace that bears such grace,  
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war,  
Turning your books to greaves, your ink to blood,  
Your pens to lances, and your tongue divine  
To a loud trumpet, and a point of war?"—*Act iv. Scene 1.*

—— "With you, lord bishop,  
It is even so:—Who hath not heard it spoken  
How deep you were within the books of God?  
To us, the speaker in his parliament ;  
To us the imagined voice of God himself ;  
The very opener and intelligencer,  
Between the grace, the sanctities of heaven,  
And our dull workings : O who shall believe,

But you misuse the reverence of your place,  
Employ the countenance and grace of Heaven,  
As a false favourite doth his prince's name,  
In deeds dishonourable?"—*Act iv. Scene 2.*

Scroop was beheaded in 1405. He was so beloved by the people that his grave was resorted to as a shrine. Among the other monuments deserving of notice here, are those of Archbishop Markham, under the next arch, a beautiful altar-tomb, richly carved and emblazoned with shields of arms; Archbishop Bowet, under the first arch on the north side, a stately Gothic arch of the time of Henry VI.; Archbishop Matthew, a modern altar-tomb, erected in place of one destroyed by the fire of 1829; Archbishop Sharp, a marble monument of the Corinthian order, with his mitred effigy; Mrs. Matthew, with her kneeling figure; and Archbishop Frewen, a stately Corinthian tomb, with his full length recumbent figure in canonical robes. Most of the old effigies in the Lady Chapel and aisles of the choir are coloured after life.

The *Aisles* of the choir contain numerous monuments, many of them worthy of an attentive examination. We give a list of the most interesting. In the south aisle the following monuments are worthy of notice:—

Three monuments to officers and soldiers who fell in the service of their country: the first a handsome monumental brass to the memory of soldiers who lost their lives in the Crimea; the second a marble monument to officers and soldiers who fell in Burmah; the third, in white marble, set in black, to upwards of 500 men of the 33d Regiment who died in the Crimea.

To Sir William Gee, secretary to James I., and a member of his privy council. It is of the Corinthian order, and contains the effigies of himself, his two wives, and five children, in the attitude of prayer. He died in 1611.

To Archbishop Hutton, with his recumbent figure between two columns, surmounted by coats of arms. His three children kneel in three arches below. Archbishop Hutton died in 1605.

To Archbishop Lamplugh, who died in 1691. His mitred effigy stands on a pedestal, and bears a crozier in its hand. This monument is modern.

To Archbishop Dolben, bearing his recumbent effigy, mitred. Above is a group of cherubs, with other sculptured ornaments. This archbishop in his youth made some figure in arms. He was a standard-bearer in the royal army at the battle of Marston Moor, and was wounded afterwards in the defence of York. He died in 1686.

A monument in white marble, by Westmacott, to William Burgh, D.C.L., of York, author of a work "On the Holy Trinity," who died in 1808. It bears a full-length emblematic figure of Religion. On its base is a poetical inscription by John B. S. Morritt, Esq. of Rokeby, the friend of Sir Walter Scott.

A monument of veined marble, with Corinthian columns, to the memory of

William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, son of the famous earl of that name. He died in 1695. The monument contains the effigies of himself and his lady.

To the Hon. Thomas Wentworth, third son of Edward, Lord Rockingham. This monument consists of a full-length statue of the deceased, erect, in a Roman habit, and with the left hand leaning upon an urn. It also bears a fine female figure in a sitting posture.

The north aisle also contains many monuments. We note those most deserving of examination, beginning at the east end of the aisle :—

A monument to Archbishop Sterne, an ancestor of the author of "Tristram Shandy." His mitred figure reclines on a pedestal, the head resting on the hand. Above is an architrave, frieze, and cornice, adorned with drapery and festoons. He died in 1683.

To Sir George Saville, who was a representative of Yorkshire in five successive parliaments, and died in 1784. This monument was erected by a general subscription in the county. It bears a statue of the deceased, leaning on a pillar.

A pyramidal monument to Sir Thomas Davenport. Died 1786.

Another modern tomb to the Hon. Dorothy Langley, who died in 1824. It has a fine canopy, with pinnacles.

A monument to Vice-Admiral Medley, with bust, arms, naval implements, etc. He died in 1747.

A monument, with inscriptions, to the memory of Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, who died in 1684; Sir John Fenwicke, his son-in-law, who was executed for high treason in 1696; and Lady Mary Fenwicke, his daughter, and wife of Sir John. The monument was erected by Lady Mary to her father and husband. It is composed of two pilasters and a circular pediment, adorned with cherubim, coats of arms, a bust of the earl, and several urns.

A fine antique monument to Sir William Ingram and his wife, with their figures in the costume of the time of James I. Sir William died in 1623. His epitaph is worth quoting :—"Here the judge of testators lies dead in Christ, the judge and testator of the new covenant. He has given these legacies—himself to the Lord, his joys to heaven, his deeds to the world, his gains to his friends, his body to the earth. The hearts of his friends contain a better picture of his character; but, would you know his whole conduct, you must follow him to heaven."

The monument of Sir Henry Belasis and his lady. It is composed of a large canopy, supported by columns. Under it are their effigies, in the costume of the period. Below are the figures of their children.

The monument of Archbishop Savage, a fine altar-tomb, somewhat mutilated. The effigy of the archbishop lies under an arch. He died in 1507, and his tomb is regarded as a beautiful specimen of the monumental architecture of the period.

The last tomb we shall notice is that of Prince William de Hatfield, second son of Edward III., who died in the eighth year of his age. His recumbent figure, in alabaster, much defaced, with a coronet on his head, and a lion at his feet, is clad in an embroidered vest and cloak. The effigy lies under a beautiful canopy.

*The Crypt* may be reached by a flight of steps, descending from either of the aisles. This is the oldest portion of the edifice. The architecture is Norman, though not unmingled with

work of a later date. The roof is groined, and supported by six Norman pillars. The excavations consequent upon the fire of 1829 led to the discovery of another crypt, extending eastward, nearly the whole length of the choir. It contains numerous interesting portions of Saxon and Norman architecture, but is seldom shewn to the visitor, owing to the dense darkness.

*The Vestry* adjoins the south aisle of the choir. It contains various curiosities. Chief of these is the horn of Ulphus. The tradition connected with it is, that Ulphus, a Saxon prince, to hinder his two sons from quarrelling about their inheritance, solemnly presented the whole of his lands and revenues to God and St. Peter, accompanying the gift with the ceremony of kneeling before the altar of the Cathedral, and drinking the wine with which he had filled this horn. The horn is of ivory, and is a curious and valuable relic of ancient art. Archbishop Scroop's indulgence cup, some antique silver chalices, a silver crozier, archiepiscopal rings, an old copy of the bible, with its chain attached, and other relics, are also shewn here.

*The Chapter-House* is on the north side of the cathedral, and is entered by a vestibule from the east aisle of the north transept. It is octagonal in shape, and is 63 feet in diameter, and 67 feet 10 inches high. Each side of the house, except that in which is the entrance, has a large and beautiful window, filled with stained glass. Much of the beauty of this building is owing to the absence of any central pillar (so often found in chapter-houses) for the support of the roof, which is of oak, beautifully groined. Forty-four stone stalls are ranged round the entire circumference, below the windows, for the dignitaries who compose the chapter. Each of these stalls has a fine projecting canopy, composed of three acute arches, crowned with canopies, and ending in finials. Above the canopies, a gallery goes round the wall on the level of the sills of the windows. The Chapter-House was carefully and tastefully restored in 1845, £3000 having been left for the purpose by Dr. Beckwith. Few who examine this beautiful building will deny that it is indeed an architectural gem, and that the inscription in Saxon characters over the entrance door has in it not a little appropriateness:—

“ Ut Rosa Flos Florum,  
Sic est Domus ista Domorum.”

(As is the rose the flower of flowers,  
So of houses is this of ours.)

*The Towers* may be ascended. From the central tower a magnificent prospect is obtained. The eye can sweep over an immense extent of the great vale which extends from Durham into Nottinghamshire and Lincoln. There is a fine peal of bells in the south-west tower, the bequest of Dr. Beckwith; and in the north-west tower is a monster bell, purchased by subscription (£2000), one of the largest in England.

Before concluding this notice, it may be useful to present, in a collected form, the principal *Dimensions of the Minster*:—

External—Extreme length,  $524\frac{1}{2}$  feet; breadth (across the transepts), 250; height of central tower, 213; breadth of do., 65; height of western towers, 202; breadth of do., 32.

Internal—Extreme length, 486 feet; breadth (across the transepts),  $222\frac{1}{2}$ . Choir—length,  $222\frac{1}{2}$ ; breadth,  $99\frac{1}{2}$ ; height, 102. Nave—length, 264; breadth,  $104\frac{1}{2}$ ; height,  $99\frac{1}{2}$ . Transepts—length, 322; breadth,  $93\frac{1}{2}$ . Organ screen—height, 25; breadth, 50. Lantern tower—height, 188. East window—height, 76; breadth, 32. West window—height, 54; breadth, 30. “Five Sisters”—height, 54; breadth of each,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ . Chapter-house—height, 67; diameter, 63.

Near the Minster, on its north side, are the *Deanery*, the *Library*, and the *Residence* of the Canons Residentiary. The Deanery and the Residentiary were both erected between thirty and forty years ago. The Library was formerly a chapel belonging to the archiepiscopal palace, part of the remains of which still stand between it and the Residentiary. The Library contains some rare and valuable works.

SAINT MARY'S ABBEY and the MUSEUM GARDENS.—The Gardens of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society contain within their bounds such an assemblage of objects of interest as is perhaps scarcely to be met with in the same compass in any other part of the kingdom. Undoubted Roman, Saxon, and Norman remains may here be studied and compared with each other, and with the wonderfully beautiful early English architecture of the ruined Abbey of St. Mary. In addition to these remains, which are the chief attractions of these pleasantly laid out grounds, there is an excellent museum, containing, among its curiosities, relics of a still older date connected with the county. A

few hours may be passed both pleasantly and profitably in these gardens.\*

ST. MARY'S ABBEY will probably first claim the attention of the tourist, when he visits the Museum Gardens. The early history of this beautiful ruin is involved in some obscurity. It appears, however, to have been founded about the year 1078, when Alan, Earl of Richmond, gave a church and four acres of land to some persecuted monks of Whitby. The church was dedicated to St. Olave. In 1088, William Rufus laid with his own hand the foundation of a larger building, which was dedicated to St. Mary. This, the original abbey, was destroyed by fire in 1137. In 1270, the abbot, Simon de Warwick, undertook to rebuild it; and he lived to see it completed, which was effected in twenty-two years. This abbey soon grew to be one of the most powerful and important in the kingdom. Its abbot had a mitre and a seat in Parliament. At the Dissolution in 1540, there were 50 monks in the establishment, and the yearly revenues were rated at £2091:4:7½ of total income, and £1650:0:7½ of clear value—a great sum for those days. Soon after the Dissolution, an order was issued for the erection, on a portion of its site, of a residence for the Lord President of the newly instituted Council of the North; and accordingly the church and offices of the abbey were dismantled. The palace so built was called the *King's Manor*, and is now used as a school for the blind, and dedicated to the memory of William Wilberforce. In 1701, license was granted to the authorities to take materials from this venerable ruin to repair York Castle; and again in 1705, it was used as a quarry for the restoration of one of the city churches. At a later date, it afforded stone for the repair of Beverley Minster; and the work of demolition might have been consummated ere this, had not the Yorkshire Philosophical Society succeeded in obtaining from Government a grant of the abbey and the greater part of its site. Considerable portions of the old walls have been excavated, and many interesting sculptured remains have been discovered.

The principal remains of the abbey consist of the north wall of the nave of the church. It has eight windows, the lights and tracery of which, alternately varied, are extremely beautiful.

\* The charge for admission is 1s., except on Saturday, when it is 1d. During the summer months, a military band plays in the Gardens once a week—on which occasions they form a fashionable promenade.

The church has been 371 feet long and 60 broad. From the portions of it which yet remain, the west front must have been very beautiful; and the ornaments of the doorway are much admired. The bases of the pillars and walls of the choir may be seen, as may also those of the chapter-house. An old Norman arch, now the entrance to the Museum Gardens from Marygate, formed the principal entrance to the abbey. Portions of a wall built by the monks to defend them from the assaults of the citizens, with whom they were generally on bad terms, still remain.

THE MUSEUM is an elegant Doric structure, erected in 1827. The collections in natural history and geology are extensive and admirably arranged. Some of the specimens, especially of fossils, are of great rarity and interest. An *Ichthyosaurus Crasimanus*, 30 feet in length, found in the alum shale to the north of Whitby, is believed to be the largest tolerably perfect specimen of this gigantic fossil monster known. There is here also a *Plesiosaurus Zetlandicus*, from the lias of Lofthouse near Redcar, the only example known of this remarkable species. Among other objects deserving of attention here, is the interesting collection of bones of extinct British quadrupeds from Bielbeck's farm, near Market Weighton, including the lion, bison, rhinoceros, etc.; tibia of the mammoth, found at Pocklington; as well as a quantity of the bones found in the famous Kirkdale Cave. Catalogues of the contents of the museum may be had on the spot.

THE HOSPITIUM, a singular building of stone and timber, in the lower part of the grounds, is supposed to have been erected for the accommodation of strangers who were not admitted to the principal apartments of the monastery. It has been restored, and is now used as a museum for antiquities. The Roman relics, in particular, are numerous and interesting, including statues, altars, tiles, urns, coffins, rings of silver, gold, bronze, etc.

THE MULTANGULAR TOWER, so named from its having ten sides, forming nine obtuse angles, is an object of very great interest to antiquarians. It is built of neat and regular courses of small squared blocks of stone, with five rows of red bricks as a "bond." There cannot be the slightest doubt that this is a Roman work; this point having been decisively settled by the discovery of Roman legionary inscriptions in the lower courses of the interior. It formed one of the angle towers in the walls of

Eburacum; a portion of which is still to be seen here, passing from the tower in a north-easterly direction. These remains of Roman work are in excellent preservation.

ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL, the ruins of which are on the right on entering the grounds, has been much more extensive than would appear from its present remains. It is said to have been originally founded by Athelstane, the Saxon, in 936. Through the favour of subsequent kings, and the rich grants it received from time to time, this hospital became one of the largest and best endowed foundations in the north of England. The present building was erected after the fire of 1137, which destroyed the former edifice. The existing remains are very interesting. They consist of the entrance passage, the ambulatory, and the chapel, a beautiful specimen of early English.

CHURCHES.—York, in its palmy days, possessed fifty churches; now, it has only about half the number, and some of these are not valued, or at least cared for, as they deserve to be. Many of them are of considerable antiquity, and would attract much attention but for the presence of the Minster in their neighbourhood. It is manifestly impossible to give a detailed account of even those which are most worthy of notice. Our space only admits of a list of the names and positions of the churches, which we give alphabetically, with the briefest possible notes of the principal features of interest of the most important of them.

*All Saints*, North Street. This church is a mixture of the decorated and perpendicular styles. It has a fine spire and some good stained glass.

*All Saints*, Pavement, a modern edifice erected on the site of an ancient structure. In ancient times, says tradition, a lantern used to be suspended nightly on its tower, to guide travellers through the forest of Galtres. The present lantern tower is a very graceful erection.

*Christ Church*, in King Square, has been pulled down to be rebuilt.

*Holy Trinity*, in Goodramgate, containing some curious stained glass, and several old monuments.

*Holy Trinity*, Micklegate, supposed to have been built out of the ruins of Trinity Priory. It is of a mixed style. John Burton, M.D., author of the "Monasticon Eboracense," is buried in this church.

*St. Crux*, Pavement, with a brick tower and cupola.

*St. Cuthbert*, Peaseholm Green.

*St. Dennis*, in Walmgate, has a Norman doorway. The style of this church is a mixture of the decorated and the perpendicular. Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who fell at Towton field, is said to be buried under a blue marble slab in the choir. There are several monuments, one bearing a female figure in the costume of the seventeenth century.

*St. Helen*, St. Helen's Square. This church has a handsome octagonal lantern tower, and a curious Norman font.

*St. John*, North Street.

*St. Lawrence*, without Walmgate Bar.

*St. Margaret*, in Walmgate. This church is celebrated for its fine Norman porch, comprising four united circular arches, all curiously sculptured with figures, chiefly hieroglyphical. Drake is of opinion that this porch was brought from the dissolved hospital of Nicholas, without the neighbouring bar.

*St. Martin-cum-Gregory*, Micklegate.

*St. Martin-le-Grand*, Covey Street.

*St. Mary*, Bishophill-the-Elder, in the early English and decorated styles, with a good east window.

*St. Mary*, Bishophill-the-Younger, has a square tower in the Saxon style. It is believed by some to be genuine Saxon work ; but others are of opinion that it was reconstructed in later times after an ancient model.

*St. Mary*, Castlegate, is a pleasing structure of considerable antiquity. It has a fine spire, 154 feet high, being the highest in the city.

*St. Maurice*, Monkgate, ancient, perpendicular, and dilapidated.

*St. Michael*, Spurriergate, ancient, but mostly rebuilt. It has some good stained glass. The curfew bell is tolled in this church tower every evening at eight.

*St. Michael-le-Belfrey*, on the south-west side of the Minster yard, is the largest and most elegant church in the city. It derives its name from its contiguity to the bell towers of the cathedral. It was founded in 1066, but rebuilt in 1535, and is in the late perpendicular style. Thomas Gent, printer, and author of numerous works connected with the topography and history of Yorkshire, is interred in this church.

*St. Olave*, Marygate, a very old foundation, but not a very

interesting building. Etty, the royal academician, is interred in the churchyard.

*St. Paul*, Holgate Lane, a new church, erected by subscription.

*St. Sampson*, Church Street, rebuilt, except its tower, which is interesting, old, and shattered.

*St. Saviour*, a commodious edifice, mostly rebuilt.

*St. Thomas*, the Graves, a new church, of no interest.

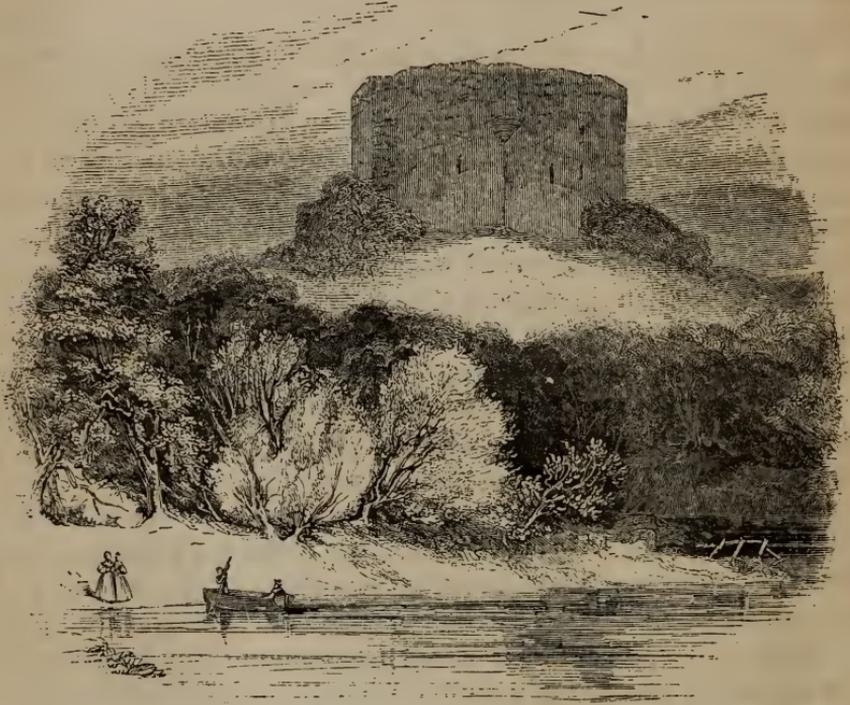
There are numerous *Dissenting Chapels*, none of them, however, calling for special mention.

YORK CASTLE, now become a gaol for debtors and malefactors, was once a noble and important fortress. Its walls inclose an area of four acres, and the castle-yard will contain 40,000 persons. As may be seen from our sketch of the history of the city, York Castle frequently was the scene of important events in former times. A fortress existed here long before the Conquest—indeed, the Britons seem to have had a fortified mound here before the Roman invasion. The fortress, of which some parts still remain, was built by William the Conqueror in 1068. It is probable that he found a Roman fortification on the spot, and replaced it with one more suited to his purpose. The only portion of the old castle of any consequence now remaining, is Clifford's Tower.

*Clifford's Tower*, so called from one of the first governors, is situated on a high artificial mound, and forms a picturesque and prominent object. It was the keep or donjon of the castle, and, with the rest of the fortification, seems to have been of great strength. In 1190 this tower was the scene of the self-immolation of upwards of 1500 Jews, who, in order to disappoint a bloodthirsty mob of citizens, destroyed themselves and their property by setting fire to the tower. When York surrendered to the Parliamentarians in 1644, the city was dismantled of all its garrisons except that of Clifford's Tower. In 1684, either by accident or design, the tower took fire, and the powder magazine blew up, reducing it to a mere shell, in which condition it has remained ever since. A strong wall has been erected round the mound, to preserve this interesting relic as much as possible from further decay.

The walls of the tower are from nine to ten feet thick. Its plan consists of four segments of circles joined, the largest diameter being 64 feet, and the shortest 45. The entrance is

through a square building, which was added to strengthen it in 1642. Over the entrance are the arms of the Cliffords. The interior of the tower is picturesquely clad with ivy and other creepers. In the centre of the area grows a large walnut tree. An apartment evidently constructed for a chapel still exists. It has an arcade of early English arches surrounding its walls. The summit of the tower may be reached by a staircase, and an extensive view obtained of the surrounding country.



CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

The other parts of the old castle were turned into a county prison shortly after they ceased to be occupied by a garrison. Falling into decay, they were pulled down in 1708, and the *Old Buildings*, now used as the *Debtors' Prison*, erected in their place. York Castle also includes the *County Assize Courts*, erected in 1777, and the *Felons' Prison*, erected in 1826. A magistrate's order is necessary for admission to view the prison. It will be found worth a visit. The person in charge conducts the visitor through the various ranges of courts and cells. Everything seems to be planned in the best manner for order and

security. In one place may be seen the convicts, in their parti-coloured uniform, at work upon matting, etc.; in another, the debtors taking air and exercise in their open court. The different cells, from that of the ordinary culprit to that of the criminal condemned to death, are shewn; and, last of all, there is the ghastly collection of casts of the heads of noted murderers and other criminals who have been executed at York, and of weapons of all kinds with which the deeds of blood were committed. In September 1861 there were 99 debtors and 115 criminals under lock and key.

York Castle has various interesting memories associated with it as a prison. Here, in 1604, Walter Calverley, of Calverley Hall, the hero of the "Yorkshire Tragedy," was tried and executed. Here, in 1746, many unfortunate Jacobites were tried, and expiated with their lives their devotion to Prince Charlie. Here, too, in 1759, Eugene Aram, the murderer whose name and story have been rendered immortal on the pages of romance and poetry, made his wonderful defence—a defence which, though it could not save him from justice, elevated him in his death above the vulgar crowd of criminals.

Howard the philanthropist visited York Castle in 1787, and declared, after an examination of it, that it was the best regulated prison he had seen. Smollett has left a similar testimony in "Humphrey Clinker."

In 1795 and 1796 James Montgomery the poet was confined here for newspaper articles which the government of the day regarded as libels. Here he composed his "Prison Amusements."

There are various other PUBLIC BUILDINGS deserving of notice in a survey of the city of York.

*The Guildhall* was erected in 1446 in connection with the Guild of St. Christopher, afterwards strengthened by the accession of the Guild of St. George. It was granted to the municipal authorities of the city on the dissolution of the religious houses. The Hall is a grand old room, 96 feet long, 43 broad, and 29½ high. It is in the perpendicular style, and is divided into a nave and aisles by two rows of octagonal oak pillars on stone bases, their capitals grotesquely carved. Some of the windows are filled with stained glass. The room contains a large painting by Richard Manders, of "Paul before Agrippa," a large bell captured at the storming of Rangoon, and one or two other objects of interest.

*The Mansion House*, situated in front of the Guildhall, was erected in 1725, after a design by the Earl of Burlington. It contains portraits of William III., George II., George III. when Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Rockingham, and other historical personages.

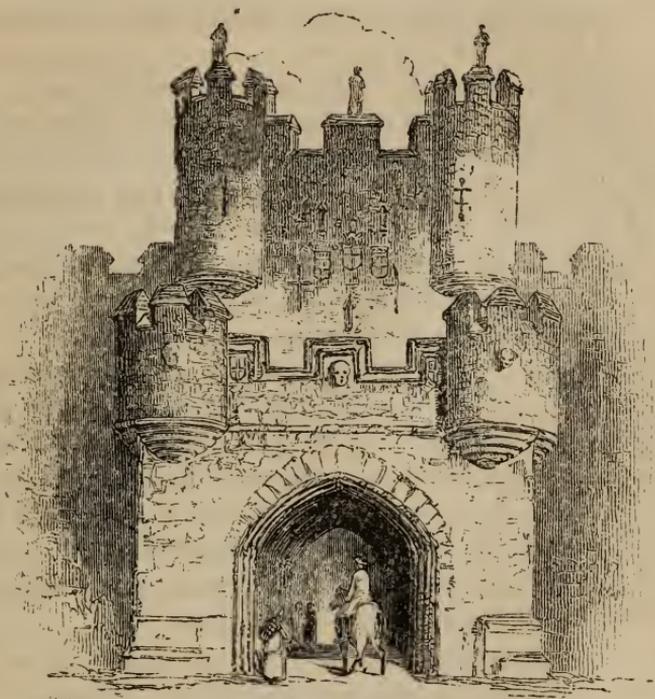
*The Assembly Rooms*, in Blake Street, were erected in 1730, also from a design of Lord Burlington's. The grand room of this building is 112 feet by 40, and 40 high. Connected with it is a building erected for a similar purpose, called the Festival Concert Room.

There are in York numerous hospitals and charities, schools, a theatre, etc.

**THE CITY WALLS AND BARS.**—The city walls existed before the time of Henry III., but the exact date of their foundation is unknown. They suffered much in the siege of 1644, but were repaired between twenty and thirty years after. In 1831, having fallen into great decay, their repair was commenced by public subscription, and carried on with considerable vigour. Large portions of these walls still remain in excellent preservation. The most complete and important part of the walls is that which lies to the west of the Ouse. It completely encompasses the city on this side, and forms a promenade, from which fine views of the Minster, Clifford's Tower, and other prominent buildings, may be obtained.

**MICKLEGATE BAR** is situated midway in this portion of the wall. This gateway is of great antiquity, and has even been attributed by Drake and Lord Burlington to the Romans—a point, however, on which they have been conclusively shewn to be mistaken. It seems to be generally agreed now that it is a Norman work. Previous to the destruction of its barbican, or outwork, the appearance of this bar must have been still more imposing than it is at present. It consists of a square tower built over a circular arch, with embattled turrets at the angles, each turret having a stone figure in a menacing attitude on the top. Above the gateway are the arms of Sir John Lister Kaye, Lord Mayor of York in 1737, with the inscription beneath, "Renovata A. D. MDCCXXXVII." Higher up are the royal arms (old France and England, quarterly), between those of the city of York. Over each shield there is a small Gothic canopy. On the inner side of the bar are the royal arms again. It was on this gate that the heads of persons regarded as traitors were formerly exposed. Here the head of Richard Plantagenet was placed in 1460, along

with those of other Yorkists, to be replaced the following year by the heads of the Earls of Devonshire and Wiltshire, and other leading men of the Lancastrian party. The last occasion on which human heads were exposed on this gate was in 1746, after the Jacobite rebellion.



MICKLEGATE BAR.

The oldest portion of the wall is that extending from Walmgate Bar easterly to the *Red Tower*, a curious old brick building, not much noticed. The wall is built on a series of rude and irregular arches, evidently of very great antiquity. On the portion of the wall extending westward from Walmgate Bar there is an agreeable public promenade.

Outside Micklegate Bar, on the left, is *the Nunnery*, a convent of nuns of the order of St. Ursula. This establishment is understood to be in a prosperous condition.

*The Race Course* is at Knavesmire, about a mile from York by the same road. It is an open plain, and is well adapted for the purpose. The Grand Stand was erected by subscription in 1754. The races take place in April and August, and are always largely and fashionably attended.

WALMGATE BAR is the only one which retains its barbican, and it is therefore a very interesting relic of antiquity. Walmgate is supposed to be a corruption from Watlingate; which is very probable, as the Watling Street of the Romans here entered. It is much in the same style as Micklegate and the other two bars, being square, with embattled turrets. The old door, wickets, and portcullis still remain.

MONK BAR is situated in Monkgate, and forms the entrance to York from Scarborough and the north-east. Mr. Britton pronounces it "the most perfect specimen of this sort of architecture in the kingdom." It is loftier than any of the other bars. The interior of it consists of two storeys of vaulted chambers, formerly used as prisons for freemen of the city. The portcullis is still in existence. The turrets are ornamented with small figures in the attitude of throwing down stones.

BOOTHAM BAR, the entrance from the north, is similar in form to the other bars. It possessed a barbican the most perfect in York, which was taken down in 1831. The bar would have shared its fate, but for the remonstrance of a public meeting of the inhabitants. A subscription was raised in 1832, by means of which the bar was restored and strengthened.

There are several smaller bars or posterns, but none of them so important as to require special mention.

## VICINITY OF YORK.

Railway Communication—Bishophthorpe—Bolton Percy to Cawood—Church Fenton—Saxton—Towton Heath—Marston Moor.

The tourist will find York a very convenient centre from which to make excursions, especially in the central part of the county. The different branches of the North Eastern Railway, which diverge in all directions from the handsome station in Tanner Row, afford the tourist ready and rapid access to a vast number of places in this county which are most deserving of a visit. Northward, Thirsk is distant  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and Northallerton  $30\frac{1}{4}$ , in a direct line—branches striking off to Boroughbridge, 22; Leyburn, 48; Richmond,  $48\frac{3}{4}$ . Westward, Knaresborough is distant  $16\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and Harrogate  $18\frac{1}{2}$ . Southward, Doncaster is  $34\frac{3}{4}$  miles distant, on the main line; and the other towns of the south are readily accessible, though the route is not direct—

Leeds being distant 32 miles; Wakefield, 27; and Sheffield, 53. To the north-east, there is direct communication with Malton,  $21\frac{3}{4}$  miles; Whitby,  $56\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Scarborough,  $42\frac{3}{4}$ . Eastward, there is direct communication with Market Weighton, 23 miles (soon to be extended to Beverley), and a circuitous communication, through Selby (23 miles), with Hull, 54 miles, and the district of Holderness.

But in this place we have merely to notice such places of interest in the surrounding district, not separately described elsewhere, as may conveniently be referred to the vicinity of York.

BISHOPTHORPE, the residence of the archbishop of York, is pleasantly situated on the Ouse, about three miles from York. The pedestrian may reach it by an agreeable walk along the bank of the river, leaving the city by Skeldergate. The village presents nothing worthy of mention, the church having been erected so recently as 1768.

The palace was built by Archbishop Walter de Grey, who died in 1255, but has been altered and repaired by many succeeding archbishops. As it now stands, it is chiefly the work of Archbishop Drummond, who died in 1766, and is buried in the church. In front of the palace is a gateway in the pointed style, ornamented with the arms of the see, and surmounted by a crocketed turret. The front of the mansion is in the same style, there being a handsome canopy over the entrance. The palace contains a number of fine apartments, and is adorned with some good paintings, engravings, and other works of art. Among the paintings may be mentioned a large one, by West, of George III., with Lord Harcourt and a yeoman of the guard in waiting; George I., by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Archbishop Markham, by the same painter; a portrait of the late Archbishop Harcourt, by W. Owen, R.A.; and portraits of former archbishops. The drawing-room, library, and dining-room are fine apartments; and their windows afford picturesque views. The chapel, which adjoins the dining-room, is small but interesting. The floor is of black and white marble; the windows are filled with stained glass—the east one containing the arms of the archbishops, from the Reformation to the Revolution; and the pulpit exhibits curious antique carving.

The pleasure-grounds are limited in extent, but tastefully laid out. Visitors are admitted to view the principal apartments and the grounds of the palace.

BOLTON PERCY, distant from York  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles by rail, possesses a fine *Church*, said to be the largest and best built in the ainsty of York. It was erected in 1423 by Thomas Parker, rector of the parish, who died the same year. The edifice, which is in the perpendicular style, consists of nave and aisles, a chancel, and a chapel on the north side, with a handsome tower, finished with a battlement and pinnacles, at the west end. The architectural details of the exterior will present various points worthy of notice. The interior, too, is very interesting. The aisles are divided from the nave by four pointed arches, resting on clustered columns. On the south side of the chancel there are three beautiful stalls, surmounted by crocketed canopies, exquisitely carved. Adjoining is a niche, with canopy and pointed arch. A piscina in its lower part is regarded as among the most perfect and elegant in the county. The windows contain figures of saints and bishops, in stained glass of great beauty and antiquity. At the east end of the south aisle there is a handsome painted window, representing scenes chiefly from the Passion. It was erected in 1860, in remembrance of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, by his daughters.

There are several monuments, the only one of general interest being that to the memory of Lord Fairfax, the celebrated Parliamentary general.

The vicarage adjoins the church, and is charmingly situated. The whole aspect of the hamlet is very picturesque.

A walk of four miles from Bolton Percy will bring the tourist to Cawood ; the road will be readily pointed out by the country people. Two miles from Bolton Percy he will reach a ferry over the Wharfe, near Acaster Selby, an imposing brick mansion, finely situated. A little to the right of the bridle road, which lies through a pleasant green lane, is the church of RYTHER, an old building, disfigured by a brick tower and porch. It consists of nave, south aisle, and chancel, the latter an addition of recent date. There is in the interior an old monument, the effigy in armour, of a member of the Ryther family. It was mutilated a good many years ago, in being removed by parties who were in search of a sum of money, said to have been concealed under it. The hamlet of Ryther is straggling and uninteresting. There is nothing else calling for the traveller's attention till he reaches Cawood (page 78).

From Bolton Percy to Tadcaster (page 331) the distance is under four miles.

CHURCH FENTON is near the station of that name,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  miles from York. By the line that here branches off to Harrogate many places of interest may be visited. If the tourist has time to pause here, he will find the *Church* worth a visit. It is a fine old cruciform building, in various styles. There is some genuine Norman work in it.

Two miles from Church Fenton is the village of SAXTON, where there is an old camp, probably Roman. In the church and churchyard of Saxton are interred some of the noblemen and gentlemen who fell on Towton field.

TOWTON HEATH, the scene of the bloodiest battle in the wars of the Roses, lies between the villages of Saxton and Towton, and is about 3 miles from Church Fenton or Tadcaster. It is not very easy to settle the positions of the opposing armies ; but, if the tourist is particularly desirous of information on the spot, he may readily find a rustic cicerone to expound every particular. The battle was fought on Palm Sunday (March 29), 1461. The slaughter was fearful, Edward IV. having issued orders that no quarter should be given. Between 30,000 and 40,000 Englishmen are said to have fallen in this insane contest. Some of the noblest of the slain were interred in Saxton church and churchyard ; but the thousands of the undistinguished brave sleep where they fell, and the red and white roses which bloom on the field of their last strife form their touching and appropriate memorial.

MARSTON MOOR is within a mile of Marston station,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles from York (and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  from Knaresborough). The battle which has rendered this place famous was fought on the 2d of July 1644. The Parliamentary army was drawn up on the side of the rising ground called Marston Field, their front extending from Marston to Tockwith. The Royal army occupied the moor below.

—————“ On Marston Heath  
Met, front to front, the ranks of death ;  
Flourished the trumpets fierce, and now  
Fired was each eye, and flushed each brow ;  
On either side loud clamours ring,  
‘ God and the Cause !’—‘ God and the King !’  
Right English all, they rushed to blows,  
With nought to win, and all to lose.”

Lord Fairfax commanded the Parliamentarians, Sir Thomas Fairfax being on his right wing, and the Earl of Manchester and Oliver Cromwell on his left. The king’s generals were—

Prince Rupert, the Marquis of Newcastle, General Porter, Lord Goring, and Sir Charles Lucas. Prince Rupert was successful in his attack on the right wing of the Parliamentary army; but, with his usual impetuosity, he went too far in pursuit of his scattered foes, and, on returning to the field, found he was too late to prevent the rout of the Royal army. The Royalists fell back upon York, which was not long in yielding to the Parliamentarians. This battle was fatal to the cause of Charles I. Upwards of 4000 bodies were buried on the field of battle. The graves may yet be seen; and interesting remnants of the strife are occasionally turned up by the plough.

The church of Long Marston has some circular Norman arches preserved in combination with architecture of a more recent time.

A walk of five or six miles from Long Marston will bring the tourist to Wetherby (p. 148), which is on the Church Fenton and Harrogate railway,  $21\frac{1}{4}$  miles from York.

# INDEX.

*In cases where two or more references are given, the leading one is placed first.*

- ABBEY BRIDGE, 281, 336.  
Abbeys and Priors—Athelstan, 24;  
Barford, 334; Bolton, 44; Bridlington,  
66; Byland, 70; Coverham, 347; Eas-  
by, 101; Ellerton, 330; Fountains, 114;  
Guisborough, 126; Jervaux, 190; Kirk-  
ham, 197; Kirkstall, 198; Marrick,  
330; Meaux, 42; Monk Bretton, 28;  
Mount Grace, 244; Old Malton, 227;  
Rievaulx, 269; Roche, 97; Rosedale,  
254; Sawley, 326; Selby, 303; Watton,  
101; Whitby, 355; York, 382.  
Aberford, 55.  
Acaster Selby, 394.  
Acklam Springs, 100.  
Addingham, 249.  
Adel Church, 218, 247; Roman Camp,  
220.  
Agriculture of Yorkshire, 10.  
Aire, River, 13, 192, 198, 209.  
Airedale, 13.  
Alcuin of York, 370, 7.  
Aldborough, the Roman *Isurium*, 19, 5,  
347; Church, 22.  
Aldbrough (coast), 162.  
Aldfield, 125.  
Aldrow, 100.  
Alfred, King of Northumberland, 99.  
Almes Cliff, Great, and Little, 141.  
Almondbury, 167.  
Alne, 107.  
Amotherby, 232.  
Ampleforth, 88, 72.  
Antoninus, Itineraries of, 6, 18, 20, 57,  
66, 92, 167, 221, 225, 252, 258, 328, 331,  
334, 354.  
Appleton-on-the-Moor, 254.  
Appleton-on-the-Street, 233.  
Arkendale Lead Mines, 330.  
Armin, 18.  
Arnley, 220.  
Arncliffe Village, 53; Wood, 364.  
Arthington, 247.  
Arthur, King, and his knights, 268.  
Askern, 23, 96.  
Askrigg, 351.  
Athelstan Abbey, 24, 281, 336.  
Athelstane, King, 4, 31, 35, 385.  
Atkinson, Thos., the Siberian traveller, 26.  
Auburn, 177.  
Auldgang Lead Mines, 331.  
Aysgarth Church, 351; Force, 350.  
Ayton, East, 302; Great, 128; West,  
302.  
BAILDON HILL, 65.  
Bailey Hill, 64.  
Bainbridge, 351.  
Baines, Edward, of Leeds, 211.  
“Bairnsla Foaks Annual,” Extract from,  
27.  
Balder, Stream, 337.  
Barden Tower, 51.  
Bardsey, 55.  
Barford, 334.  
Barnaby Moor, 127.  
Barnard Castle, 24, 281, 333, 336.  
Barnsdale, 23.  
Barnsley, 25.  
Barton-on-the-Street, 233.  
Barugh, Great, 232.  
Barwick-in-Elmet, 333.  
Batley, 346.  
Bawtry, 96.  
Bay Town, 361.  
Baynard Castle, 175.  
Bedale, 244.  
Beggars’ Bridge, 363.  
“Bell, Currer, Ellis, and Acton,” 153.  
Bellbank, 64.  
Ben Rhydding, 17, 28, 248.  
Bentley, Richard, 342.  
Beverley, 31, 174; Minster, 33, 383; St.  
Mary’s Church, 38.  
Beverley, Sisters of, Legend of the, 37.  
Bilsdale, 271.  
Bingham, Joseph, author of “*Origines*  
*Ecclesiasticæ*,” 342.  
Bingley, 64, 17.  
Bingley, Rev. W., author, 93.  
Birdsall, 236.  
Birkin, 306.  
Bishop Burton, 41.  
Bishopdale, 351, 53.  
Bishopthorpe, 393.

- Black Beck, 301.  
 Blackhow Topping, 255.  
 Blind Jack of Knaresborough, 148, 203.  
 Bolton Bridge, 353, 249, 325.  
 Bolton Castle, 42.  
 Bolton Hall (Wensleydale), 350.  
 Bolton Hall (Wharfedale), 46.  
 Bolton-on-Swale, 329.  
 Bolton Park, 46, 50.  
 Bolton Percy, 78, 393.  
 Bolton Priory, 44, 182.  
 Bootham Bar, York, 392.  
 Boroughbridge, 18.  
 Boston Spa, 54, 332.  
 Botanical Notes, 14, 52, 53, 64, 184, 224, 255, 271, 301, 338, 351.  
 Bowes, 56, 284, 337; Camp, 56; Castle, 57; Church, 58.  
 Bowling, 65.  
*Bracchium*, 351.  
 Bradford, 60, 17; Parish Church, 61; St. George's Hall, 62.  
 Bradley, William, the Yorkshire Giant, 237.  
 Bramham, 54, 332.  
 Brayton, 305.  
 Bridestones, The, 255.  
 Bridlington, 65; priory, 66.  
 Bridlington Quay, 69, 299.  
 Brigantes, 3, 5, 19, 100, 221, 271.  
 Brigantian Remains, 5, 41, 78, 85, 88, 104, 114, 128, 162, 186, 253, 271, 302, 307.  
 Briggs, Henry, mathematician, 130.  
 Brignall Banks, 285, 335.  
 Brimham Rocks, 142.  
 British Remains—*see* Brigantian Remains.  
 Brontë Family, Account of the, 148, 150, 152.  
 Broughton, 224.  
 Brownsholme, 327.  
 Broxa, 302.  
 Bubwith, 308.  
 Buckden Pike and Village, 53.  
 Buckingham, Charles Villiers, Duke of, scene of his death, 194.  
 Bulmer, 237.  
 Burgh Wallis, 24.  
 Burials, British, 87, 99, 111, 181, 232, 307, 362.  
 Burley, 248.  
 Burlington—*see* Bridlington.  
 Burniston, 299.  
 Burton, John, M. D., author of "Monasticon Eboracense," 342, 385.  
 Burythorpe, 236.  
 Byland Abbey, 70, 88.  
  
*Calcaria*, 331, 5, 6, 247.  
 Calder, River, 341.  
 Caldron Snout, 338.  
 Caley Hall, 247.  
 Calverley, 65.  
*Cambodunum*, 6, 167.  
 Campsall, 23.  
*Camulodunum*, 221.  
 Canfoot Hill, 362.  
 Carnelian Bay, 300.  
 Carperby, 350.  
 Castle Howard, 72, 237, 298.  
 Castleber, 13.  
 Castleford, 258, 18.  
 Castles—Bolton, 42; Bowes, 57; Conisborough, 80; Crayke, 106; Harewood, 145; Helmsley, 157; Knaresborough, 204; Middleham, 240; Pickering, 250; Pontefract, 256; Ravensworth, 268; Richmond, 265; Ripley, 146; Sandal, 345; Scarborough, 294; Sheriff Hutton, 320; Skipton, 324; Spofforth, 147; Tickhill, 96; York, 387.  
 Castleton, 364.  
 Cat Castle, 337.  
*Cataractonium*, 328, 5, 6, 57, 268.  
 Cathedrals—Beverley, 33; Ripon, 273; York, 371.  
 Catterick, 5, 328; Bridge, 284, 328  
 Cawood, 78, 394.  
 Cawthorne, 252, 197, 222.  
 Cayton, 299.  
 Chantrey, Sir Francis, 310.  
 Chapeldale, 187.  
 Chapel-le-Dale, 187.  
 Cherry Burton, 42.  
 Chevin, 247.  
 Church Fenton, 394.  
 Clapham, 15, 185.  
 Cleveland, 333.  
 Cliff Bridge, Scarborough, 295.  
 Clifford, 54.  
 Clifford, Henry, "The Shepherd Lord," 51, 323.  
 Clifford's Tower, York, 387.  
 Cloughton, 299, 300.  
 Coast, The, 110, 112, 161, 176, 299, 300, 359.  
*Coccium*, 249.  
 Cœdman, the first Saxon poet, 356.  
 Collieries, 12, 26, 181, 166, 212, 311, 343.  
 Commondale, 364.  
 Conisborough Castle, 80, 96.  
 Cook, Captain, 128, 361.  
 Cotham, 260.  
 Cottingham, 174.  
 Council of the North, 383.  
 County Stone, 187.  
 Coverham Abbey, 347.  
 Coverdale, 347, 53.  
 Coverdale, Miles, the reformer, 348.  
 Coxwold, 85; church, 86.  
 Craven, 13, 17, 322.  
 Crayke Castle, 106, 225.  
 Croft, 90, 333, 334.  
 Cromwell, Oliver, 147, 248, 299.  
 Cronkley Scar, 338.  
 Cropton, 253, 197.  
 Curfew Bell, 175, 386.  
 Cutler, Sir John, the miser, 146.

- DANBY BEACON AND CASTLE**, 364 ; Moor, 364, 365.  
 Danes' Dyke, 70, 114.  
 Danish Remains, 61, 70, 112, 114.  
 Danish Tower, Flamborough, 112.  
*Danum*, 5, 92.  
 Deepdale, 337.  
 Defoe, Daniel, 130.  
 Deira, 4.  
*Delgovitia*, 252, 5, 6, 222, 237, 354.  
 Dent Crag and Village, 187.  
 Denton Park, 248.  
*Derventio*, 221, 225, 5, 6, 237, 252, 354.  
 Derwent River, 3, 221.  
 Devil's Arrows, 18.  
 Dewsbury, 346.  
 Dodsworth, Roger, 89.  
 Doncaster, 92 ; St. George's Church, 93 ; Races, 95.  
 "Dotheboys Hall," 59.  
 Douk Hole, 187.  
 "Dove, Dr. Daniel," 187.  
 Dove River, 195.  
 Dovecot Cave, 113.  
 Dowkabottom Cave, 53.  
 "Dragon of Wantley," The, 320.  
 Driffield, 98.  
 Dropping Well, Knaresborough, 205.  
 Druidical Remains, 17, 70, 142.  
 Duggleby, 236.  
 Duncombe Park, 158.  
 Dunsley, 360, 108, 112, 222, 252, 353.  
*Dunum Sinus*, 354, 360.
- EASBY ABBEY**, 101, 268, 329 ; Church, 103.  
 Easby Heights, 128.  
 Easingwold, 104, 225.  
 East Ayton, 302.  
 East Witton, 347.  
*Eburacum*, 366, 5, 6, 20, 92, 221, 225.  
 "Edwin and Emma," Ballad of, 58, 337.  
 Eggleston Abbey, 24.  
 Egremont, Story of the Boy of, 44, 51.  
 Egton, 363 ; Bridge, 363, 365 ; Grange, 365.  
 Elland, 167.  
 Eller Beck, 365.  
 Ellerburn, 255.  
 Ellerton Abbey, 330.  
 Elliot, Ebenezer, 289, 310.  
 Epitaphs, Curious and interesting, 59, 86, 101, 112, 124, 144, 160, 169, 175, 179, 180, 305, 319, 329, 340, 380.  
 Esk River, 363.  
 Eskdale, 363.  
 Eston Nab, 127.  
 Eugene Aram, Story of, 206, 389.
- FAIRFAX, EDWARD**, the poet, 248.  
 Fairfax, Thomas, Lord, 248.  
 Falsgrave, 302.  
 Farndale, 195.
- Farnley Hall, 247.  
 Ferry Bridge, 259.  
 Filey, 108 ; Brig, 110 ; Church, 108 ; Spa, 110.  
 Fishlake, 96.  
 Flamborough, 111, 66 ; Church, 112 ; Head, 69, 112.  
 Forge Valley, 302.  
 Foss Gill, 351.  
 Foster, John, 130.  
 Fountains Abbey, 114, 347 ; Hall, 124.  
 Fremington, 330.  
 Frobisher, Sir Martin, 93.  
 Fulneck, 65.
- GALTRES FOREST**, 100, 104, 106.  
 Gaping Gill Hole, 186.  
 Gargrave, 16.  
 Gascoigne, Chief Justice, 144.  
 Gatekirk Cave, 189.  
 Gateskeugh, 78.  
 Gearstones, 190.  
 Geological Notes, 1, 14, 16, 52, 99, 110, 113, 114, 127, 142, 161, 184, 189, 236, 254, 299, 300, 338, 349, 352, 355, 359, 361, 363.  
 "Gibbet Law," Halifax, 129.  
 Giggleswick, 14.  
 Gilling, 88, 235.  
 Gingle Pot, 188.  
 Glaizedale, 363.  
 Goathland, 365.  
 Goldsborough, 143.  
 Goodmanham, 100.  
 Goole, 165.  
 Goredale Scar, 15.  
 Gower, Sir John, the poet, 323.  
 Graffa Plain, 143.  
 Gragreth, or Graygarth, 189.  
 Great Ayton, 128.  
 Great Barugh, 232.  
 Great Driffield, 98.  
 Great Smeaton, 91.  
 Great Whernside, 348.  
 Greta, Stream (Craven), 189.  
 Greta, Stream (Teesdale), 282, 283, 285.  
 Greta Bridge, 284, 335.  
 Gretadale, 187.  
 Gretland, 167.  
 Grinton, 331.  
 Gristhorp, 110, 300.  
 Gromond, or Grosmond, 363.  
 Guisborough and Priory, 126.  
 Guiseley, 248.  
 Gypsies, 70, 99.
- HACKFALL**, 278, 347.  
 Hackness, 301.  
 Hagg, The, 337.  
 Halburn Wyke, 300.  
 Halifax, 129 ; All Soul's Church, 132 ; Parish Church, 131 ; Town Hall, 133.  
 Hambleton Hills, 72, 87, 89, 106, 221, 235, 271.

- Hardraw Force, 352.  
 Harebrow, 301.  
 Harewood Castle, 145; Church, 144;  
 House, 145; Village, 143, 56, 220, 332.  
 Harlow Carr, 139.  
 Harpham, 100.  
 Harrogate, 134; Baths, 140; Churches,  
 135; Hotels, 134, 135; Mineral Waters,  
 136.  
 Hartburn, 177.  
 Haslewood Hall, 55.  
 Hatfield Chace, 96.  
 Hattemire Scars, 14.  
 Hawes, 331, 352.  
 Hawkswick, 53.  
 Haworth, 148, 17, 182, 193; Brontë  
 Family, The, 152; Church, 149; Moors,  
 153; Parsonage, 151.  
 Hawsker, 361.  
 Hayton, 238.  
 Headingley, 220.  
 Heath, 344  
 Hedon, 176; the Church, 177; Cross,  
 176.  
 Hell Becks, 353.  
 Helmsley, 156, 72, 89, 235; Castle, 157;  
 Church, 157.  
 Hemingbrough, 307.  
 Henry IV. at Doncaster, 92.  
 Hercum, Hole of, 255.  
 High Cup Nick, 339.  
 High Force, 333; inn, 338, 339.  
 High Grantley, Lakes of, 125.  
 High Hutton, 78.  
 Hilda, Saint, of Whitby, 301, 355.  
 Hobhole, 361.  
 Hofland, Mrs., authoress, 310.  
 Holderness, 2, 165, 176, 177.  
 Hole Pits, 365.  
 Holwick, 338.  
 Hood, Robin, 23, 116, 168, 315, 344, 361.  
 Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram," 208.  
 Hornby Castle, 245.  
 Hornsea, 160, 41, 69; Mere, 161.  
 Horton, 190.  
 Hovingham, 234.  
 Howard, Castle, 72, 237.  
 Howardian Hills, 232.  
 Howden, 18, 162, 308.  
 Huddersfield, 165.  
 Hull, 169; Church of the Holy Trinity,  
 172; Eminent Natives, 170; History,  
 169; Public Buildings, 173; Trade, etc.,  
 171.  
 Humber Estuary, 169.  
 Hunmanby, 111.  
 Hurtle Pot, 188.  
 Hutchinson, John, opponent of Newton,  
 348.  
 Hutton Ambo, 5, 78.  
 Hutton Buscel, 302.  
 Hutton, Dr. Matthew, Archbishop of  
 Canterbury, 330.  
 Hyde, 177.  
 IDA, THE SAXON, 113.  
 Ilkley, 181, 44, 193, 249, 326; Church,  
 182.  
 Ilkley Wells House, 183.  
 Ingleborough, 184, 15; Cave, 185, 15;  
 Hall, 185.  
 Ingleton, 187.  
 Iron Manufacture, 311, 333.  
*Isturium*, 19, 5, 6, 225, 347.  
 "Ivanhoe," Scenes of incidents in, 82,  
 191, 221, 314.  
 JEANNOT'S CAVE, 15.  
 Jenkins, Old, 329.  
 Jervaux Abbey, 190, 347.  
 John, Saint, of Beverley, 100.  
 KEIGHLEY, 192, 16, 17, 182.  
 Kent, William, the landscape gardener,  
 66.  
 Kettlewell, 53, 348.  
 Killham, 70, 100.  
 Killing Pits, 365.  
 Kilnsea, 176.  
 Kilnsey Crag and Village, 52.  
 "King, The," rock, 113.  
 Kingsdale, 187, 189.  
 Kirk Smeaton, 23.  
 Kirkby-in-Malhamdale, 13, 15.  
 Kirkby Moorside, 193, 235.  
 Kirkby Ravensworth Church, 268.  
 Kirkdale Cave, 196; Church, 195.  
 Kirkham Priory, 197, 237, 298.  
 Kirkhole, 113.  
 Kirkleatham 261.  
 Kirklees, 168.  
 Kirkstall Abbey, 198, 17, 18, 218.  
 Knaresborough, 201, 141; Castle, 204;  
 Church, 203; Dropping Well, 205;  
 Spa, 209; St. Robert's Cave, 206;  
 St. Robert's Chapel, 205.  
 Knottingley, 18.  
 Knowles, Herbert, 262.  
 LAISTER DYKE, 65.  
 Langdale End, 301.  
 Langton, 236; Wold, 235.  
 Lartington, 337.  
 "Last of the Barons, The," 241.  
 Lastingham, 253, 197.  
*Lavatree*, 56, 337.  
 Lawson, Admiral Sir John, 170.  
 Lealholm, 364.  
 Leathley, 247.  
 Leavening Brow, 100.  
 Leeds, 209, 16, 18; Cloth Halls, 216;  
 Eminent Men, 210; Factories, 217;  
 Grammar School, 215; History, 209;  
 Population and Manufactures, 211; St.  
 Peter's Church, 213; Town Hall, 212.  
*Legeolium*, 258, 5, 6, 18.  
 L'Espece, Sir Walter, 197, 269.

- Levisham, 254, 197.  
 Leyburn, 348, 245, 347.  
 Little Driffield, 98.  
 Littondale, 53.  
 Londesborough Park, 238.  
 Long Marston, 396.  
 Lonton, 338.  
 Lovely Seat, 331.  
 Lowthorpe, 100.  
 Lunedale, 339.
- "MAID OF HALIFAX," 130.  
 Malham, 15, 13; Cove, 15, 13, 16; Tarn, 13.  
 Malhamdale, 16.  
 Malton, 221, 5, 234, 252, 298; Castle, 222, 224, 226; Churches, 223; History, 221; Lodge, 224; Norton Church, 231; Old Malton Priory, 227; Roman Town and Camp, 225.  
 Manufactures of Yorkshire, 11.  
 Market Weighton, 237, 41, 308.  
 Marrick Abbey, 330.  
 Marske (Coast), 261.  
 Marske (Swaledale), 330.  
 Marston, 248.  
 Marston, Long, 396.  
 Marston Moor, 395.  
 Marton, 128.  
 Marvell, Andrew, 174, 180.  
 Mary, Queen of Scots, Imprisonment of, in Yorkshire, 43, 309.  
 Masborough, 289.  
 Masham, 279, 347.  
 Mason, William, the poet, 171, 281, 287.  
 "Matron, The," rock, 113.  
 Matthew, Archbishop, 80, 379.  
 Meaux Abbey, 42.  
 Methley, 259.  
 Mickle Fell, 339, 184.  
 Micklegate Bar, York, 390.  
 Mickleton, 337.  
 Middleham Church and Castle, 240, 348, 349.  
 Middlesborough, 333.  
 Middleton-in-Teesdale, 333, 337, 338.  
 Millgill Force, 351.  
 Milner, Rev. Joseph, 173.  
 Mineral Waters—Aldfield, 125; Askern, 23; Boston Spa, 54; Bridlington Quay, 69; Croft, 90; Filey, 110; Guisborough, 127; Harrogate, 136; Hovingham, 234; Knaresborough, 209; Scarborough, 295.  
 Minsters—Beverley, 33; Ripon, 273; York, 371.  
 Monk Bar, York, 392.  
 Monk Bretton Priory, 28.  
 Montaigne, Archbishop, 80.  
 Montgomery, James, 65, 310, 389.  
 Mortham Tower, 283.  
 Morsbeck Fell, 351.  
 Mount Grace Priory, 244.  
 Mowbray, Vale of, 72, 189.
- Muker, 331, 353.  
 Mulgrave Castle, 360.  
 Multangular Tower, York, 384.  
 Myton, 22.
- NATIVES, EMINENT, OF YORKSHIRE, 7.  
 Ness Point, 362.  
 New Malton, 221.  
 Newall, 248.  
 Newburgh Park, 87.  
 Newton Dale, 254.  
 Newton Hall, 332.  
 Newton Kyme, 332.  
 North Grimston, 236.  
 Northallerton, 243.  
 Norton, 231.  
 Nostal Priory, 345.  
 Nunnington, 235.
- Ocelum Promontorium*, 112.  
 Old Malton, 231, 221; Priory, 227.  
*Olicana*, 181, 249.  
 Oliver's Mount, 299.  
 Oswaldkirk, 89.  
 Otley, 246, 183; Church, 246.  
 Ouse, River, 327, 347.  
 Ovington, 334.  
 Owston, 24.  
 Owthorne, 177, 161.
- PARDOE, Miss Julia, authoress, 32.  
 Pateley Bridge, 142.  
 Patrick Brompton, 245.  
 Patrington, 178.  
 Paulinus, 92, 168, 346.  
 Peak, The, 363.  
 Penhill, 349.  
 Penyghent, 190.  
 Percy Shrine, Beverley, 36.  
*Petouaria*, 31.  
 Pickering, 249, 298; Castle, 250; Church, 251.  
 Pickering, Vale of, 2.  
 Piers Bridge, 334.  
 Pilgrimage of Grace, The, 5, 67, 257, 291, 368.  
 Pilmoor Junction, 341.  
 Plumpton, 146.  
 Pocklington, 239.  
 Pole, De la, family, 170.  
 Pontefract, 255; Castle, 256.  
 Pool, 247.  
 Population of Yorkshire, 9.  
 Potter, Archbishop, author of "Antiquities of Greece, 342.  
*Prætorium*, 5, 6, 66, 112, 179, 252, 354.  
 Preston, 178.  
 Ptolemy, "Geography" of, 6, 20, 108, 112, 360.  
 Pudsey, 65.

- "QUEEN, The," Rock, 113.  
 Queen's Gap, 43.
- RAILWAY COMMUNICATION, 12.**  
 Raskelfe, 107.  
 Ravenser, or Ravenspurn, 176.  
 Ravensworth Castle, 268.  
 Rawcliff, 18.  
 Red Cliff, 110, 298.  
 Redcar, 260.  
 Redmire, 350.  
 Reeth, 330.  
 Rere, or Rey Cross, 59, 337.  
 Ribble, River, 13, 190.  
 Ribston, 143.  
 Richard II., Death of, 256.  
 Richmond, 261, 328; Castle, 265;  
 Churches, 262, 263; Grammar School,  
 264.  
 Ridings, Statistics of the, 10.  
 Rievaulx Abbey, 269, 160.  
 Rillington, 237.  
 Ripley Castle, 146.  
 Ripon, 271, 190, 347; History, 271;  
 Minster, 273.  
 Rivers of Yorkshire, 3.  
 Robin Hood's Bay, 361; Butts, 362, 363;  
 Wells, 24, 116. *See* Hood, Robin.  
 Robin Lythe's Hole, 113.  
 Roche Abbey, 97.  
 Rockingham, Marquis of, Mausoleum of  
 the, 317.  
 Rokeby, 281, 25, 92, 335.  
 Romalldkirk, 337.  
 Roman Camps, Roads, and other Relics,  
 5, 19, 53, 56, 96, 148, 181, 202, 221, 225,  
 232, 252, 258, 268, 328, 330, 331, 334,  
 351, 354, 360, 366, 382.  
 Rombald's Moor, 17, 182, 193.  
 Roseberry Topping, 127, 365.  
 Rosedale Abbey, 254.  
 Rotherham, 285; Church, 287.  
 Rudgate, 258.  
 Rudstone, 69.  
 Runswick, 361.  
 Ryedale, 89, 221, 232, 235.  
 Ryther, 394.
- SALTAIRE, 63, 17.**  
 Saltburn, 361.  
 Saltersgate Brow, 254; inn, 255.  
 Sandal Castle, 345.  
 Sandbeck Park, 97.  
 Sandsend, 360.  
 Saville, Sir Henry, classical editor, 130.  
 Sawley Abbey, 326.  
 Saxon Remains, 6, 17, 23, 70, 82, 85, 89,  
 162, 182, 195, 248, 254, 289, 307, 378,  
 382.  
 Saxton, 395.  
 Scalby Mill and Village, 300.  
 Scarborough, 239, 69; Castle, 294; His-  
 tory, 291; Parish Church, 292; Sea-  
 bathing, 298; Spa, 295.
- Scargill Cliff and Woods, 285, 335.  
 Scots' Dyke, 91.  
 Scroop, Archbishop, 7, 146, 256, 378, 381.  
 Scroop, Lord, of Masham, 280.  
 Seamer Mere and Village, 300.  
 Selby, 303, 80; the Abbey Church, 303;  
 Churchyard, 305.  
 Sempringham, Gilbert de, 227.  
 Settle, 13, 190.  
 Settrington, 236.  
 Sewerby, 70.  
 Shandy Hall, 87.  
 Shaw, the Life Guardsman, 104.  
 Shawl, The, Leyburn, 349.  
 Sheffield, 309; Eminent Men, 310; His-  
 tory, 309; Natural Advantages of its  
 situation, 311; Population and Manu-  
 factures, 311, 312, 314; St. Peter's  
 Church, 312.  
 Shepherd, Lord, The, 51, 323.  
 Sherburn, 303.  
 Sheriff Hutton Castle and Village, 321.  
 Sherwood Forest, 315.  
 Shipley, 18, 64.  
 Shipton, 238.  
 Shoddy manufacture, 346.  
 Shunnon Fell, 331.  
 Sigglesthorne, 161.  
 Simmer Water, 352.  
 Simon's Seat, 52.  
 Sittenham, 323.  
 Skelton Castle, 128.  
 Skipsea, 162.  
 Skipton, 323, 13, 16, 182; Castle, 325;  
 Church, 325.  
 Skipwith, 307.  
 Slack, 167.  
 Slingsby Castle, 233.  
 Smeaton Crags, 23.  
 Smith, John Pye, D.D., 310.  
 Snaith, 18.  
 Speeton, 110.  
 Spennithorne, 348.  
 Spofforth Castle, 147.  
 Spurn Head, 176, 180.  
 Stainforth, 15.  
 Stainland, 167.  
 Stainmoor, 60.  
 Staintondale Cliffs, 301.  
 Staithes, 361.  
 Stamford Brig, 4, 225.  
 Stanley Hall, 344.  
 Stanwick, 91.  
 Steel manufacture, 311, 312.  
 Sterne, Laurence, 87, 128.  
 Stevenson, John Hall, 128.  
 Stocks, John Ellerton, M.D., 171.  
 Stockton, 334.  
 Stokesley, 128.  
 Stonegrave, 234.  
 Stow Brow, 362.  
 Streonshalh, 354.  
 Strid, 50.  
 Studford's Ring, 88.  
 Studley, 114.

Studley Royal, 115.  
Suffolk, First Duke of, 170.  
Swale, River, 326.  
Swaledale, 327, 60, 353.  
Swinton, 279, 347.

TADCASTER, 331.  
Tanfield, 278, 279.  
Tate, Mr., of Richmond, 264.  
Tees, River, 281, 283.  
Teesdale, 333.  
Temple Hurst, 306, 307.  
Temple Newsam, 18, 220.  
"Templestowe," 221.  
Thirsk, 339; Church, 340.  
Thornbrough, 327.  
Thorne, 96; Thorne Waste, 96.  
Thornton Force and Scar, 190.  
Thornton-in-Lonsdale, 190.  
Thorpe Arch, 54.  
Thorpe Basset, 236.  
Thorsgill, 336.  
Tickhill Castle, 96; Church, 97.  
Tillotson, Archbishop, 89, 130.  
Topcliffe, 340.  
Towton Field, 395, 4.  
Troutsdale, 301.

ULPHUS, the Saxon, 162, 381.  
Ure, River, 326, 347.

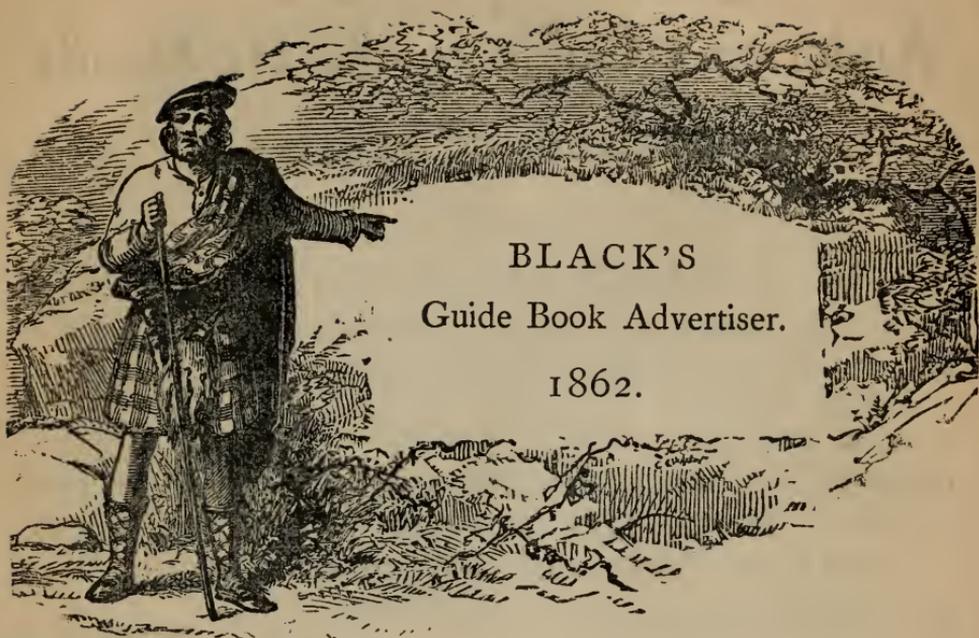
VALE OF PICKERING, 2.  
Vale of York, 1, 2, 3, 12, 347.  
Villiers, George, Duke of Buckingham, 194.

WADE'S CAUSEWAY, 225, 360.  
Wakefield, 341; Battle, 341; Chantry, 343; Church, 343; Eminent Natives, 342.  
Walker, William, the supposed executioner of Charles I., 313.  
Walmgate Bar, York, 392.  
Walton Hall, 346.  
"Wantley, The Dragon of," 319.  
Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, 241.  
Wass, Gorge of, 271.  
Watling Street, 225, 271.  
Watton Abbey, 101.  
Weathercote Cave, 188, 189.  
Weel, The, 338, 339.  
Welburn, 237.  
Welwick, 179.  
Wensley, 349.  
Wensleydale, 347, 53, 190.

Wentworth Castle, 28, 321; House, 317; Village, 319.  
West Ayton, 302.  
West Witton, 350.  
Westerdale (Eskdale), 365.  
Westerdale (near Malton), 78.  
Wetherby, 148.  
Wharfe River, 50, 52, 247.  
Wharfedale, 44, 246, 348, 353.  
Wharnciffe Crags, 320; Lodge, 319.  
Wharram-le-Street, 236.  
Wherside, 187, 348.  
Whitby, 353, 299; Abbey, 355; Church, 358; Hall, 358.  
"White Battle," The, 22.  
"White Doe of Rylstone," The, 49.  
Whitkirk, 220.  
Whitwell, 237.  
Whorlton, 128.  
Wilberforce, William, 170, 174, 383.  
Wilton Beacon, 100.  
Winch Bridge, 338.  
Winestead, 180.  
Winston, 334.  
Wintringham, 237.  
Wistow, 80.  
Withernsea, 180.  
Witton, East, 347; West, 350.  
Wolds, The, 99, 2, 106, 221.  
Wolsey, Cardinal, 79.  
Woollen manufacture, 11, 12, 131.  
Worsted manufacture, 11, 61.  
Wressil Castle, 307.  
Wycliffe, 334; Church, 335; Hall, 334.  
Wycliffe, John de, 334.  
Wykeham, 302.  
Wymund, the warrior bishop, 71.

YARM, 334.  
Yordas Cave, 189.  
York, City of, 366, 4, 5, 20, 57, 66, 78, 92, 221, 225, 327, 331, 354; Castle, 387; Churches, 385; Commerce, 371; History, 366; Minster, 371; Museum, 384; Natives, Eminent, 370; Population, 370; Public Buildings, 389; St. Mary's Abbey, 382; Walls and Gates, 390.  
York, County of, 1; Agriculture, 10; Antiquities, 5; Area, 1, 9; Climate, 3; Divisions, 10; Geological Features, 1; History, 3; Inhabitants, Early, 3; Manufactures, 11; Natives, Eminent, 6; Population, 9; Railways, 12; Scenery, 3.  
York, Vale of, 1, 2, 3, 12, 104.  
Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 382.  
"Yorkshire Tragedy," The, 65, 389.





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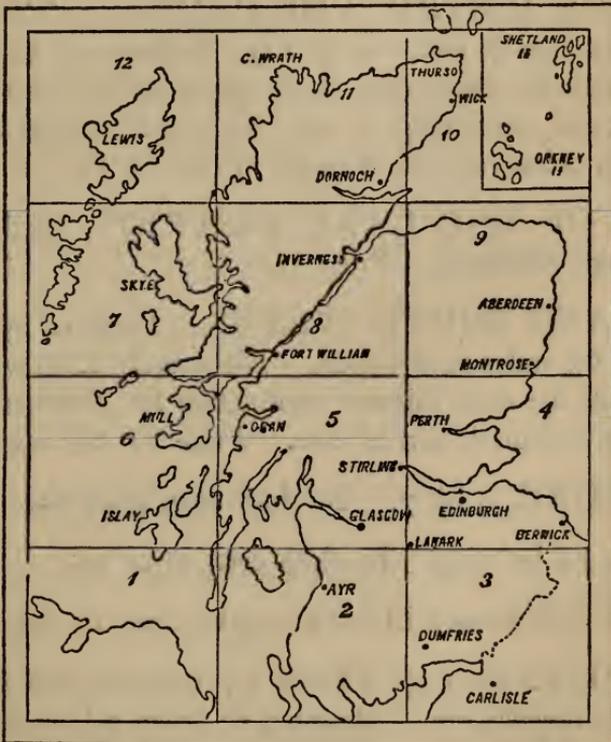
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DATES.	Sums Assured and Vested Bonuses declared.			Sums Assured and Vested Bonuses existing.			Annual Revenue from Premiums and Interest.			Accumulated Fund in possession.			
	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1815	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	34	12	6		34	12	6
1824	456,259	15	8	373,656	1	8	17,454	0	3		76,509	7	3
1831	1,596,416	7	6	1,332,434	10	6	54,653	7	5		260,046	8	0
1838	4,348,302	0	7	3,557,134	1	10	141,241	14	2		785,272	11	6
1845	8,649,479	11	3	6,798,622	6	3	248,929	0	0		1,701,633	1	6
1852	13,017,619	18	4	9,084,660	17	1	338,362	8	5		2,581,109	5	7
1859	17,273,595	16	2	10,943,353	8	5	412,767	9	2		3,518,230	6	9
1861	18,036,528	17	2	10,894,098	2	0	438,740	13	4		3,720,808	9	5

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Scottish Widows' Fund	2	6	7	2	12	1	3	7	5	4	11	4	6	12	3
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TABLE

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Date of Policy	AMOUNT PAYABLE										Per Centage of Bonus.					
	If death occur after payment of the Premium in the following Years															
	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.							
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.						
1815	2372	6	11	2409	2	1	2445	17	3	2482	12	5	2519	7	7	152 p. c.
1820	2010	13	1	2041	16	2	2072	19	3	2104	2	4	2135	5	5	114 p. c.
1825	1882	17	3	1912	0	9	1941	4	3	1970	7	9	1999	11	3	100 p. c.
1830	1755	1	2	1782	5	1	1809	9	0	1836	12	11	1863	16	10	86 p. c.
1835	1614	5	2	1639	5	5	1664	5	8	1689	5	11	1714	6	2	71 p. c.
1840	1468	8	2	1491	3	2	1513	18	2	1536	13	2	1559	8	2	56 p. c.
1845	1337	7	1	1358	1	6	1378	15	11	1399	10	4	1420	4	9	42 p. c.
1850	1229	7	4	1248	8	4	1267	9	4	1286	10	4	1305	11	4	31 p. c.
1855	1133	19	3	1151	10	8	1169	2	1	1186	13	6	1204	4	11	20 p. c.

These Bonuses, WHICH IT IS BELIEVED ARE NOT EXCEEDED BY THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, have all been declared out of Profits actually realized, and every element of Profit ever possessed by the Society, with vastly increased resources, remains for the increase of present and new members' Policies.

Days of Grace.

THIRTY DAYS of Grace are allowed for payment of Premiums, but Policies may be revived within THIRTEEN MONTHS of the Premium becoming due.

Lapsed Policies.

When the days of Grace have expired, and the Member does not wish to renew the Policy, a sum equal to the Surrender Value thereof, on the last day of Grace, will be paid to him (see Explanation as to Surrender Values, below), or a paid-up Policy, free of future Annual Premiums, for a corresponding sum will be issued, as he may select.

Surrender Values payable on Demand.

Many Offices decline giving any Surrender Value unless the Policy shall have been of a certain number of years' standing, although the premiums paid greatly exceed the risk borne by the Office and the proper expenses of the Assurance. *The practice of the Scottish Widows' Fund is, and always has been, to pay at any time from the day of the issue of a Policy its actual Office value, and even WHEN THE POLICY LAPSES BY NON-PAYMENT OF THE PREMIUMS during the thirteen months within which they may be received, an allowance equal to the Full Surrender Value is paid.*

EXAMPLES OF SURRENDER VALUES OF £1000, Age at entry being 30.

Duration of Policy.	Premiums paid.	Surrender Value.	Per Centage of Surrender Value on Premiums paid.
One Year	£25 17 6	£8 0 10	31 per cent.
Ten Years	258 15 0	160 12 10	62 per cent.
Twenty Years	517 10 0	390 15 11	75 per cent.
Thirty Years	776 5 0	699 10 4	90 per cent.
Forty Years	1035 0 0	1071 19 0	104 per cent.
Forty-five Years	1164 7 6	1435 6 0	123 per cent.

The Tables of Surrender Values of Policies and Bonuses are published in the Prospectus, so that a person, before he makes his proposal to the Scottish Widows' Fund, can see the progressively increasing value of his Assurance (*except future Bonuses, which of course will still further increase the value*) from the beginning to the end of the transaction.

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Foreign Residence is allowed from the issue of a policy in any part of Europe, in parts of North America, Australia, New Zealand, and other Colonies, *free of charge*; and the Indisputable Certificate granted after the first five years, as explained, *cancel[s] all restrictions in the Policy, and no License or Extra Premium is thereafter required for Travel or Residence in any part of the world.*

Payment of Claims.

Claims are paid in full in any part of the United Kingdom, free of charge, on the simple receipt of the parties entitled.

Value of the Society's Policies.

The moderate rates of Premium charged; the almost unprecedented largeness of the Bonuses; the fact that the Policy is practically as convertible as a bank note for its value to the member himself at any time; and the absolute security afforded by the unquestionable financial position of the Society for the fulfilment of all its engagements, render Policies of the Scottish Widows' Fund, whether held for family or Business purposes, instruments of the highest value.

All necessary Information sent Free.

The Prospectus contains Tables, showing—the Premiums charged for Assurances—the Bonuses declared at each period of Division—the Surrender Values of Policies—the Cash Values of Bonuses and corresponding Reductions on future Premiums—and the progressive increase in the Business, Funds, and Revenue, since the Society was founded; also detailed explanations and practical examples from all these Tables, with full explanations of the advantages enjoyed by Policy-holders of this Society.

HEAD OFFICE,
9 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, *Manager.*
J. J. P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

LONDON: 4 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E.C.

Hugh M'Kean, Agent.



RAMPLING'S WATERLOO HOTEL

(Opposite the General Post-Office),

WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

STRANGERS and others VISITING EDINBURGH will find that for SITUATION, COMFORT, and ACCOMMODATION, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, this Elegant and Extensive Establishment (which was built expressly for an Hotel, at an expense of upwards of £30,000) is unequalled in the city.

The Wines and Cuisine are of the First Quality.

A **SPLENDID SALOON** especially kept for parties with Ladies, who wish to avoid the expense of a private sitting room.

A **Commodious and Elegant COFFEE-ROOM.** Large and Well Ventilated **SMOKING-ROOM.** **SUITES OF APARTMENTS,** etc.

A Moderate Fixed Charge for Attendance.

DOUGLAS HOTEL,

ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THOMAS SLANEY, *Proprietor.*

MR. SLANEY begs respectfully to tender his best thanks to the Nobility and Gentry for the large share of patronage which he has received since he became Proprietor of the above Establishment; and now that it has been greatly enlarged by the addition of the adjoining house, and has undergone internally most extensive alterations and improvements throughout, those honouring the Hotel will find it replete with every comfort in all its departments, and it will be Mr. Slaney's anxious endeavour to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has already so liberally enjoyed.

EDINBURGH, 1862.

TO SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, AND OTHERS.

STRUY INN, STRATHGLASS.

RODERICK URQUHART, in returning his best thanks for the patronage bestowed upon him since he became Tenant of this Inn, begs to inform SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, and Others, that the house has lately been enlarged and improved, and affords ample accommodation in Bed-rooms, and all the requisites of a Country Inn.

The Inn is twenty miles from Inverness, and ten from Beaully, is in the close vicinity of Erchless Castle, and beautifully situated on the margin of the river Farrar, in the opening to Glenstrathfarrar. It commands a fine view of STRATHGLASS, and is within an hour's drive of Glencannich and Glenaffric, the scenery of which is so much admired; and the romantic FALLS of KILMORACK, the DREIM, and ISLAND AIGAS, are in the Drive from Beaully.

FAMILIES visiting STRATHGLASS will find in this Inn every attention paid to their comfort, at moderate charges.

**Stables are attached to the Inn, and Horses and Conveyances
can always be had for Hire.**

STRUY INN, BY BEAULY, *July 1861.*

CRAIG-ARD HOTEL, OBAN.

The accommodation of this new and spacious Hotel is ample. The rooms lofty and well-aired, near the steamboat pier, and commands one of the most extensive and picturesque views in Argyleshire.

Mrs. M'LAURIN, in returning thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, for the liberal support she has for many years received at the Woodside Hotel (which she still maintains), hopes, by sparing no exertions to secure comfort, to be honoured with the amount of patronage as on former occasions.

THE TROSACHS HOTEL.

MRS. M'GREGOR, while taking this opportunity of returning thanks to Strangers and Tourists in Scotland visiting the Trosachs and Loch Katrine, for the liberal support given to the above Hotel during the nine years' proprietorship of her deceased Husband, respectfully intimates her intention of maintaining the Establishment as formerly, and solicits a continuance of Patronage.

The accommodation consists of Ten Private Parlours, Two Handsome and Commodious Public Rooms, and about Seventy Beds.

Carriages and Post Horses on the Shortest Notice.

Parties of pleasure who intend visiting Ellen's Isle are respectfully informed that Boats are to be had on the shortest notice, and that only by applying at the Trosachs Hotel.

Coaches to and from the Stations at Callander will run daily during the Tourist Season.

TROSACHS HOTEL,
April 1862.

ROYAL HOTEL, STIRLING.

The Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists visiting Stirling, will find at the above Hotel every comfort and attention. It is conveniently situated, being within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the Steam Wharf. Its situation renders it a most eligible house for parties arriving and departing by the railway and steamers. Every attention will be paid to *letters* securing apartments, or carriages to proceed to the Highlands.

To prevent mistakes, letters require to be addressed

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *Royal Hotel, Stirling.*

* * * French and German spoken at the Hotel.

☞ The Royal Sovereign Coach will run as formerly, during the Tourist Season, to Trosachs and Loch Katrine.

STIRLING, *April 1862.*

GOLDEN LION HOTEL, STIRLING.

CAMPBELL'S, LATE GIBB'S.

D. CAMPBELL begs to return his best thanks for the liberal patronage he has received during the many years he has been Proprietor of this old established Hotel, and respectfully intimates that many improvements have been effected in the house, rendering it complete in every department, as a residence for Families, Tourists, etc.

☞ A large Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Hotel is in the principal street, near all the Public Offices, and the Railway Station. A conveyance awaits the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

D. C.'s Posting and Carriage Establishment is complete, and parties writing for conveyances or apartments may depend on the order being carefully attended to.

☞ Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

March 1862.

CAMPBELL, *Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling.*

MATLOCK BATH, DERBYSHIRE.

NEW BATH FAMILY HOTEL.

BY MISS IVATTS AND MRS. JORDAN.

An excellent Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

A large Tepid Swimming Bath.

Post Horses, Carriages, and Stabling.

An Omnibus to and from the Railway.

ANDERSON'S QUEEN'S HOTEL, BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

This highly commodious and elegant Hotel—one of the most spacious in North Britain—has lately been further extended and decorated by the Proprietor. The Dining Hall is a splendid Apartment, while the Drawing-room is fitted up in the most approved style of modern convenience. The Bed-rooms are lofty and airy, and are furnished with every regard to comfort.

A Table d'Hôte daily.

Wines of first class imported direct. Port Wines of Best Vintages, from 1820 to 1847.

A baker employed on the premises.

Vehicles from the Hotel wait the arrival of every train.

POSTING DEPARTMENT COMPLETE.

THE BANKS OF THE WYE.

TOURISTS and FAMILIES travelling to and from SOUTH WALES will find very Superior Accommodation, combined with Maderate Charges, at

ROPER'S ROYAL HOTEL, ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE,

Adjoining the far-famed "Man of Ross Prospect," and commanding extensive Views of the Wye, and its enchanting Scenery.

It is within a convenient distance of GOODRICH COURT and CASTLE—
SYMOND'S YAT—TINTERN ABBEY—WYNDCLIFFE—RAGLAND CASTLE, etc.

There is excellent Fishing, free from charge, close to the town.

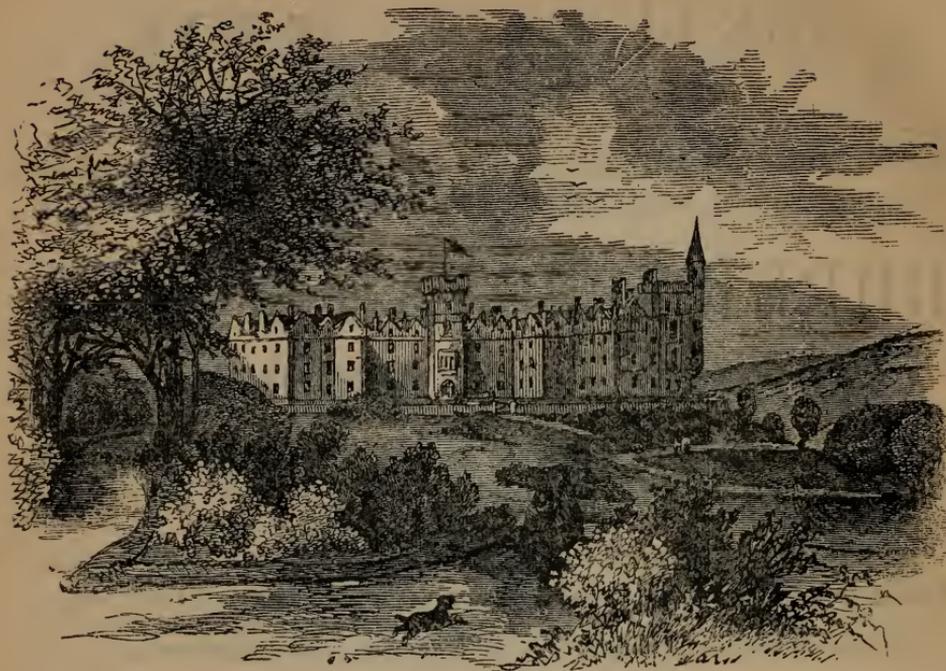
FAMILIES BOARDED FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

Posting in all its Branches.

PLEASURE BOATS FOR EXCURSIONS ON THE WYE.

Flys and Omnibuses meet every Train.

Ross is "The Gate of the Wye," and for the beauty and variety of the scenery on its banks, there is no river in England at all comparable with it; nor do we believe (notwithstanding the superiority of some of them in point of size) that there is a single river on the Continent of Europe that can boast such scenes of grandeur, gracefulness, and pastoral beauty. Its romantic beauties, whether where it glides majestically along the rich plains of Herefordshire—through orchards, meadows, corn-fields, and villages—or, deep in its channel, runs between lofty rocks, clothed with hanging woods, and crowned at intervals with antique ruins and castellated and monastic edifices, yielding a panoramic succession of exquisite landscapes, have furnished many subjects for the poet and the painter; and cannot fail to charm every lover of nature.



BEN RHYDDING.

BEN RHYDDING, WHARFDALE, YORKSHIRE.

Physician—Dr. MACLEOD, F.R.C.P.E., F.S.A. Scot.

About a mile from the village of ILKLEY (the Olicana of the Romans), and on a bold eminence overlooking the picturesque valley of the Wharfe, stands the edifice of BEN RHYDDING, devoted to the treatment of diseases by means of Hydropathy, and for the reception of Visitors.

The pure springs and exhilarating air, as well as the extensive and varied scenery of the district around Ilkley, have long made it a favourite resort. Here, accordingly, was erected, about sixteen years ago, at an expense of fully £30,000, the establishment of Ben Rhydding. The estate consists of about 100 acres of ground, the greater part of which is laid out with a view to the advantage and pleasure of the patients and visitors, affording them the opportunity of varied exercise, and communicating with the extensive moors which crown the hills for many miles on both sides of the valley of the Wharfe. The house is furnished with every accommodation and comfort; nor have any means been neglected to obtain for the invalid and visitor the usages and attention of a private home. The

dining-room and drawing-room are lofty and spacious; and there are twelve private sitting-rooms, all commanding beautiful views.

On a large terrace adjoining the house, a covered Arcade or Gymnasium has been erected, measuring 115 feet long by 59 feet wide, which affords constant opportunities of amusement and exercise, in all sorts of weather, and at all seasons. During winter and spring it is heated by hot-water pipes, and lighted in the evenings by means of gas. Besides the Gymnasium, there is added to Ben Rhydding a Reading-room, containing a supply of Newspapers. A Billiard-room, Bowling-green, American Bowling-alley, and Racket-court, are likewise attached to the Establishment, together with gymnastic apparatus suited to various degrees of strength, and fitted for various kinds of muscular action.

TERMS FOR PATIENTS AND VISITORS.

FOR PATIENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Board, lodging, medical attendance, bath-servant, Roman bath, and the other baths, per week	3	13	6
Two of a family, patients, each	3	10	6
Patients under twelve years of age	2	12	6

Clergymen are received as Patients on Visitors' terms.

All other Baths and Bath Attendants are included in the above charges.

Blankets, Sheets, and Towels, for Bathing, can be purchased or hired in the house, or Patients can bring their own.

FOR VISITORS.

	£	s.	d.
Board and lodging, per week	3	0	0
„ „ „ accompanying a patient	2	13	6
„ „ „ for a child under twelve years	2	0	0
„ „ „ for a child under six years	1	5	0
„ „ „ for private servants—men	1	10	6
„ „ „ „ women	1	4	6
„ „ „ per day, if for less than a week	0	9	0
Private sitting-room, per day	3s.	to 0	4 6
„ „ „ per week	21s.	to 1	10 0

Bath attendants, waiters, chambermaids, porters, and boots, are included in the above Charges. There are no Extra Charges.

For a full description of BEN RHYDDING, see an able little work recently published, entitled "Ben Rhydding, the Asclepion of England, its Beauties, its Ways, and its Water Cure." By the Rev. T. Wodrow Thomson. Published by C. Kent and Co., London; Paton and Ritchie, Edinburgh; and J. Shuttleworth, Ilkley, Yorkshire; of each of whom the work can be had by enclosing Thirteen Postage Stamps.

ULLSWATER HOTEL, PATTERDALE.

The only Hotel on the Margin of the Lake, and near the Steam-boat Landing-Stage.

The above First Class Establishment contains a magnificent Coffee-room and Eleven Private Sitting-rooms, and will be found replete with every convenience. The Hotel stands in the midst of its own pleasure-grounds, which slope down to the lake amidst a romantic and delightful combination of shady trees, rock, and water; the windows command the grandest scenery in the district, nearly the whole of Ullswater, with its majestic Mountains. The far-famed Airy Force is within a short distance, and is a convenient station for ascending the famed Helvellyn, Fairfield, and High Street, and within an easy day's excursion of all the principal Lakes in the district. Tourists who enjoy Boating will find every kind of craft provided for them.

R. B. will be much obliged by a call to inspect the Hotel before securing apartments elsewhere. This Hotel combines convenience of situation, attention to the comfort of Visitors, and moderate Scale of Charges.

R. BOWNASS, PROPRIETOR, late of LODORE.

Carriages, Ponies, and Boats.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

THE undernoted, or other Steamers, are intended to sail with Goods and Passengers, unless prevented by weather, or unforeseen circumstances, viz. :—

“ ISLESMAN,”

FROM GLASGOW EVERY THURSDAY AT NOON

(*Train to Greenock at 5 P.M.*),

For Iona, Bunessan, Struan, Dunvegan, Uig ;

AND EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY,

For Tarbet, Rodel, Lochmaddy, Kallin, Lochboisdale, and Aultbea, Ullapool, Lochinver, Badeal.

RETURNING TO GLASGOW

From Dunvegan every Monday, at about 8 P.M.

„ Struan „ Tuesday, „ 4 A.M.

„ Bunessan „ do., „ 1 P.M.

“ CHIEFTAIN ”

(*Via Crinan Canal*),

FROM GLASGOW EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 11 FORENOON

(*Train to Greenock at 3 P.M.*),

For Oban, Craignure, Lochaline, Salen (Mull), Tobermory, Coll, Bunessan ;

AND EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY,

For Ulva, Salen (Loch Sunart), Strontian, Croig, and Tyree.

RETURNING TO GLASGOW

From Bunessan every Monday, at about 4 A.M.

„ Tobermory „ afternoon.

„ Oban „ evening.

For further particulars, apply to

MARTIN ORME, 8 YORK STREET.

Glasgow, March 1862.

DRUMMOND'S
CELEBRATED SCOTCH CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE,
 STIRLING.

THIS Establishment has been long known as one of the first in Scotland for supplying articles of genuine Scotch manufacture to parties settled in almost every quarter of the globe,—a number of the manufactures being produced in the Stirling district,—consisting of superfine woollen tartans, in plain and fancy patterns, for Ladies' dresses, etc. ; long and square tartan or plaid shawls ; spun silk tartan and linsey-woolsey for Ladies' dresses ; silk, satin, and woollen tartan handkerchiefs ; tartan ribbons in almost every Clan ; Ladies' plain and striped drugget petticoats of the most beautiful patterns and exquisite texture.

Scotch tweeds, which are now so much appreciated for Gentlemen's clothing in preference to any other manufacture, as combining warmth, durability, softness of texture, and cheapness, are unlimited in variety, and embrace, Oxford, Cambridge, clerical gray and black, suitable for clergymen who desire to study comfort and economy ; also shepherd plaid, heather mixtures, undressed Bannockburn and Cheviot tweeds, which are admirably adapted for shooting, fishing, or other rough wear, at low prices.

Gentlemen's railway travelling wrappers and shepherds' plaids, woollen tartan hose, and highland bonnets, etc. etc.

Scotch made damask table linen, bedroom sheetings, diapers, huck, and Bath towelling, etc., which are highly and justly esteemed for texture and durability.

Intending purchasers may be supplied with patterns of Scotch goods, priced, and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom and Ireland upon application.

All purchases of £3 value and upwards, sent free of carriage to London, Dublin, and to the principal railway stations in the kingdom by

J. & A. DRUMMOND.

CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE, STIRLING.

WHEN YOU GO

TO

THE HIGHLANDS

VISIT

MACDOUGALL & CO.'S

ROYAL TARTAN WAREHOUSE,

INVERNESS.



TO ALL TOURISTS IN THE HIGHLANDS [OF SCOTLAND.

All interested in the Highlands and its people—all visiting its Mountains and Tradition-hallowed scenery—all who enjoy Deer-stalking, Grouse-shooting, Salmon-fishing, Trout-trolling, and the other Sports of the North, should visit

MACDOUGALL & CO.'S

ROYAL CLAN TARTAN & TWEED WAREHOUSE,

12 HIGH STREET, INVERNESS,

MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY,

Who received a First-Class Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition of '51.

At their Establishment will be found the most unlimited variety of CLAN and FANCY TARTANS, and PLAIDS and SHAWLS, FINE TWEED for Town Wear, LINSEY-WOOLSEY, etc. All the necessary Clothing for Deer-Stalking, Grouse-shooting Salmon-fishing, Trout-trolling, Deep-sea fishing, as well as all other descriptions of Highland Manufactures.

Clothing for the Sportsman and Tourist made up at Half the London Prices.

The famous Highland Cloak, the Highland Costume for Gentlemen, without Ornaments, but including Sporan, Bonnet, Hose, &c., made up Correctly—from £4.

** Goods Forwarded to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London, *Free.*

CHOICE AND CHEAP SOUVENIRS OF SCOTLAND

SUPPLIED TO STRANGERS

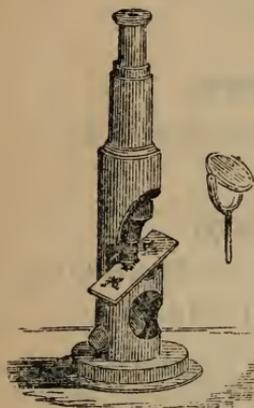
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Great Extension of the Great Retail and Manufacturing Establishment,
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MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,
AND EXPORTERS TO INDIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND OTHER
BRITISH COLONIES,

HAVE recently added to their Premises a considerable range of well-lighted Apartments,
to meet the requirements of their Extensive Trade.



K. S. & D. specially solicit the attention of Strangers to a large Stock of Stereoscopic Views of Scotland, from 4d. to 1s. 6d., including views of Edinburgh, Melrose, Aberdeenshire, the Trosachs (the land of the Lady of the Lake), and other objects and scenes of ROMANTIC INTEREST. These are to be seen in the Stereoscope in all "*the grandeur and life of nature.*" A pocket Stereoscope and a Superb View of Edinburgh, free for 2s. or 24 stamps. A hand Stereoscope and 12 slides for 5s., or 5s. 6d. in stamps (free by post), including Scotch Scenery. The Bijou Stereoscope 1s., recommended by Sir David Brewster.

MICROSCOPES AND OPERA GLASSES.**THE CELEBRATED CLAN TARTAN WOOD WORK.**

Manufactured by Messrs. SMITH of Mauchline, Makers to the Queen, at PRICES greatly UNDER those frequently CHARGED TO STRANGERS.

Paper Cutters, 6d. to 3s. 6d. Note-Books, 2s. 6d. to 8s. Purses, 2s. 6d. to 7s. Brooches, 5d. to 5s. Bracelets, 1s. 5d. to 4s. Pencil Cases, 3d. to 1s. Match Boxes, 8d., 9d., and 1s. Bon-bon Boxes, 9d. and 11d. Snuff Boxes, 2s. 9d. to 11s. 10d. Spectacle Cases, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. Cigar Cases, 4s. to 9s. Card Cases, 2s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. Needle Cases, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. Needle Books, 1s. 2d. to 9s. Penholders, 2d. to 3s. Postage Stamp Boxes, 10d. to 2s. 8d. Tartan Books of Burns' Songs, and Scott's Poetry, 5s. 10d. to 21s.

THE CELEBRATED AYRSHIRE EMBROIDERY WORK.

Fine Ayrshire Collars, 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Fine Sleeves, 3s. to 10s. 6d. Rich Collar Collars and Sleeves to match, 5s. 6d. to 24s. per Set.

Tartan Scarfs in Various Clans.

SPLENDID AND CHEAP BIJOUTERIES.—Real Pebble Brooches, set in Silver, from 1s. 4d. to 32s. Real Pebble Bracelets, from 1s. 6d. to 35s. Beautiful Buckhorn Brooches. Real Silver Brooches, 6d. to 9s. Plaid Pebble Brooch, 2s. 3d. Silver Mounted Brooches, 2s. 6d. to 35s. Real Jet Bracelets, 9d. to 15s. Rowlands' Macassar Oil, 3s. 6d. for 2s. 9d. Eau de Cologne, direct from the original maker, Julichs Platz. Cologne, 1s. and 2s., usual prices, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; in large wicker bottles, 3s. and 6s. for Tourists.

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E. LENNIE, OPTICIAN,

46 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

OPPOSITE THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

Lennie's "Guinea Telescopes."

No TOURIST should be without one of these truly useful Instruments ; they are the *most portable* ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES that are made, measuring, when closed, only four inches, are *first class* in quality, and having *high power*, are good for a very extended range. POST FREE, 22s.

Portable Achromatic Telescopes,

8s. 6d. ; Post Free, 10s. 10s. 6d., Post Free, 12s.

Field Glasses in every Variety.

LENNIE'S "TWO GUINEA" LANDSCAPE GLASS, IN SLING CASE, is one of the finest Binocular Glasses produced.

WAISTCOAT POCKET ACHROMATIC SINGLE FIELD GLASS,
Ivory, 10s. 6d. ; Post Free, 11s.

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E. LENNIE has been many years famed for the correct adaptation of SPECTACLES to all degrees of defective Vision.

STEEL, WITH GLASS EYES, 2s. to 8s. 6d.

STEEL, WITH FINEST PEBBLE EYES, 10s. 6d.

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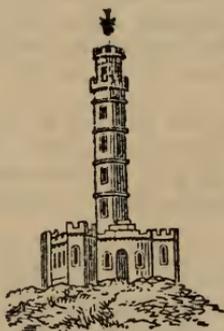
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MONUMENT.

CALTON



HILL.

NELSON'S MONUMENT, from its Site and Elevation, and also from being totally unobstructed, commands one of the finest, most varied, and enchanting Views in Europe.

Tourists and others wishing a correct and magnificent View of the City and surrounding country, would do well to make this their first point of attraction, as all the walks strangers could indulge in would not give them half so fine an idea of the City as they can here obtain.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.—In addition to the many attractions, there has lately been added a magnificent ACHROMATIC CAMERA OBSCURA, very grand SOLAR MICROSCOPE, with powerful Gregorian and Achromatic Telescopes by eminent opticians; also a splendid COSMORAMIC and DIORAMIC EXHIBITION, with Panoramic Views of *Edinburgh and London*, brilliantly illuminated by gas; the whole forming a place of interest and scientific amusement nowhere else to be met with. Admission to the whole 1s., top view included.

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NEWLY INVENTED TOURIST'S COMPANION,

IN Strong Leather Case, with Double Action Lock, size only nine inches long by eight deep, by four wide, contains all the essential fittings of a Dressing-Case (including Large Mirror), Writing Portfolio, Inks, Lights, etc., arranged in a most compact manner, yet so that every article can be displayed at once on the Toilet-Table. Complete, for Gentlemen, £3 : 15s.; for Ladies, £3 : 10s.

The same, enlarged to eleven inches by nine, by four wide, contains all the Cutlery of the fullest fitted Dressing-Case, Silver Capped Double and Single Scent Bottles, of quality and size the same as in the best fitted Dressing-Bags, extra Brushes, etc. Complete, for Gentlemen, £6 : 5s.; for Ladies, £6.

Levant Morocco Hand-Bags, with Piston Locks, numerous pockets, etc., for the above "Companions," *in lieu of the Leather Case*, for 35s. *extra*. These Bags thus form the *safest, cheapest, and most* Portable fitted Hand-Bags that can be made, and have already commanded a very large sale and high recommendations.

Visitors to Edinburgh will, besides the above, find at W. & J. Milne's establishment, 126 PRINCES STREET (*West End*), many specialties of their own manufacture, invented by W. and J. Milne for the convenience of Travellers. Their **Tourists' Writing Portfolios** have been for eighteen years before the Public, and every year with a largely increasing sale. There are now twenty-one patterns. Price 7s. 6d. to 45s. **Milne's Pocket Writing-Case**, no larger than the smallest Pocket Bible, yet holding full-sized *Foreign* paper, is the most compact mode of carrying all the requisites for Writing. Price 12s. 6d. to 21s. In **Despatch Boxes**, W. & J. M. have various New Patterns, from 18s. 6d. to 15 Guineas. Their **Imperial Despatch Box**, fitted complete, with Cover, price £7 : 15s., is the favourite one for Gentlemen; and for Ladies they have a smaller size, beautifully finished, in Green Russia, called "The Empress," complete, with Cover, £5 : 5s.

Dressing-Cases in Morocco and Russia, W. & J. Milne make in the greatest possible variety, and warrant for every climate. Prices from 15s. to 30 Guineas. In Rosewood, Walnut, etc., *of W. & J. M.'s own make*, from £6 : 6s. to 50 Guineas, always in stock. Cheaper Dressing-Cases (warranted, but not their own make) in Rosewood, etc., from 21s.

Ladies' Reticules, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewel Boxes, Key and Cash Boxes, Expanding Gussat Boxes, "My Letters" Cases, Travelling Pouches, Purses, Pocket-Books, Cigar Boxes and Cases, Papetieres, Envelope Boxes and Portfolios to match, Travelling Medicine Chests in Russia, Housewife's, Knife, Fork, and Spoon Pouches, Passport Cases, Flasks, etc., in great variety.

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SCOTCH CLAN-TARTAN SOUVENIRS OF EVERY KIND.

Opera and Field Glasses. Deer-Stalking Glasses.

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W. & J. MILNE, 126 PRINCES STREET (WEST END), EDINBURGH.

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ADAPTED to the requirements of the present day, and
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CONTENTS.

General Information.
Hotels, Lodgings, Restaurants,
Dining-rooms, Cabs, Omnibuses,
Railway Stations, etc.
The International Exhibition.
Royal Palaces.
The Tower.
Houses of Parliament.
St. Pauls and Westminster.
Churches and Chapels.
Government Buildings.
Commercial Buildings.
Museums.
Societies—Scientific, etc.
Gardens—Horticultural, Zoological,
etc.
Picture Galleries.
Private Mansions.
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